


Dyscalculia, Dyslexia, and Math

Using multisensory, systematic, and explicit instruction to teach math

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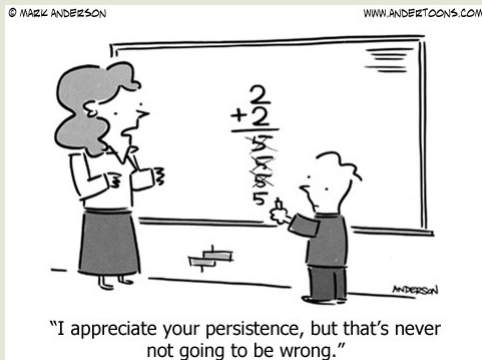


Degree in Elementary Education from Ball State University

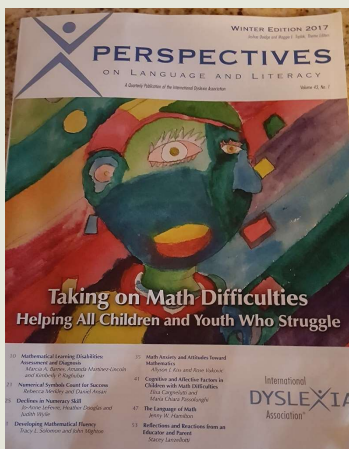
Education Specialist with the Dyslexia Institute of Indiana from 2006-2015.

Advanced Orton Gillingham
Multisensory Math
Structured Word Inquiry
Framing your Thoughts
Visualizing/Verbalizing
RAVEO

Have you ever seen a student totally overwhelmed by math?
They just clearly don't get it.



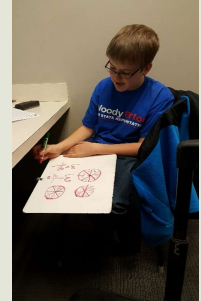
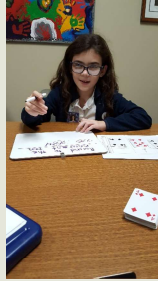
Dyscalculia



- 50% of students with dyslexia also have a math learning disability and vice versa
- The efficiency (i.e. speed and accuracy) of university students ability to solve problems such as $34+17$ or 456×3 has declined by 25-40% over the last 20 years
- Students are not spending the time mastering numeracy skills
- Weak recall of facts places added stress on the working memory of students- taking away focus from the deeper or conceptual aspects of the math to be learned

There are different and often coexisting conditions that cause students to struggle with math.

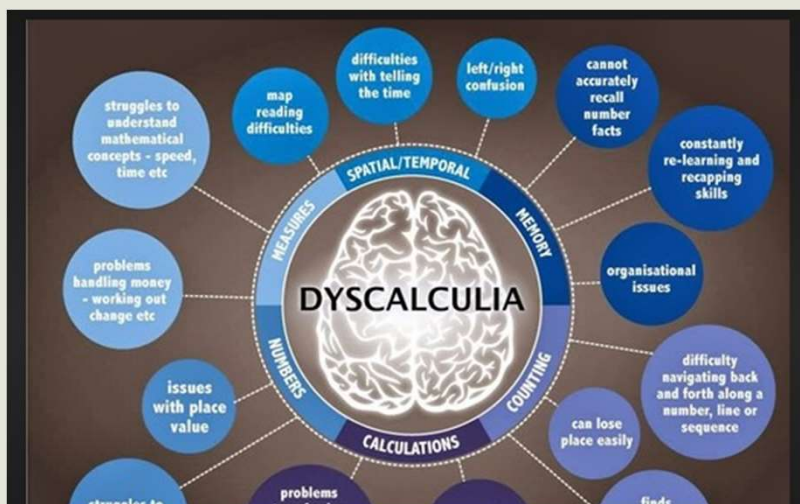
- **Dyscalculia**
- Dyslexia
- Dysgraphia
- ADD, ADHD
- Processing Speed



Some common struggles:

Math facts, vocabulary, **number sense**, steps to solve problems, **inaccurate conceptual understanding**, trouble keeping track of math problems- lining up numbers

What is dyscalculia?



