

The Use of Math Sprint in a Tutorial Program
For Sixth Grade Students to Improve End of Grade Test Scores



Mathematics Education Team



Ms. Dalesha Cartman JR-Math/ Math Ed



Mr. Sean Leavy JR-Math Math Ed



Mr. Marvin Elder II JR-Mathematics



Mr. Kaiem Frink Assistant Team Mentor



Dr. Darnell Johnson Team Mentor



Mr. Brian Jordan
Assistant Team Mentor

Abstract

The Use of the Math Sprint in a Tutorial Program for Sixth Grade Students to Improve End of Grade Test Scores

Key Words: Algebra, Combinatorial Mathematics, Tree Graphs, Estimation, Geometry, Probability, Statistics, Transformations

What is the effect of a math sprint tutorial model on Mathematics achievement of sixth graders at Elizabeth City Middle School in Elizabeth City, North Carolina? A math sprint tutorial process was used during a three-week study with a group of 13 sixth-grade students to increase test scores from the previous 2011 Spring end of grade (EOG) test. The data, gathered from the post-test as a result of the series of tutoring sessions, was compared with the scores from the 2011 Spring EOG. Research studied the improvements made in scores on the North Carolina Mathematics state test.

Introduction

The North Carolina Mathematics Standard Course of Study provides a set of

- Mathematical Competencies
- Organization
 - Number and Operations
 - Measurement
 - Geometry
 - Data Analysis and Probability
 - Algebra

Elizabeth City Middle School

"Home of the Mighty Yellow Jackets"



1066 Northside Road Elizabeth City, NC 27909

Mission: "ECMS": Where Every Child Meets Success

Theme: We are Family

ECMS is a learning institution with highly skilled professionals who place our community children as our top priority. Our administration, classroom teachers, and support staff are committed to making sure that each student is provided with the best possible education because at ECMS: Every Child Meets Success

Website: http://www.ecpps.k12.nc.us/ECMS/index.html

ECMS (cont)

2009-10

Elizabeth City Middle



Elizabeth City Middle

Cynthia Morris, Principal

1066 Northside Road Elizabeth City, NC 27909 4067 (252) 335-2974

Grades 06-8 Regular School Traditional Calendar

Elizabeth City-Pasquotank Publ

HIGH STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Performance of Students in Each Grade on the ABCs End-of-Grade Tests

Percentage of Students' Scores At or Above Grade Level

	Grade 6		Grade 7		Grad	le 8	OVERALL		
	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	Reading	Math	
Our School	71.2%	72.1%	52.4%	63.2%	59.9%	72.5%	61.2%	69.1%	
District	69.8%	73.1%	53.3%	63.8%	62.6%	72.3%	62.0%	72.3%	
State	75.3%	80.5%	66.8%	80.2%	69.5%	83.9%	70.1%	81.8%	

N/A = Fewer than five students

ECMS (cont)

SCHOOL PROFILE

School Size

The total number of students in this school and the average number of students in schools with similar grade ranges at the district and state levels.

OUR SCHOOL	DISTRICT	STATE		
614	632	657		

Average Class Size

The average number of students enrolled in a "typical" K-8 classroom.

- * Legislation mandates that class sizes for grades 4-12 are not restricted for 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- * Due to data entry issues, some class sizes in select schools are unavailable for 2009-10.

OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT STATE

Grade 6	20	22	22
Grade 7	20	15	21
Grade 8	17	16	21

Performance of Each Student Group on the ABCs End-of-Grade Tests

Percentage of Students, Grouped by Gender, Ethnicity, and Other Factors, Who Passed BOTH the Reading and Math Tests

	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Indian	Asian Pacific Islander	Multi- Racial	E.D.	N.E.D.	L.E.P.	Migrant Students	Students with Disabilities
Our School	53.3%	54.1%	64.4%	39.3%	40.0%	N/A	62.5%	55.0%	44.3%	68.2%	33.3%	N/A	17.9%
# of tests taken	276	333	326	242	10	N/A	8	20	370	239	6	N/A	78
District	54.0%	58.1%	70.2%	40.1%	37.7%	77.8%	75.6%	60.6%	43.0%	74.5%	22.9%	N/A	28.6%
State	64.2%	68.5%	78.7%	47.0%	51.5%	52.6%	77.3%	67.8%	52.1%	82.0%	33.9%	41.8%	34.4%

E.D. = Economically Disadvantaged

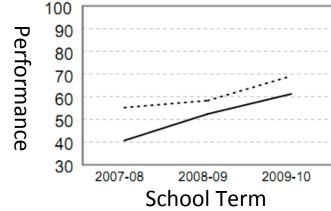
N/A = Fewer than five students

N.E.D. = Not Economically Disadvantaged

L.E.P. = Limited English Proficiency

Three-Year Trend of Student Performance on the ABCs End-of-Grade Reading and Math Tests

Percentage of students at or above grade level for the past three years.



