Description: Emerging Numeracy 0 to 6 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Cat-Nbr</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tr>
<td>ECE</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>2, 2003</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
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Academic Group: FOEDU
Academic Org: FOE004
HECS Band: 1
ASCED Code: 070101

STAFFING
Examiner: Noel Geoghegan
Moderator: Deborah Geoghegan

RATIONALE
From infancy, children are actively engaged in developing concepts which allow the organisation and categorisation of information. Through interaction with the environment during everyday experiences, children construct and test their concepts which include mathematical thinking. It is important that adults (including parents and caregivers) who are influential in the early years of a child's life have an understanding of how young children develop mathematical knowledge so that appropriate experiences may be provided. Additionally, an awareness of the development of mathematical language, fundamental mathematical concepts and skills, and the sequence of the discipline knowledge of mathematics is necessary for teachers to plan effective learning opportunities for children.

SYNOPSIS
This course examines the development of mathematical concepts and skills in young children. Emphasis is given to the types of learning experiences which encourage the young child's exploration and development of the fundamental concepts, attitudes, and skills involved in emerging numeracy.

OBJECTIVES
On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

- demonstrate an understanding of the teaching and learning theories associated with mathematical development in young children;
- apply such theories to the development of appropriate learning and assessment activities;
- explain the role of language in teaching and learning mathematics;
- utilise an appropriate mathematical language for teaching and learning mathematics;
• describe a range of learning environments and materials for young children which enhance mathematical learning;
• explain the importance of play in mathematical learning;
• describe mathematical learning opportunities which may be provided through structured and unstructured preschool activities;
• critically evaluate various mathematical materials to assess their usefulness;
• identify the mathematical concepts, skills and attitudes which young children usually develop from birth to eight years;
• describe problem-solving applications for young children which foster their mathematical learning;
• identify the number skills developed by young children during the preoperational period;
• list ways in which parents may encourage mathematical learning in young children at home.

TOPICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weighting (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The development of math concepts</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The role of language in teaching and learning methods</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The role of materials in developing mathematics thinking</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Fundamental mathematical concepts, attitudes and skills</td>
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<td>5. Applications of fundamental concepts and skills</td>
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<td>6. Mathematical learning through play</td>
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<td>7. Higher-level activities and concepts</td>
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<td>8. Young children and problem solving</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Parents and maths in the home</td>
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TEXT and MATERIALS required to be PURCHASED or ACCESSED:

Books can be ordered by fax or telephone. For costs and further details use the ‘Book Search’ facility at http://bookshop.usq.edu.au by entering the author or title of the text.

Charlesworth, R. 2000, Experiences in Math for Young Children, Delmar, New York.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Reference materials are materials that, if accessed by students, may improve their knowledge and understanding of the material in the course and enrich their learning experience.


Bickmore-Brand, J. (ed.). 1990, Language in Mathematics, Australian Reading Association, Carlton South VIC.


Fleer, M. 1989, Jig Saw Puzzles, Australian Early Childhood Association, Watson ACT.

Fry, I. 1992, Rediscovering Unit Blocks, Australian Early Childhood Association Inc, Watson ACT.


Tertini, J. 1995, Mathematics for the Very Young: A Resource Book, Martin Educational, St Leonards NSW.


Welchman-Tischler, R. 1992, How to use Children's Literature to Teach Mathematics, The National Council of Teachers of Math, Reston VA.
STUDENT WORKLOAD REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directed Study</td>
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<td>Private Study</td>
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ASSESSMENT DETAILS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Marks Out of</th>
<th>Wtg(%)</th>
<th>Required</th>
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<tr>
<td>DESIGN &amp; EVAL MATH EQUIP</td>
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<td>DESIGN A NUMERACY PROGRAM</td>
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IMPORTANT ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

1. Attendance requirements:
   (a) There are no attendance requirements for this course. However, it is the students' responsibility to study all material provided to them or required to be accessed by them to maximise their chance of meeting the objectives of the course and to be informed of course-related activities and administration.

2. Requirements for students to complete each assessment item satisfactorily:
   (a) To complete each of the assessment items satisfactorily, students must obtain at least 50% of the marks available (or at least a grade of C-) for each assessment item.

3. Penalties for late submission of required work:
   If assignments are submitted after the due date without an approved extension of time, University penalties may be applied.

4. Requirements for student to be awarded a passing grade in the course:
   (a) To be assured of a passing grade, students must demonstrate, via the summative assessment items, that they have achieved the required minimum standards in relation to the objectives of the course by satisfactorily completing all summative assessment items (the examination and assignments).

5. Method used to combine assessment results to attain final grade:
   (a) The final grades for students will be assigned on the basis of the weighted aggregate of the marks (or grades) obtained for each of the summative assessment items in the course.

6. Examination information:
   (e) There is no examination in this course.

7. Examination period when Deferred/Supplementary examinations will be held:
   There is no examination in this course.

8. University Regulations:
Students should read USQ Regulations 5.1 Definitions, 5.6. Assessment, and 5.10 Academic Misconduct for further information and to avoid actions which might contravene University Regulations. These regulations can be found at the URL http://www.usq.edu.au/SECARIAT/calendar/Part5/ or in the printed version of the current USQ Handbook.

ASSESSMENT NOTES

1 (a) The due date for an assignment is the date by which a student must despatch the assignment to the USQ. The onus is on the student to provide proof of the despatch date, if requested by the Examiner. (b) Students must retain a copy of each item submitted for assessment. This must be produced within five days if required by the Examiner. (c) The examiner may grant an extension of the due date of an assignment in extenuating circumstances. (d) The Faculty will normally only accept assessments that have been written, typed or printed on paper-based media. (e) The Faculty will NOT accept submission of assignments by facsimile.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1 Graduate Diploma of Education (Child Care) students may include the Numeracy professional experience as part of their total professional experience hours. Other students will require some visits to centres (or other contact with Early Childhood settings) to complete the assignments.