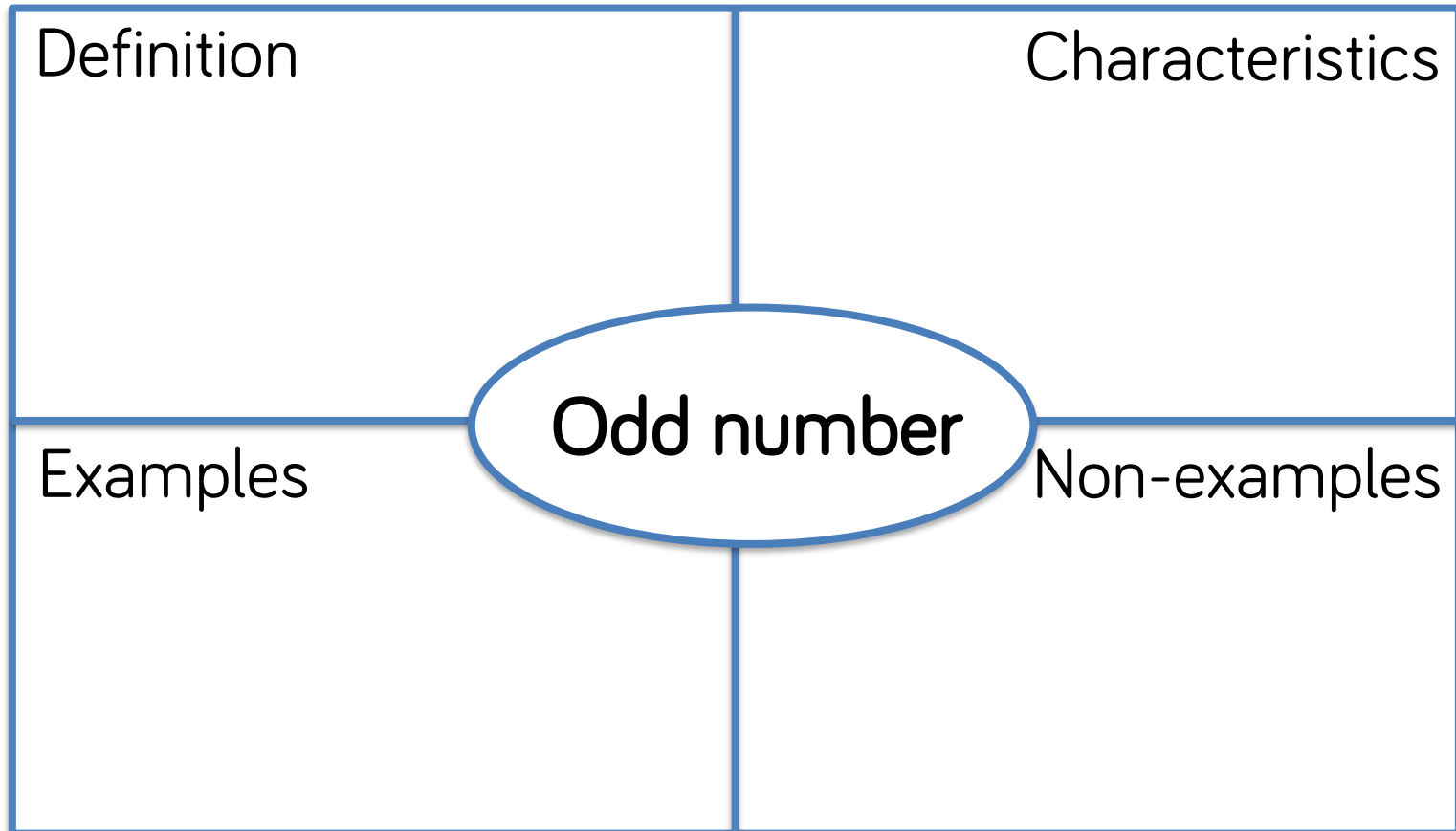


# Discuss and complete



# Planning for Depth

Course Lead

White Rose Maths



@WhiteRoseMaths

# Content

- Knowledge
- What is variation?
- Conceptual variation
- Procedural variation

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# Knowledge

# Knowledge

- Factual knowledge
- Procedural knowledge
- Conceptual knowledge
- Metacognitive knowledge

Anderson and Krathwohl, (2001)

# Knowledge

## Factual

Knowledge that is in long term memory. Essential facts and key terminology.

## Procedural

The method or procedure. The steps or rules you need to follow to get the correct answer.

## Conceptual

The understanding of the meaning of what is happening.

## Metacognitive

The awareness of the strategies of learning – ‘thinking about thinking.’

*‘Students are forced into a passive relationship with their knowledge - they are taught only to follow rules and not to engage in sense-making, reasoning, or thought, acts that are critical to an effective use of mathematics.’*

Boaler, J. (2015)

# Knowledge

Discuss...

$$4 \div \frac{1}{2} = ?$$



# Knowledge - Procedural

The KFC method...(Keep it, Flip it, Change it)

