# Eliciting mathematical knowledge in pre-service primary school teachers: a concept cartoon in divisibility



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## **Theoretical Background**

- Vignettes promote pre-service teachers' reflection and discussion of authentic classroom situations (Buchbinder, & Kuntze, 2018; Fernández et al. 2018).
- Among vignettes, Concept Cartoons can be designed to elicit mathematical knowledge in pre-service primary school teachers (Samková, 2020).

**Digital Support for Teachers' Collaborative** 

**Reflection on Mathematics Classroom Situations** 

### Aim of the study:

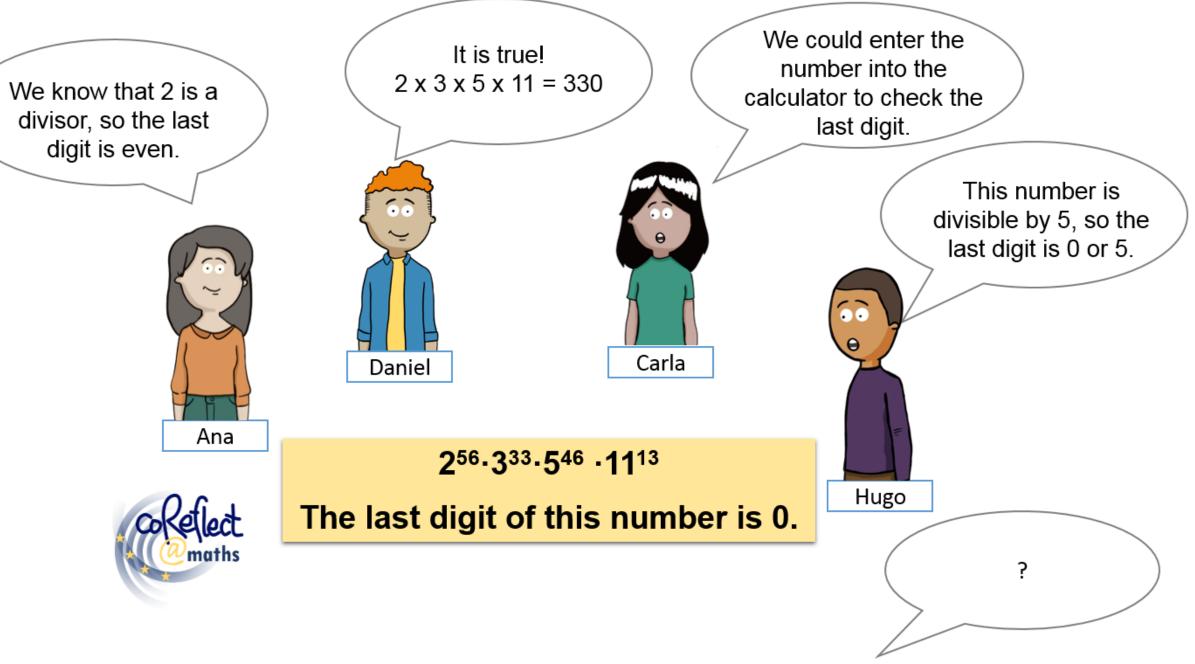
To analyse what kind of knowledge pre-service teachers reveal when they participated in a Concept Cartoon on divisibility as an introductory task within a mathematics content course.

# Method

- **Participants:** 51 pre-service primary school teachers (PPTs) solved the vignette.
- Task: The Concept Cartoon vignette in \*\* divisibility consists of
  - a group of four student teachers
  - a divisibility activity
  - four bubbles with different correct and incorrect statements
  - three questions

## Vignette: A Concept Cartoon in divisibility

Here you can see a group of student teachers discussing the statement in the yellow box. Read through their comments and answer the following questions:



# The project coReflect@maths

Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership: Six partner universities from four countries

# Project goals

- Bringing together and exchanging the practice of vignette-based professional learning established by the project partners
- Developing vignette-based course concepts for teacher students and teacher educators
- DIVER: a digital tool for facilitating

**Analysis:** We performed an inductive

analysis generating categories.

- What thoughts (mathematical concepts, properties...) could be behind the student teachers' comments? Write your ideas of each of the student teachers.
- How could you help the student teachers to correct or to improve their argumentation?
- Write your solution into the empty speech bubble.

the creation of vignettes and collaborative reflection on vignettes

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# **Results and conclusions**

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the frequencies of the categories identified from the inductive analysis in each question. \*\*\*

Table 1. Categories of question a)

#### Table 2. Categories of question b)

Table 3. Categories of question c)

Ana		Daniel		Carla		Hugo		Improve their argumentation		Resolution		
Divisibility	23	Multiplication without 1	2	Calculator	7	Divisibility	24	Combine criterions of 2 and 5	6		Combine criterions of 2 and 5	10
criterion of		considering the		without		criterion		Discussion with partners	2	Correct	Calculate the number	9
2		exponents		reasoning		of 5		Give more examples	3		Multiply bases and add exponents	5
Divisors	4	Multiplication 2	0	Calculator 25 Divis	Divisors	5	Explain the properties	9		Use only the criterion of 2	1	
General	6	General concepts 1	2	General	9	General	11	Solve the activity step by step	5		Use properties of the exponents	2
concepts				concepts		concepts		Incorrect reasoning	3	Incorrect	Non-sense	9
Non-sense	10					Non-sense	7	Non-sense	10		"I don't know"	4
Blank	8	Blank answer 7		Blank	10	Blank	4	Blank answer	13		Blank answer	11
answer				answer		answer						

The categories showed PPT's knowledge/lack of it regarding the key concepts implied in the activity, the type of arguments they provide to describe the thoughts behind the student teachers' thinking and different alternative ideas they proposed to improve their argumentation.

Our results point out the potential of vignettes in teacher education programs to discuss correct and incorrect argumentations, and therefore to elicit \*\* mathematical knowledge.

Buchbinder, O., & Kuntze, S. (Eds.). (2018). Mathematics Teachers Engaging with Representations of Practice. A Dynamically Evolving Field. Springer.

Fernández et al. (2018). Noticing students' mathematical thinking: characterization, development and contexts. Avances de Investigación en Educación Matemática (AIEM), 13, 39–61.

Samková, L. (2020). The typology of arithmetical Concept Cartoons. South Bohemia Mathematical Letters, 28(1), 28-36.



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