Signs of Dyscalculia- Preschool-K

Signs of Dyscalculia in Preschool

- Has trouble learning to count and skips over numbers long after kids the same age can remember numbers in the right order.
- Doesn't seem to understand the meaning of counting. For example, when you ask for five blocks, he just hands you a large group of blocks, rather than counting them out.
- Struggles to recognize patterns, like smallest to largest or tallest to shortest.
- Has trouble understanding number symbols, like making the connection between "7" and the word *seven*.
- Struggles to connect a number to an object, such as knowing that "3" applies to groups of things like 3 cookies, 3 cars, or 3 kids.

Signs of Dyscalculia in Elementary

Signs of Dyscalculia in Grade School

- Has difficulty learning and recalling basic math facts, such as $2 + 4 = 6$.
- Still uses fingers to count instead of using more advanced strategies (like mental math).
- Struggles to identify math signs like + and - and to use them correctly.
- Has a tough time understanding math phrases, like *greater than* and *less than*.
- Has trouble with place value, often putting numbers in the wrong column.

Signs of Dyscalculia in Middle School

Signs of Dyscalculia in Middle School

- Struggles with math concepts like commutativity ($3 + 5$ is the same as $5 + 3$) and inversion (being able to solve $3 + 26 - 26$ without calculating).
- Has a tough time understanding math language and coming up with a plan to solve a math problem.
- Has trouble keeping score in sports games and gym activities.
- Has difficulty figuring out the total cost of things and often runs out of money on his lunch account.
- May avoid situations that require understanding numbers, like playing games that involve math.

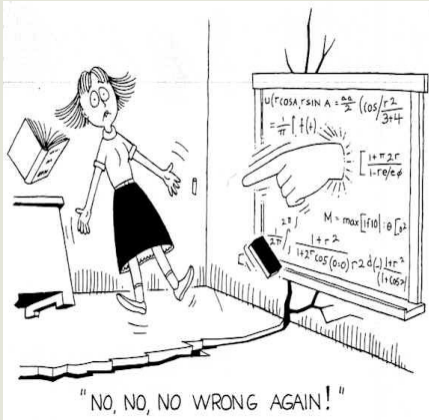
Signs of Dyscalculia in High School

Signs of Dyscalculia in High School

- Struggles to understand information on charts and graphs.
- Has trouble applying math concepts to money, such as making exact change and figuring out a tip.
- Has trouble measuring things like ingredients in a simple recipe or liquids in a bottle.
- Lacks confidence in activities that require understanding speed, distance and directions, and may get lost easily.
- Has trouble finding different approaches to a math problem, such as adding the length and width of a rectangle and doubling the answer to solve for the perimeter (rather than adding all the sides).

Understood

Math Anxiety



Struggling math students often develop **math anxiety**. This can be compounded by adults who have weak math skills and are anxious about helping kids with math. In addition, since math is cumulative, and so many areas are covered many students develop phobias about math or certain areas in math.

Growth Mindset and the power of yet....

It is possible to remediate math.

Early intervention-staying in touch and catching difficulties early.

What Kind of Mindset Do You Have?



I can learn anything I want to.
When I'm frustrated, I persevere.
I want to challenge myself.
When I fail, I learn.
Tell me I try hard.
If you succeed, I'm inspired.
My effort and attitude determine everything.



I'm either good at it, or I'm not.
When I'm frustrated, I give up.
I don't like to be challenged.
When I fail, I'm no good.
Tell me I'm smart.
If you succeed, I feel threatened.
My abilities determine everything.

Created by: Reid Wilson @wyzfaringpath ©/®/© Icon from: thecourageproject.com

What Can I do- Number Sense

A early warning sign for future continued struggles in math is difficulty with number sense and struggles with conceptual understanding.

Intervene! Provide multisensory teaching and work to build number sense.

Building number sense with manipulatives



Multisensory Math Concept

Growth Mindset- The power of yet...

Explicit instruction and modeling

Tie to the big picture and the known

Multisensory- seeing, saying and doing

Cumulative and repetitive

Diagnostic and prescriptive- you are a student of your student

Process of introduction of a new skill in math

Concrete-Representational (Pictorial)-Abstract
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weCPBIJVSrI>

Essentials for Multisensory Math

Growth Mindset- The power of yet...