$$4 \div \frac{1}{2} = ?$$

Keep it

Flip it

Change it

$$4 \times \frac{2}{1} = 8$$

## Knowledge - Factual

$$4 \div 2 = ?$$

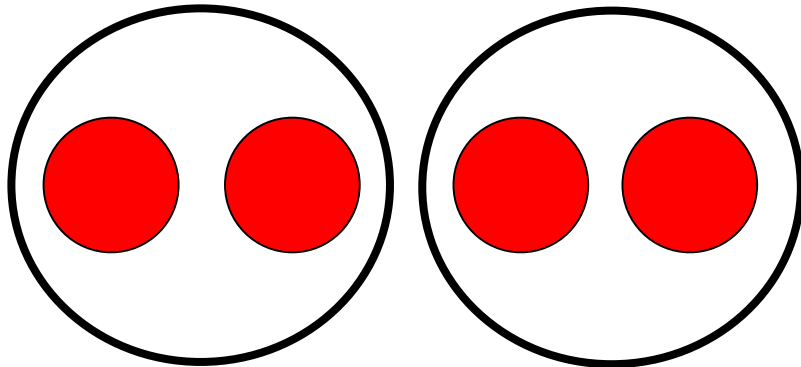
4 *shared* into 2 groups

4 *grouped* into 2s

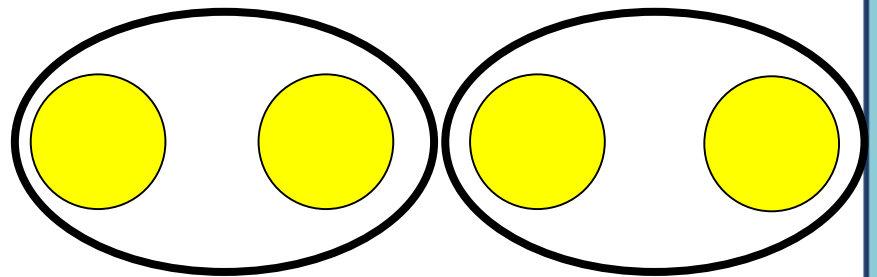
## Knowledge - Conceptual

$$4 \div 2 = ?$$

4 *shared* into 2 groups



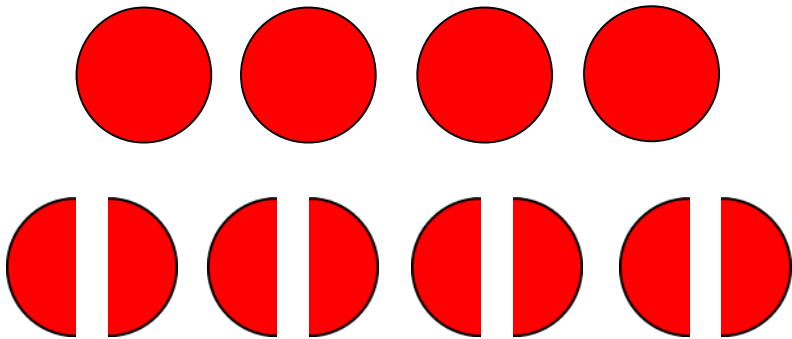
4 *grouped* into 2s



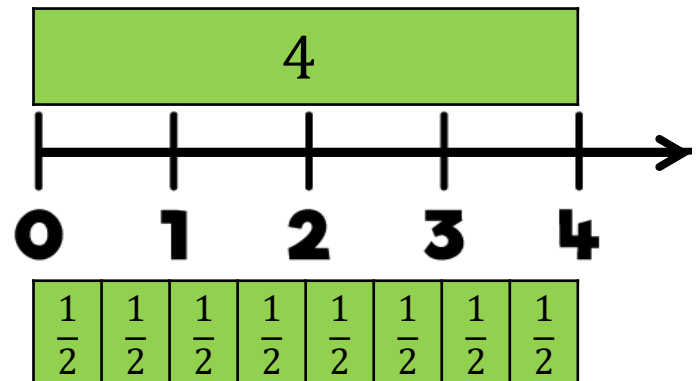
## Knowledge - Conceptual

$$4 \div \frac{1}{2} = ?$$

4 *shared* into halves



4 *grouped* into halves



# Knowledge

**Discuss...**

Why is each type of knowledge important?

Which should come first?

# Knowledge

## Factual

Knowledge that is in long term memory. Essential facts and key terminology.

## Procedural

The method or procedure. The steps or rules you need to follow to get the correct answer.

## Conceptual

The understanding of the meaning of what is happening.

## Metacognitive

The awareness of the strategies of learning – ‘thinking about thinking.’

# Knowledge

## Procedural Knowledge

‘Like a toolbox, it includes facts, skills, procedures, algorithms or methods.’

Barr, Doyle et al (2003)

‘Learning that involves only memorizing operations with no understanding of underlying meanings.’

Arslan (2010)

‘To know **how** something happens in a particular way.’

Hiebert and Lefevre (1986)

## Conceptual Knowledge

‘Ideas, relationships, connections or having a sense of something’

Barr, Doyle et al (2003)

‘Learning that involves understanding and interpreting concepts and the relationship between concepts.’

Arslan (2010)

‘To know **why** something happens in a particular way.’

Hiebert and Lefevre (1986)

*‘For most topics, it does not make sense to teach concepts first or to teach procedures first; both should be taught in concert. Gaining knowledge and understanding of one supports comprehension of the other.’*

Willingham, D. (2012)



# What is variation?

# What is variation?

**There are different types of variation:**

- Conceptual vs. procedural (Gu, Huang & Marton)
- Developmental vs. multi-faceted (Park & Leung)
- Explicit vs. implicit (Huang, Mok & Leung)
- Open-ended vs. closed-ended (Qingpu Curriculum Reform Experimental Group)
- Form vs. solution vs. content (Xiao)

# What is variation?

## Conceptual Variation

- Examples and non-examples
- Standard and non-standard

What's the same?  
What's different?

## Procedural Variation

- Spotting patterns
- Making connections
- Generalisations

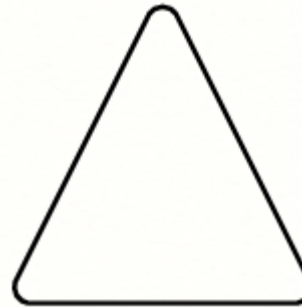
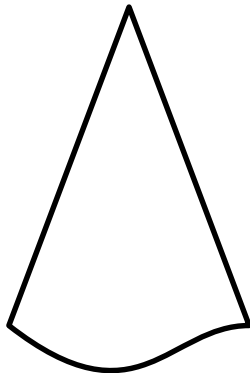
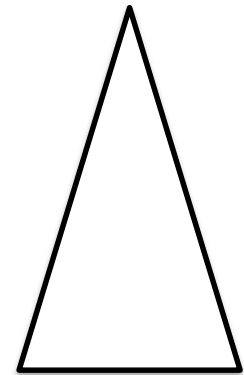
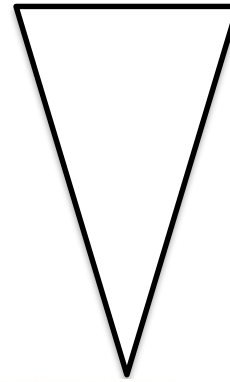
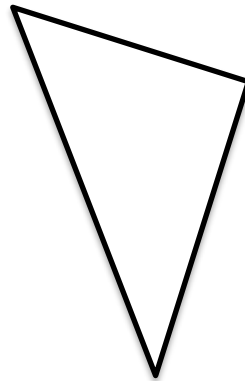
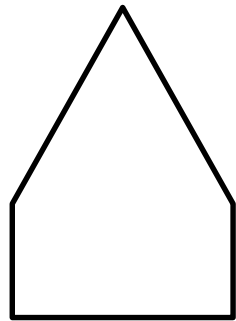
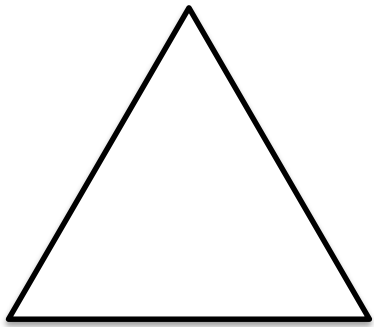
What's stayed the same?  
What's changed?