--- Math ----- Reading

Math Sprint

Facilitator: Dr. Linda Hayden-ECSU

Principles: Completing problems in a timed

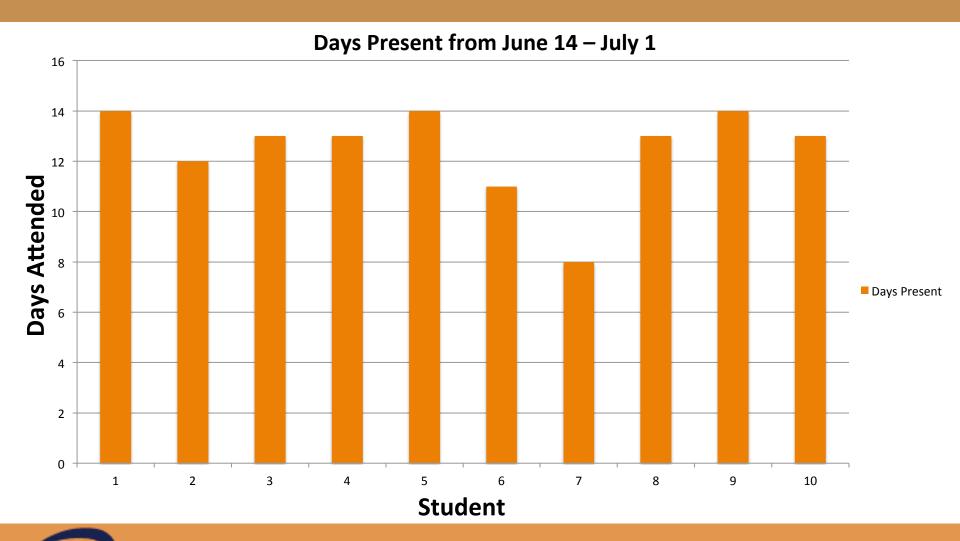
environment

Receive points for correct answers

Lose points for incorrect answers

Motivator: Helps students develop better learning and cooperative skills

Attendance



Pedagogy

Classroom Management- Teaching Philosophy

- Assertive Discipline (Mr. Elder)
- Preventative Discipline (Mr. Leavy)
- Assertive and Preventative Discipline (Ms. Cartman)

Bloom's Taxonomy

- Benjamin Bloom
- Common Core
- North Carolina Standards of Mathematics

Metacognitive Processes

Pedagogy

Classroom Alignment

The following is an example of the typical procedure followed for a tutoring session: (10 am- noon)

Welcome/ Warm- Up

Intro to New Lesson & Practice

10 minute Break

Continue with Lesson & Practice (Hands-on Activity)

Math Sprint* (only 2 sessions)

15 minute Snack break/ Dismissal

Observations

Problems

- Background Knowledge
- Classroom Challenges
 - Material
 - Attendance

Class Size

Math Sprint

Administration: 2 Sessions

• 1: Week 2

• 2: Week 3

Used to motivate students

Math Sprint: How It Works

- Sense of TEAMWORK through Competition
- 3 Key Instructors
 - Score Keeper
 - Timer
 - Facilitator



Math Sprint - Implementation

- Session 1
 - Groups
 - Reward System
 - EOG questions
- Session 2
 - Groups
 - Reward System
 - EOG (short answer)

Data

Data that was analyzed:

- 2011 Spring EOG Score
- Diagnostic Exam Score (raw)
- Released EOG Score (raw)

Diagnostic Exam:

- Developed by the Math Education Team, modeled after EOG exam
- 30 questions (20 calculator, 10 w/o calculator)

Data

Released EOG Exam:

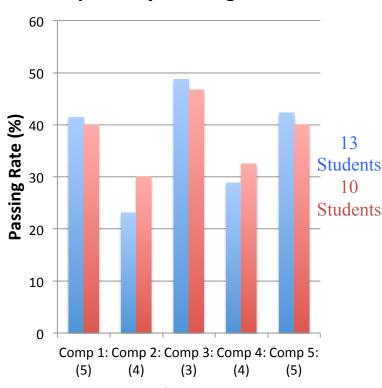
- Taken from the North Carolina Department of Education
- Available Online (with full answer key)
- 50 questions (36 calculator, 14 without calculator)

Spring EOG Exam:

- Scaled scores received
- Scores 342 350 (level 2)

Results-Diagnostic (6/14/11)