Explicit instruction and modeling

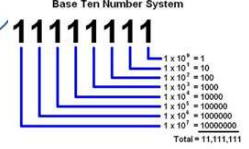
Tie to the big picture and the known

Multisensory- seeing, saying and doing

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Diagnostic and prescriptive- you are a student of your student

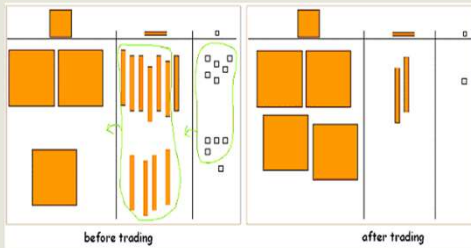
Activate Prior Knowledge

<p>Definition in your own words How we represent numbers using 1's, 10's, 100's. Why place value matters.</p>	<p>Facts/characteristics Uses the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to express any number.</p>
<p>Examples</p> <p>45- this means 5 ones This means I have 4 tens or 40</p> <p>If I have more than 9 in any place value you must trade to keep it in base 10.</p>	<p>Base Ten Number System</p> 

Concrete

Introduce concretely

Addition with regrouping- Physical base 10 blocks



Start by modeling the concept and verbalizing each step as you go.
Then do some together asking the student to explain and correcting any misunderstandings and filling in any vocabulary they may need help with.
Finally, have the student independently do problems concretely while they verbalize the steps.

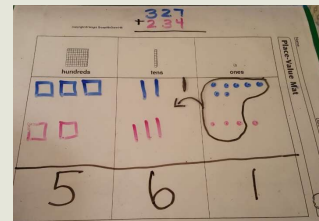
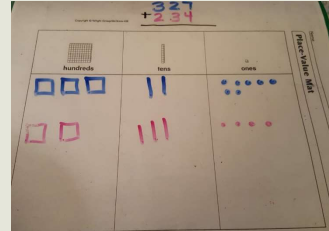
Prerequisite vocabulary

Teach vocabulary and create vocabulary cards at this point

Representational (Pictorial)

Once the student has shown that they are able to successfully solve the problems with manipulatives, follow the same steps to introduce solving problems using a representation.

1. Model
2. Do some together asking them to verbalize and correct any misunderstandings
3. Students solve problems independently with a representation and are able to verbalize each step



Abstract

Students only move to this level once they have a solid understanding of the concept

If errors are made, have them go back and draw a picture to help them figure out what they did wrong

Addition		
$\begin{array}{r} 996 \\ +978 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 896 \\ +968 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ +998 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 598 \\ +958 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ +938 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 596 \\ +928 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 595 \\ +968 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 594 \\ +978 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ +998 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 599 \\ +978 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ +543 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 876 \\ +555 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Adding Fractions with unlike denominators

Vocabulary- Activate Prior Knowledge

- Addition
- Multiplication
- Fraction- numerator/denominator

Definition in your own words	Facts/characteristics
Examples	Picture

Concrete

Addition of fractions with unlike denominators

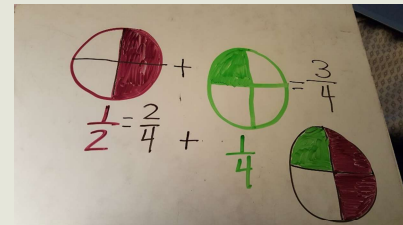
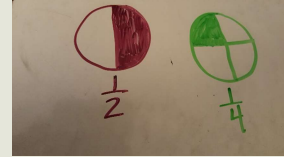
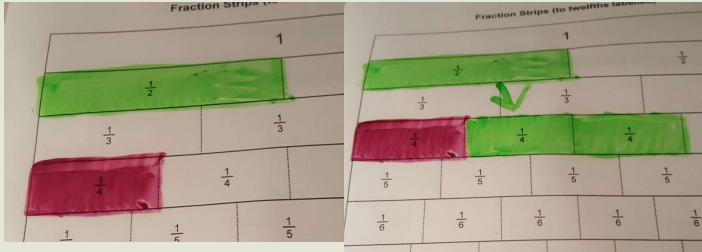
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$$

Prerequisite skills-addition facts, multiplication facts



Representational (Pictorial)

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$$



Abstract

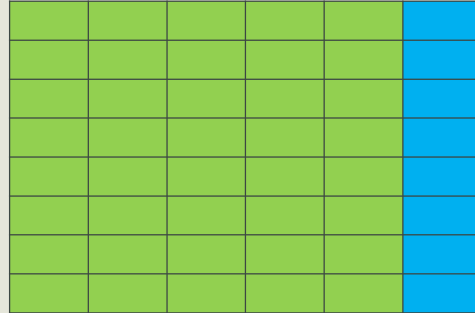
Many students should still see, say and do at this stage.