*‘Representing ideas in multiple ways both supports low attainers to get a sense of the meaning of the abstract concept, and challenges the high attainers to see a concept differently, gaining a more complete and connected perspective.’*

Willingham, D. (2012)

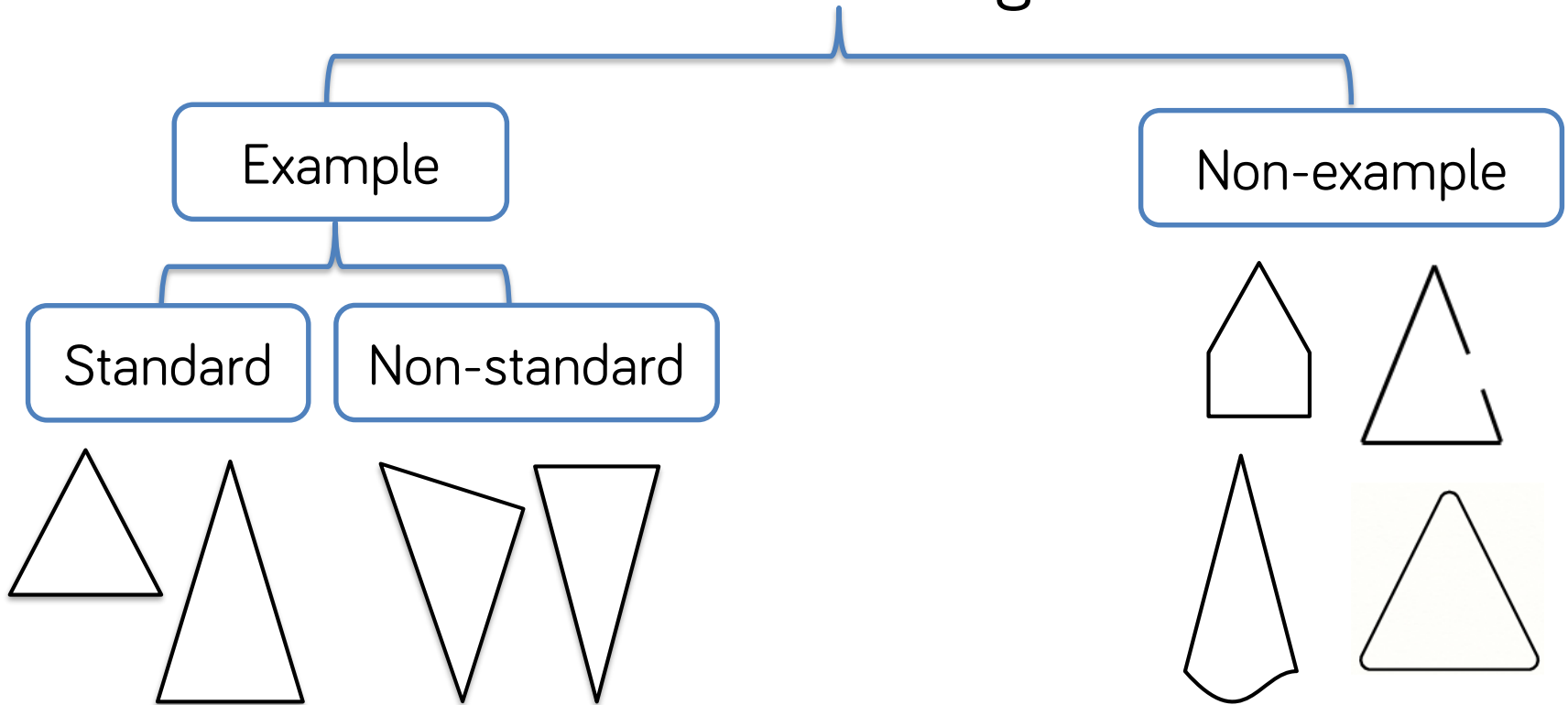
# Conceptual variation

Which shape is a triangle?



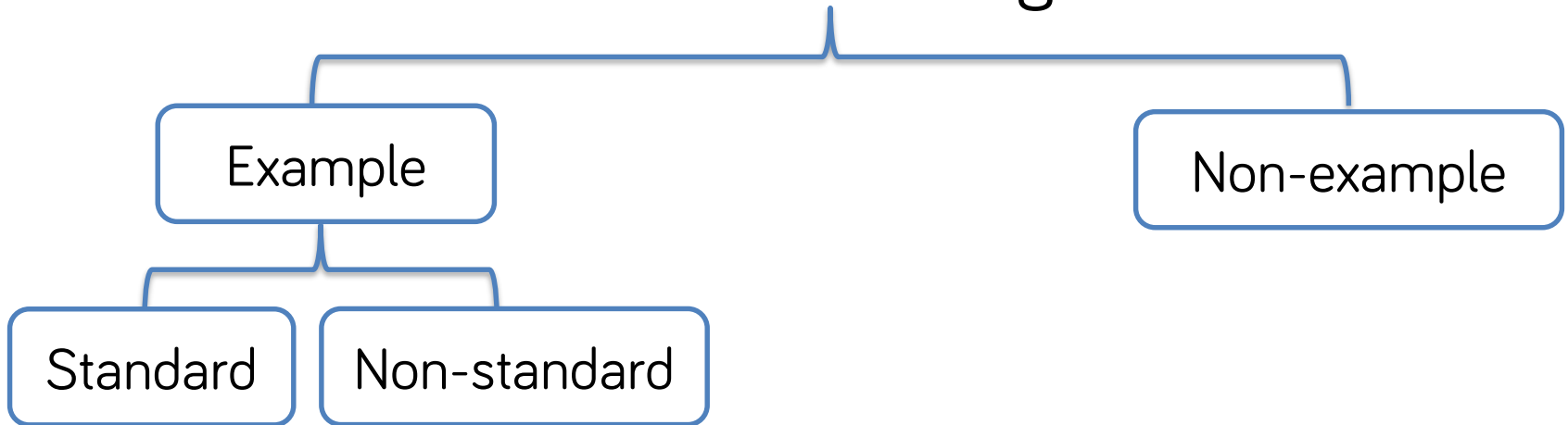
# Conceptual variation

What is a triangle?



