

The FOCUS Framework: Snapshots of mathematics teacher noticing

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Asst. Prof Choy Ban Heng Mathematics & Mathematics Education

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Mathematics Teacher Noticing

What it is and why it matters

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Anticipated but not quite there...





Learning from teaching to improve teaching requires teachers to develop the eyes to see, the ears to hear and the mind to think.

Mathematics Teacher Noticing

Examining teaching practices is like taking a snapshot of a classroom.

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 J_a

Professional Vision

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Mathematics Teacher Noticing

... the process of attending to students' mathematical ideas, and making sense of the information to make decisions in an instructional context.

(Jacobs, Lamb, & Philipp, 2010; Mason, 2002; van Es & Sherin, 2008).

Attending
Interpreting



A set of practices...

Systematic reflection, recognising, preparing and noticing, and validating with others

The aim is to bring to mind a different way to act.

(Mason, 2002)



Gaps in researching math teacher noticing

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An overview of the field

- No specific focus (Star & Strickland, 2008) versus explicit focus (Levin, Hammer & Coffey, 2009)
- Relationship between the three component skills (Barnhart & van Es, 2015)
- Generally focused on reflection about lessons and video clips of lessons
- A few studies looked at lesson planning and lesson delivery (e.g., Santagata, 2011)
- Predominantly pre-service teachers



Productive Noticing?

- Not all noticing is productive
- But what's considered productive?
- In my study,
 - Productive classroom practices that enhance or promote students' mathematical reasoning



Productive Classroom Practices



Designing tasks that reveal student thinking



Listening and responding to student thinking



Reflecting about student thinking



Key Questions

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What teachers notice

Is an explicit focus for noticing useful to encourage more productive noticing, and if so, what kind of foci can be used?



How teachers notice

How do teachers interpret and make sense of instructional details that leads to decisions that are productive with respect to enhancing students' mathematical reasoning?

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Why teachers notice the way they do

What are, if any, the changes in teachers' resources (mainly knowledge), orientations, and goals (ROGs) with respect to teaching for mathematical reasoning when they begin to notice more productively?



Methodology

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A Design-based Research

Data Condensation

Episode Selection

Thematic Analysis

Lesson Study

Singapore

36 teachers

2012 2013 2014 2015

Phase 1 Phases 2 and 3

3 schools: 2 Sec and 1 Pri



Development of the FOCUS Framework





The FOCUS Framework

Focus and Focusing

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An Explicit Focus

- Drawing on the Three Point Framework (Yang & Ricks, 2012)
 - Key Point: Concept
 - Difficult Point: Confusion
 - Critical Point: Course of action or response
- Alignment between the 3 focal points



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Focusing Noticing

- Responding in a way that aligns the three focal points is not trivial
- Relies on the "making sense" component
- Pedagogical reasoning



'Bokeh' – Selective Focus



PROCESSES INVOLVED IN LEARNING FROM PRACTICE



PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES FOR MATHEMATICAL REASONING

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN NOTICING

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A close-up view

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN NOTICING

ATTENDING TO

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MAKING SENSE

DECIDING TO RESPOND



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PROCESSES INVOLVED IN NOTICING



A wide-angle view





Key contributions

- Characterise the notion of productive noticing
- The FOCUS Framework
- Extends the investigation of noticing to include planning (with teaching and reflecting)
- An extensive look at in-service teachers' noticing
- Productive noticing can potentially expand teachers' clusters of ROGs



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- Research tool to analyse teacher noticing
- Design considerations for planning professional development activities to enhance teachers' noticing expertise



Implications for improving practice

- Productive noticing is highly consequential
- Reflection tool
- Has the potential to expand a teacher's ROGs (resources, orientations and goals)







Future Research





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