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

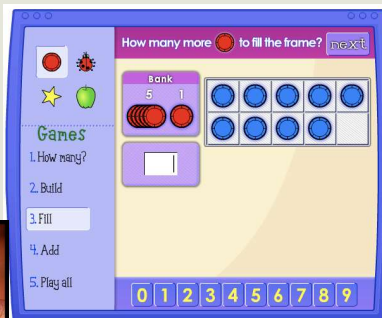
Intervention tips- Math Facts

- Directly teach strategies to aid in figuring math facts
- We can use our knowledge of $\times 5$ to help us figure out $\times 6$
- To figure 8×6 : we know that 5 groups of 8 = 40 if we add another group of 8 (40+8) we will have 6 groups of 8 so $6 \times 8 = 48$
- Targeted practice with each strategy



What can I do- Math Facts

- Keep building strong numeracy- 10 minutes of practice a day with targeted practice and mixed review practice

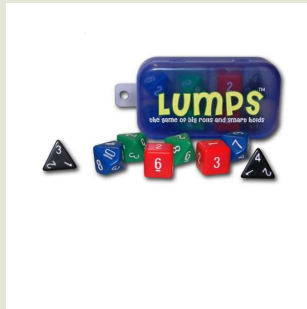


Targeted Practice

https://quizlet.com/_5c2iac

<https://illuminations.nctm.org/>

<https://www.ixl.com/>



What Can I do- Vocabulary

- Math has specific vocabulary that can be confusing for students
- Make sure to directly teach and define relevant vocabulary
- Create visual vocabulary cards- file as a resource for students to pull out as a reminder
- Review necessary old vocabulary when you need it to learn something new.

What Can I do- Trouble with Steps

Once a student understands the concept, they still may struggle with the multi-step processes involved in math.

As you teach, create a card with steps for solving- file and pull out as you review. Include plenty of spaced practice.

Once they become more automatic, have them state the steps without the card.

Adding Fractions $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$

Make sure you have common denominator

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$$

Add numerators

$$\frac{10}{15} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Filing my Learning

Number Sense

- Counting
- Place value
- Comparing numbers

Computation and Algebraic Thinking

- Addition and subtraction
- Solving word problems involving addition, subtraction
- Arrays for multiplication

Geometry

- Shapes
- Position words
- Fractions
- Drawing shapes
- Attributes

Measurement

- Time
- Money
- Weight
- Length
- Temperature

Filing my Learning

Data and Statistics

- Organizing and graphing information
- Interpreting and analyzing information from graphs.

The skills that children learn at each grade level can be found at

<http://www.doe.in.gov/standards/mathematics>

What about story problems?

Give students a framework to begin to solve a story problem.

Make sure that they student can read the problem.

Math Strategies



circle key numbers



Underline the questions



box any math action words



Evaluate (what steps do I take?)



solve & check ✓

File concept and use in reviews for practice- Frequent review is needed until concept is overlearned and “easy”

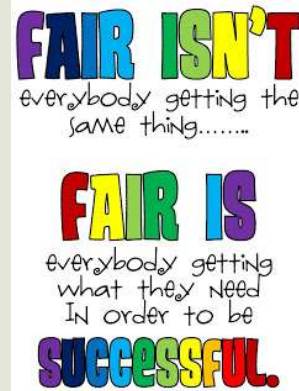
Allow for practice at all levels

Use tools when necessary

Students need a growth mindset

Learn to embrace mistakes as growth opportunities

Set realistic goals where success is experienced frequently



Sources

Indiana Department of Education-State Standards

<http://www.doe.in.gov/standards/mathematics>

Mathematics Instruction for Students with Learning Disabilities or Difficulty Learning Mathematics

<http://www.centeroninstruction.org/mathematics-instruction-for-students-with-learning-disabilities-or-difficulty-learning-mathematics-a-guide-for-teachers>

Concrete-Representational (Pictorial)-Abstract

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=weCPBIJVSrl>

Vocabulary cards

[https://fransmentorportfolio.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Math+Vocabulary+Posts+-+Visual+Tricks+to+Remember+\(2\).pdf](https://fransmentorportfolio.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Math+Vocabulary+Posts+-+Visual+Tricks+to+Remember+(2).pdf)

Understood

www.understood.org

Additude Magazine

www.additudemag.com

Want to know more?



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