# Conceptual variation

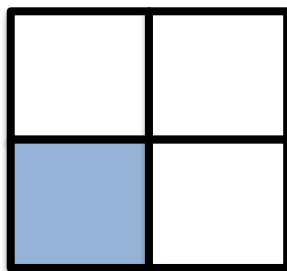
What is a rectangle?



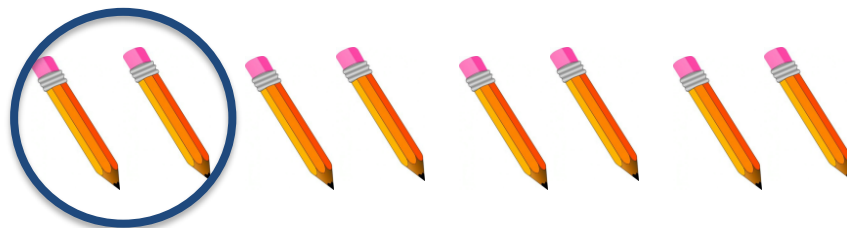
# Conceptual variation

What does  $\frac{1}{4}$  mean?

One quarter of a whole



One quarter of a quantity



A number on a number line



One divided by four

$$1 \div 4 = ?$$



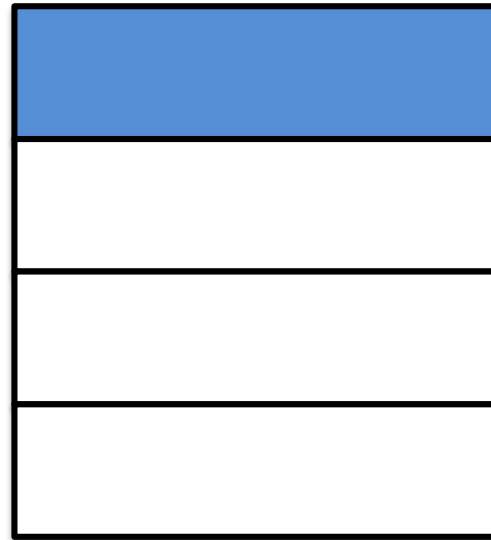
# Examples and non-examples

Which diagram represents  $\frac{1}{4}$  ?

A



B



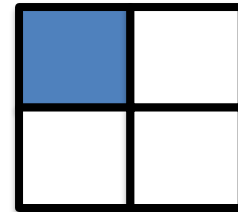
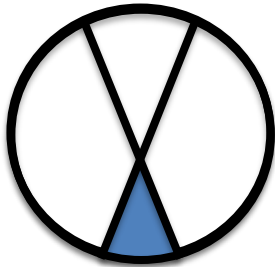
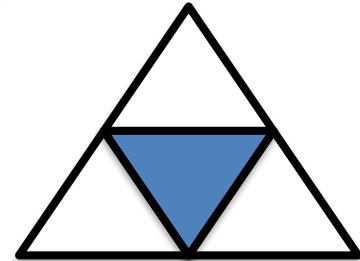
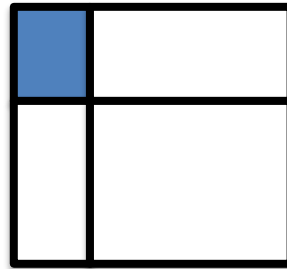
# Examples and non-examples

The whole has been divided  
into \_\_\_ equal parts.  
Each part is worth \_\_\_\_



# Examples and non-examples

Which diagram represents  $\frac{1}{4}$  ?

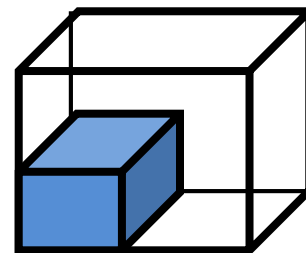
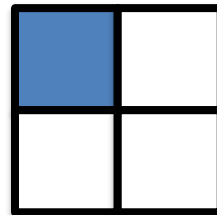
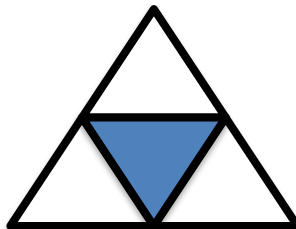
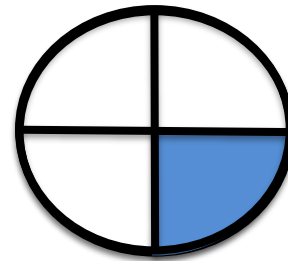
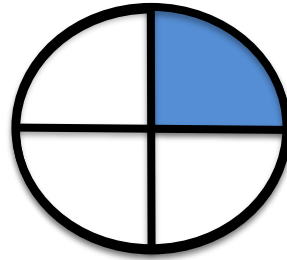
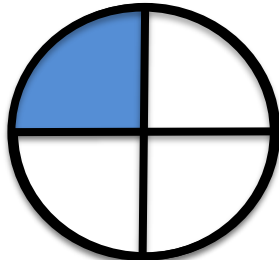
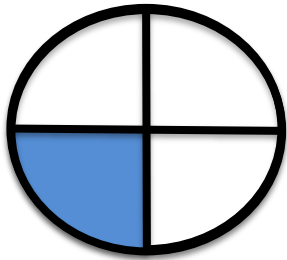


The whole has been divided into \_\_\_ equal parts.

Each part is worth \_\_\_\_

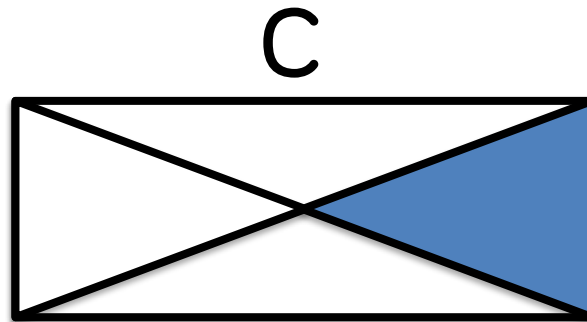
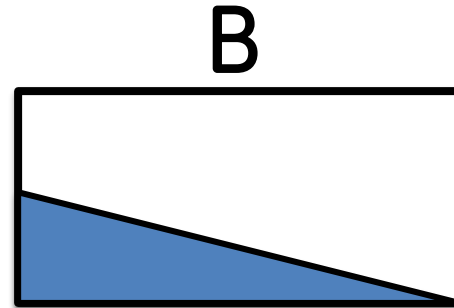
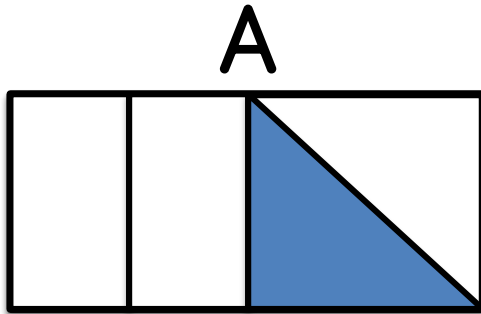
# Standard and non-standard

How can we represent  $\frac{1}{4}$  ?



