Connections and Contexts in Mathematics

Code: 102060
ECTS Credits: 6

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<th>Degree</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Semester</th>
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<td>2500798 Primary Education</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Contact

Name: Kaouthar Boukafri Itahriouan
Email: Kaouthar.Boukafri@uab.cat

Use of Languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)

Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Teachers

Kaouthar Boukafri Itahriouan

Prerequisites

It is suggested that students who enroll in this course have taken and passed the subjects of the degree of Primary Education Teachers following:

"Matemàtiques per mestres" first year,
"Aprenentatge de les matemàtiques i curriculum" second year and
"Gestió i innovació a l'aula de matemàtiques" third year.

Objectives and Contextualisation

With the white light, Isaac Newton, he devised a plan to make it pass through a prism of glass revealed a beautiful rainbow that left astonished the experts of the Royal Society. This generated a direct question; white light is composed of all colors or was it the prism which colored it light? No more complexity than passing the multicolored light with an identical prism reversed the effect, returning to the vision of white light. This process was a bit more complex, but resolved the doubt.

In the same way that Sir Isaac, we spend many mathematical concepts through the prism of the education system, breaking it into different subjects. Instead, our students are not as demanding as the Royal Society and the first experiment have enough. The teachers expect students to be able to conclude the second prism but sometimes it not happens. Reality shows us that it is not an easy task and it is necessary to generate learning opportunities to develop.

In this course we learn to identify opportunities for learning in different contexts that lead us to practice using the second prism, connecting different subjects to work mathematical concepts more broadly.

To do this we will focus on practical models used in the classrooms of innovative schools: project work and work by corners, while developing the necessary evaluation tools.
So we learn to use tools to redirect this rainbow of material to a second prism, the interdisciplinary work.

OBJECTIVES:

- Identify, seize and create opportunities for learning mathematics in everyday situations or associated with other materials.
- Find, detect and connect activities, giving competence and interdisciplinary
- Analyze, design and create learning cooperative and interdisciplinary activities.
- Know, contextualize and practice activities connectorcharacter as work by corners or project work.
- Analyze, design and develop assessment tools for forming and competence activities.
- Guarantee a gender perspective and inclusive in the didactic productions.

Competences

- Analyse, reason and communicate mathematical proposals.
- Critically analyse personal work and use resources for professional development.
- Design and regulate learning spaces in contexts of diversity that take into account gender equality, equity and respect for human rights and observe the values of public education.
- Design, plan and evaluate education and learning processes, both individually and in collaboration with other teachers and professionals at the centre.
- Develop autonomous learning strategies.
- Incorporate information and communications technology to learn, communicate and share in educational contexts.
- Know how primary schools are organised and about the diversity of actions involved in running them.
- Know the curricular areas of Primary Education, the interdisciplinary relation between them, the evaluation criteria and the body of didactic knowledge regarding the respective procedures of education and learning.
- Maintain a critical and autonomous relationship with respect to knowledge, values and public, social and private institutions.
- Stimulate and value effort, constancy and personal discipline in pupils.
- Value the relationship between mathematics and sciences as one of the pillars of scientific thought.

Learning Outcomes

1. Adapt teaching and learning programs and activities to pupil diversity.
2. Analyse the goals of mathematics education at different stages of primary education.
3. Design innovative teaching sequences from contexts that provide recreational mathematics.
4. Design teaching / learning strategies in which the assumptions of personal decisions are prioritized, and the identification of relevant information for individual projects.
5. Design teaching and learning sequences that connect different mathematical topics.
6. Identifying, designing and communicating concepts, facts and phenomena of different sciences capable of being modelled using mathematical concepts.
7. Understand recreational didactic situations involving mathematics, both inside and outside the classroom, to promote independent learning and cooperative work.

Content

1. The nose of teachers, detecting learning opportunities.
2. Separate and unify knowledge.
3. To link different mathematical concepts.
4. To link meanings of the same mathematical concept.
5. To link with other areas of knowledge.
7. From Reproduction to production.
Methodology

The protagonist in the educational process is the student and it is on this premise that has been planned methodology of the subject. As this is an optional subject, all the sessions will be done with the whole group class.

Still, as indicated in the methodology, there will be sessions where a small job in the classroom under the supervision of the teacher will be performed.

Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>ECTS</th>
<th>Learning Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Directed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exhibitions by the teacher (BG)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
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<td>Type: Supervised</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop analysis of didactic proposals (SG)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop creation of didactic proposals (SG)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Autonomous</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project (BG)</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>2, 4, 5, 6</td>
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Assessment

The evaluation of the course will take place throughout the academic year and it will be computed using the gradings of the following tasks:

- Microprojects i and II: developed during classroom sessions. There will be time reserved for group discussions. There will be between 5 and 6 microprojects. Passing all microprojects (with a mark of at least 5 out of 10) is mandatory. If any student obtains a mark below 5 they will have a 15 day period to redo the project and it will be assessed again.
- Video-projects - December 2nd 2019: that consist of answering a researchable question using a 3 minute video. Passing this activity (with a mark of at least 5 out of 10) is also mandatory. If any student obtains a mark below 5 they will have a 15 day period to redo the project and it will be assessed again.
- Individual test - January 7th 2020: Voluntary test to be done in case one wants to have a mark above 8 out of 10. The test can be either oral or written, it will depend on the number of students that would want to take this test.

The student must take into account the assessment in policy considerations in the document: "Criteris i pautes generals d’avaluació de la Facultat de Ciències de l’Educació" (http://www.uab.cat/web/informacio-academic/AVALUACIO/rules-1292571269103.html)

As well as:

- Attendance at the contact sessions of this course is mandatory, at least to 80% of them. In case the student does not attend to this minimum they will be considered as not presented. A student that does not hand in all assessment activities in the corresponding periods will also be considered as not presented.
- The note of group work is not necessarily the individual score of students in the group.
- The total or partial plagiarism of one of the activities and / or copy an assessment test is a direct reason for suspense of the subject.

- The marks obtained in each of the evaluation activities will be delivered to students within 15 days of its completion. Once delivered to the student may review and consultation on the schedule set by the teacher.

Assessment Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>ECTS</th>
<th>Learning Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Individual test</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microproyects I</td>
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<td>Microproyects II</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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Bibliography


Curriculum Vigent a Catalunya: Decret 142/2008 - DOGC núm. 5183 i Decret 143/2007 DOGC núm. 4915. Accés via web a: