



## EPTE Modules Description

Module name	<b>Mathematics</b>
ECTS Credits	6 EC TS
Duration	14 weeks
Form of learning	Lectures, Workshops
Indicative workload	36 contact hours, 90 hours of self-study, integrated teaching practice of 24 hours for all modules
Module aims	<p>Course 1 <b>Re-inventing mathematics</b> (2 ECTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to Know the history of mathematics (essential topics: 0, some mathematicians of participating country and their work, women mathematicians, infinity, decimal numbers, fractions, area, Euclidian – non Euclidean geometry)</li> <li>• to understand mathematics as a human activity, necessary, interesting and fascinating for all</li> </ul> <p>Course 2 <b>Thresholds in mathematics</b> (2 ECTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to understand the idea of thresholds in mathematics from different perspectives (international and national) and to give arguments for them;</li> <li>• to construct problems for children to get over the thresholds and to plan good education on those topics.</li> </ul> <p>Course 3 <b>Problem solving</b> (2 ECTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to develop and analyze meta-cognitive processes of solving problems and the strategies used (for example to experience thresholds from arithmetic examples to generalization in algebra)</li> </ul>
Generic Competences	<p>The student is able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reveal changes in education in European countries and in home education</li> <li>• identify the common ground for European education</li> <li>• improve language skills</li> <li>• improve intercultural skills</li> <li>• to develop aptitudes for reasoning and a problem-solving way of thinking</li> <li>• develop critical thinking</li> <li>• develop tolerance</li> <li>• build his/her own knowledge and let his/her pupils build their own knowledge</li> </ul>
Specific Competences	<p>The student is able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate knowledge of the history of number concepts and about number representations;</li> <li>• demonstrate knowledge about platonic, non-platonic and Archimedes</li> </ul>

	<p>solids;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate knowledge about the history of measurement;</li> <li>• accompany children to re-invent mathematics;</li> <li>• interpret and compare different curricula;</li> <li>• recognize thresholds/landmarks;</li> <li>• develop teaching approach for children to overcome thresholds/landmarks;</li> <li>• recognize, put and solve problems;</li> <li>• discuss and evaluate strategies for problem solving with students and children;</li> <li>• communicate and reflect about mathematics.</li> </ul>
Learning and Teaching approaches	Active and collaborative learning, building a learning community, personalizing tasks
Context	Study program EPTE
Level	First Cycle Degree
Obligatory requirements	English B2
Status	Compulsory
Learning outcomes	<p><b>Course 1 Re-inventing mathematics</b> The student is able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explain analyses and present history background of some essential mathematical concepts (example: number 0, infinity...).</li> <li>• describe discoveries of mathematicians by demonstrating with examples</li> </ul> <p><b>Course 2 Thresholds in mathematics</b> The student is able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe a part of the mathematical learning landscape including the thresholds of the guest country;</li> <li>• describe differences and similarities between the landscape of his own country and that of the guest country;</li> <li>• build some learning materials, contexts and context problems to allow primary school pupils to obtain the respective landmarks/thresholds;</li> <li>• develop a series of lessons to allow his pupils to obtain a landmark in the mathematical landscape;</li> <li>• distinguish the three levels in the learning process: informal, semi-formal and formal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Course 3 Problem solving</b> The student is able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate problem-solving skills for finding the strategy: formulating a problem, comprehending a problem, finding patterns, identifying knowledge needed for solving problems, making conjectures, generalizing, choosing appropriate representation of a problem, proving...</li> <li>• accompany children in horizontal and vertical mathematization</li> </ul>
Form of Assessment	<p>The student makes a portfolio including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflective diary in response to challenges of the module, and to the personal and professional value of the experience,</li> <li>• presentation, seminar work, self- evaluation, learning material, lesson plans (3 - 5) and reflection on teaching practice.</li> </ul>
Learning units	<b>Course 1 Re-inventing mathematics</b>

	<p>The development of number concepts, some concepts in geometry in the past and nowadays. Representing mathematical ideas (learning materials) throughout times. Great mathematicians and their lives and discoveries.</p> <p><b>Course 2 Thresholds in mathematics</b>  Thresholds as difficult concepts in mathematics (representations for those concepts are sometimes impossible or very complex). Some examples: operations with fractions, number 0, unitizing, distributive law, percentage, structure of the numbers, elementary addition and subtraction, hierarchy in geometry (concepts of shapes, growing dimensions in space and in measures).</p> <p><b>Course 3 Problem solving</b>  Problems. Learning materials and strategies for problem-solving. Mathematization and mathematics language. Horizontal (from the problem to the mathematics and back) and vertical mathematization (according to the three levels: informal, semi-formal, formal).</p>
Grading	ECTS grades according to ECTS guidelines