# Standard and non-standard

How can we represent  $\frac{1}{4}$  ?

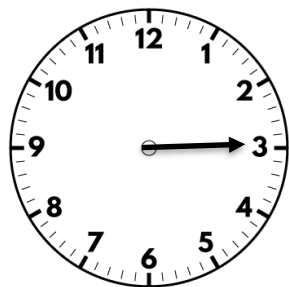


# Conceptual variation

How is  $\frac{1}{4}$  represented in different areas of maths?

Decimals

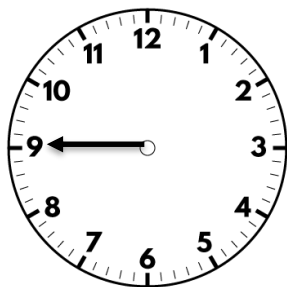
0.25



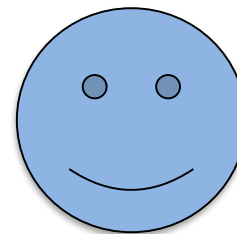
Time

Percentages

25%



Geometry



250m

2.5mm

Measurement

A decorative banner consisting of a teal rectangular bar on top and a dark blue trapezoidal bar below it, pointing to the right.

# Procedural variation

*‘The basic idea of procedural variation is that **keeping some things the same** and only **varying the important concept** or idea that you want your children to focus on, gives a greater likelihood of them **understanding that concept or idea.**’*

Broadbent Maths (2016)

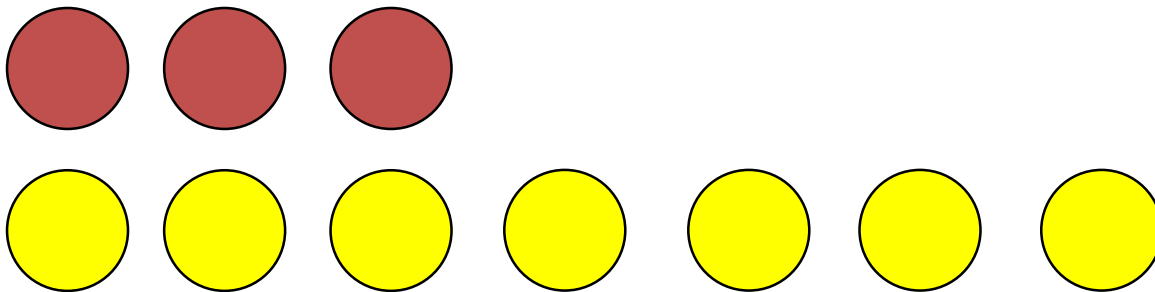


# Procedural variation

What's  
stayed the  
same?

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 + 4 = 7 \\ 3 + 5 = 8 \\ 3 + 6 = 9 \\ 3 + 7 = 10 \end{array}$$

What's  
changed?

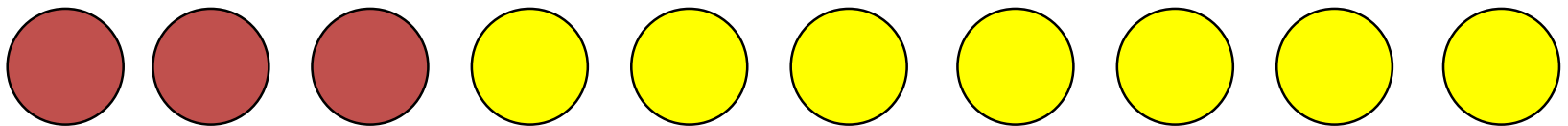


# Procedural variation

What's  
stayed the  
same?

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 + 4 = 7 \\ 3 + 5 = 8 \\ 3 + 6 = 9 \\ 3 + 7 = 10 \end{array}$$

What's  
changed?



# Procedural variation

What's  
stayed the  
same?

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

What's  
changed?

What do you notice?

**addend + addend = sum**

Why do you think this has happened?

Will this always happen?

# Procedural variation

What's  
stayed the  
same?

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

What's  
changed?

Use the number sentences to help you answer:

$$3 + 3 =$$

$$9 + 3 =$$

$$3 + \underline{\quad} = 11$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 10 = 13$$

## Procedural variation

What's  
stayed the  
same?

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

What's  
changed?

Shade in the **even** numbers green.

Shade in the **odd** numbers blue.

What do you notice?

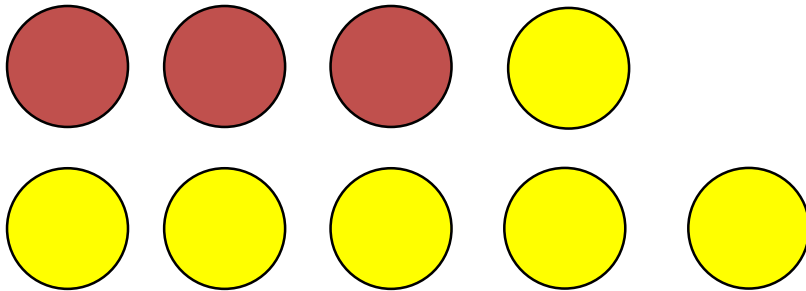
# Procedural variation

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$



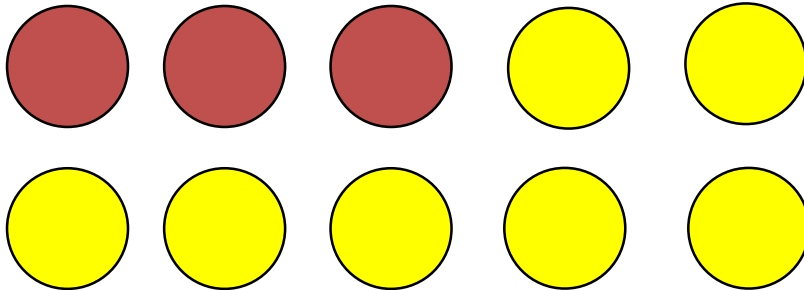
# Procedural variation

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$



## Procedural variation

$$7 + 2 =$$

$$2 + 7 =$$

$$17 + 2 =$$

$$12 + 7 =$$

$$9 - 5 =$$

$$8 - 5 =$$

$$7 - 5 =$$

$$6 - 5 =$$

$$9 - 7 =$$

$$11 - 7 =$$

$$13 - 7 =$$

$$15 - 7 =$$

What's stayed the same?    What's changed?

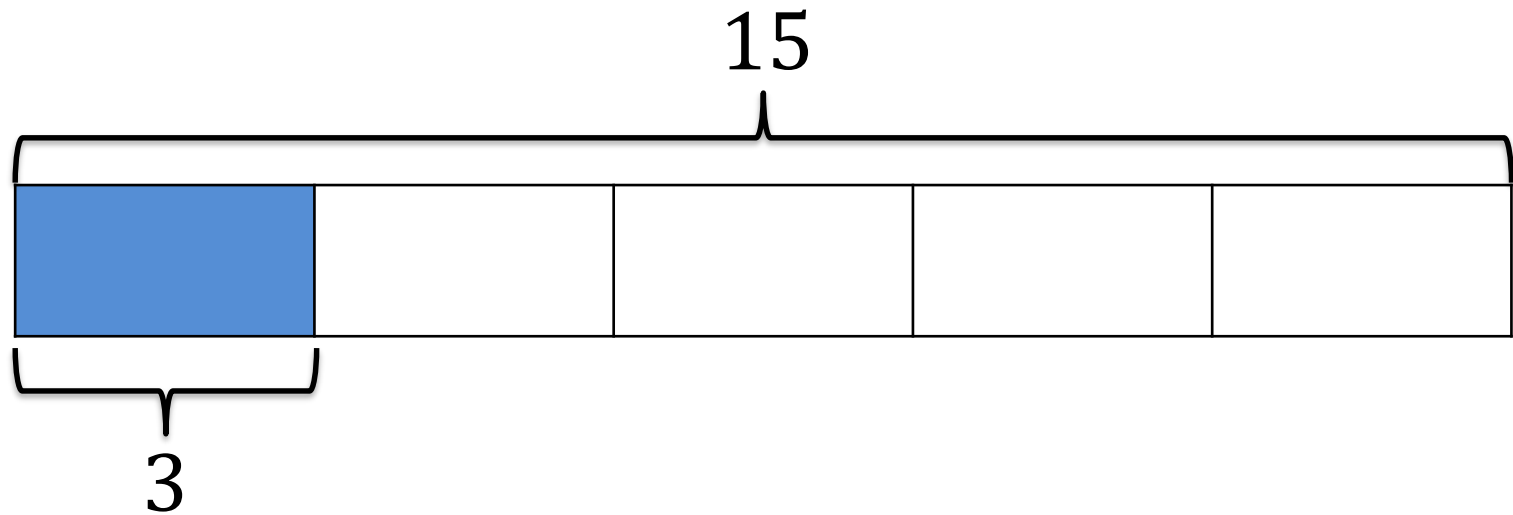
What do you notice?    If I know this, what else do I know?



*‘a well-designed sequence of tasks invites learners to **reflect** on the effect of their actions so that they recognize key **relationships**.’*

Simon and Tzur (2004)

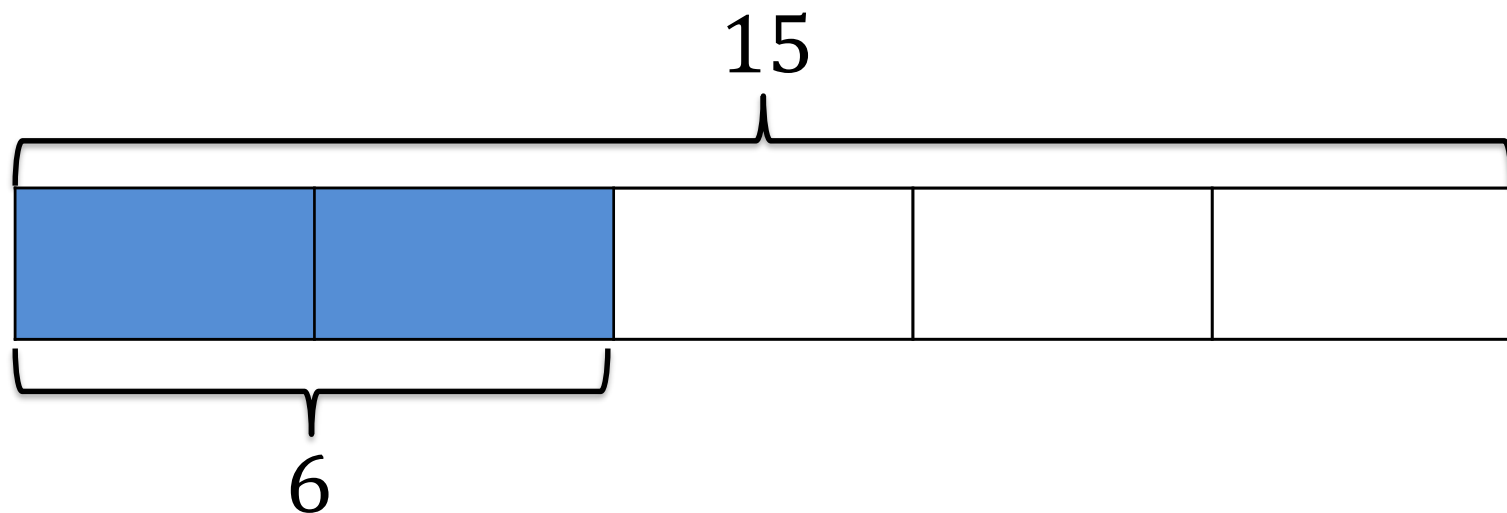
# Procedural variation



$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$$

What's stayed the same? What's changed?

# Procedural variation

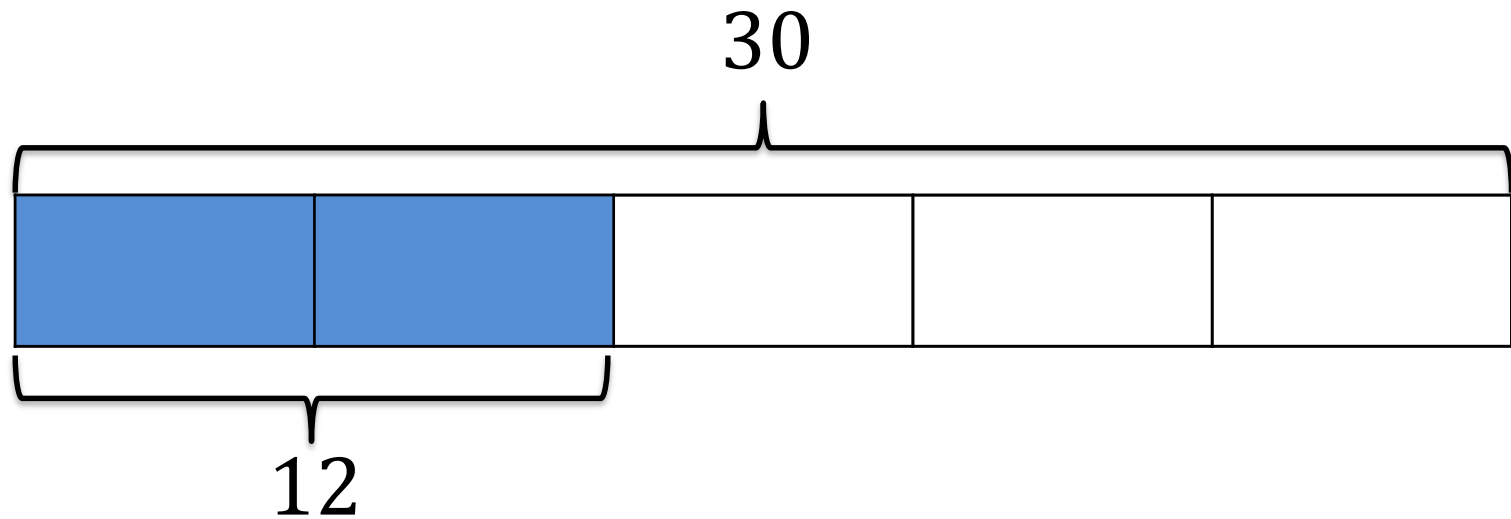


$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 6$$

What's stayed the same? What's changed?

## Procedural variation

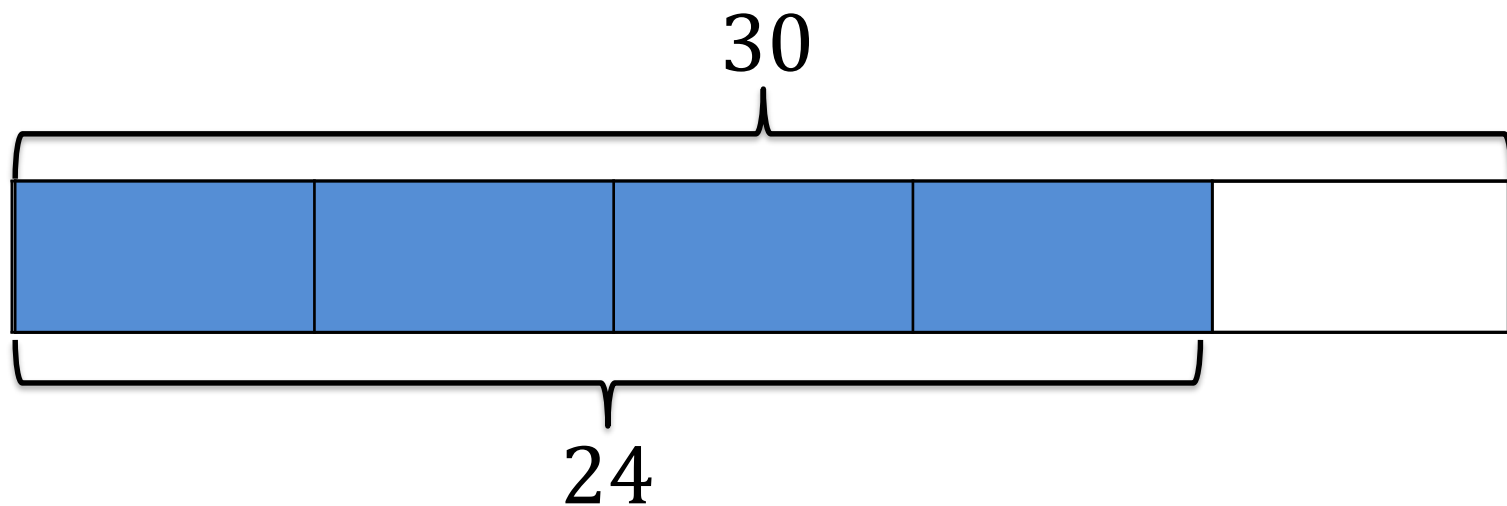


$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 6$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 12$$

What's stayed the same? What's changed?

## Procedural variation

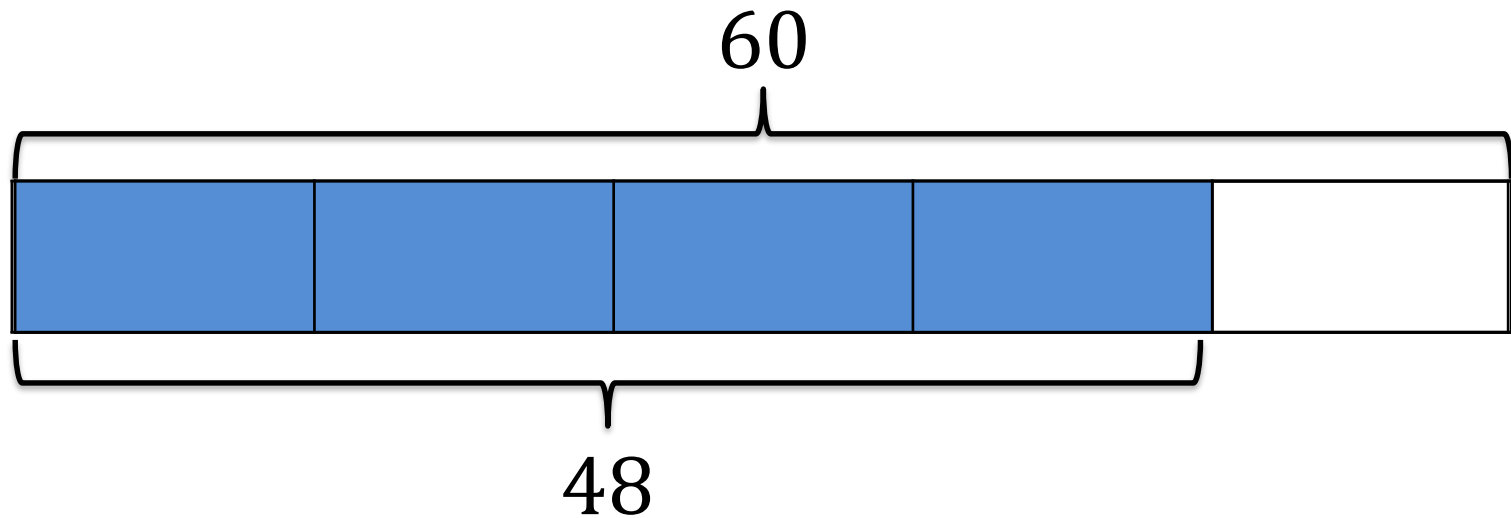


$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 12$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 24$$

What's stayed the same? What's changed?

## Procedural variation

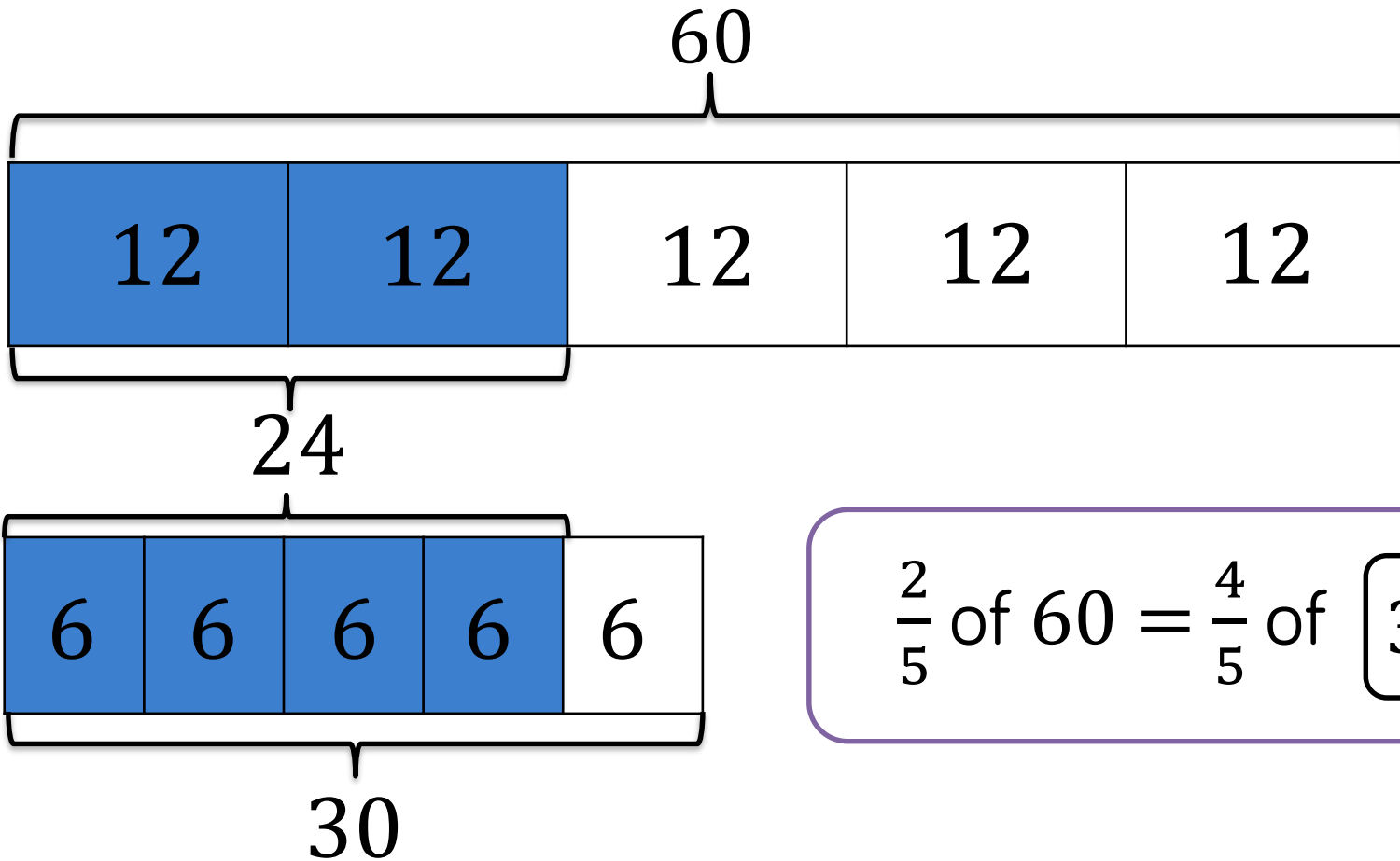


$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 24$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 60 = 48$$

What's stayed the same? What's changed?

# Procedural variation



$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 60 = \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } \boxed{30}$$

*‘The central idea of teaching with variation is to highlight the essential features of the concepts through varying the non-essential features.’*

Gu, Huang & Marton. (2004)



# Procedural variation

$$3 \overline{) 36} \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \end{array}$$

$$4 \overline{) 49} \begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ r } 1 \\ \end{array}$$

$$5 \overline{) 56} \begin{array}{r} 11 \text{ r } 1 \\ \end{array}$$

$$4 \overline{) 87} \begin{array}{r} 21 \text{ r } 3 \\ \end{array}$$

$$4 \overline{) 85} \begin{array}{r} 21 \text{ r } 1 \\ \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 64} \begin{array}{r} 21 \text{ r } 1 \\ \end{array}$$

What's stayed the same?

What's changed?

What is the focus of the learning?

# Procedural variation

$$3 \overline{) 36} \quad \begin{array}{l} 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 37} \quad \begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ r } 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 38} \quad \begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ r } 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 39} \quad \begin{array}{l} 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 63} \quad \begin{array}{l} 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 64} \quad \begin{array}{l} 21 \text{ r } 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

What's stayed the same?      What's changed?

What generalisations can we make?

## Procedural variation

**Always, Sometimes, Never**

A three-digit number with seven hundreds and six ones is a multiple of four.

*‘When we look at a sequence of questions, instead of thinking ‘are they P or C variation?’ the point is to imagine what **underlying structures** learners will experience, and how and when these can be drawn out to become new mathematical learning.’*

Watson, A. (2018)

A decorative banner consisting of a teal rectangular bar on top and a dark blue trapezoidal bar below it, pointing to the right.

Any Questions?

# Thank you

White Rose Maths



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@WRMathsSec

[www.whiterosemaths.com](http://www.whiterosemaths.com)

# References

- [https://www.broadbentmaths.com/pages/teaching\\_maths\\_with\\_variation\\_to\\_help\\_understanding\\_259468.cfm](https://www.broadbentmaths.com/pages/teaching_maths_with_variation_to_help_understanding_259468.cfm)
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