Competency Passing Rate

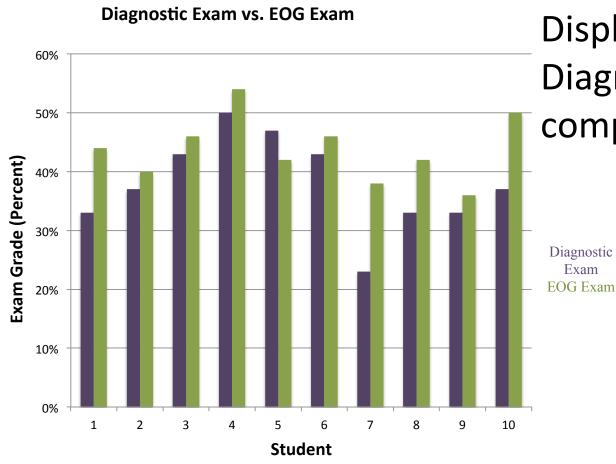


Competency (number of questions on exam)

Breakdown of performance of the 5 competencies

Baseline for curriculum alignment

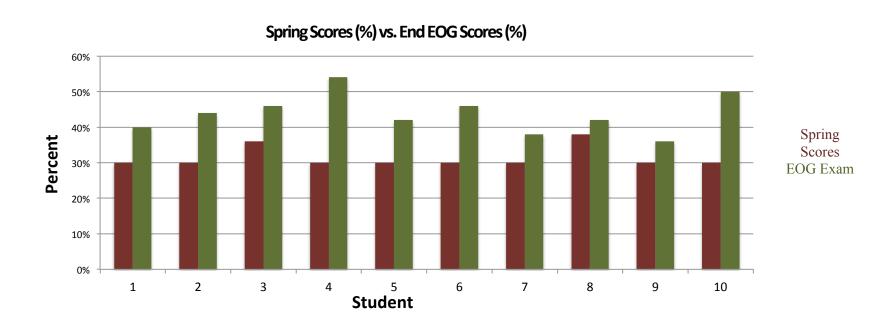
Results-Diagnostic Exam vs. EOG Exam



Displays results of Diagnostic Exam compared to EOG Exam

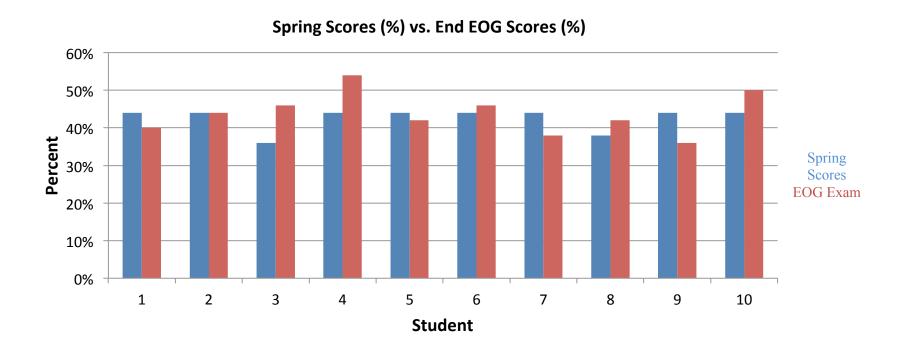
Results-Spring VS. Released EOG

Baseline score of 342 (level 2) was assigned for the students' Spring 2011 scores



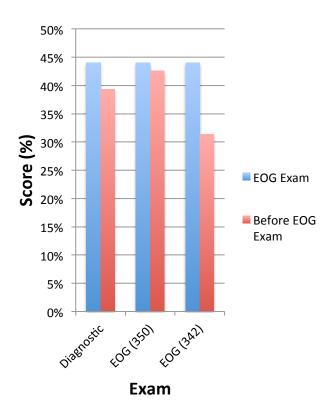
Results-Spring VS. Released EOG

Peak score of 350 (level 2) was assigned for the students' Spring 2011 scores



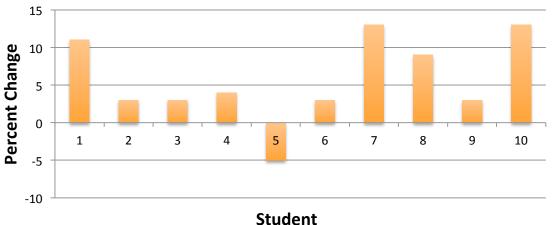
Conclusion





- Overall growth through weeks
- Individual Scores
- Attendance
- Math Sprint

Increase and Decrease of Students Scores



Future Work

- A longer period of study (9 weeks)
- Student Population Size (at least 20)
- Requirement: Students' EOG exam scores
 Attendance
- Keep "hands-on" approach with Math Sprint
- Parent Participation



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank:

- •Mr. Brian Jordan- Data Analyst for the Office of Institutional Research for technical assistance (consultation).
- •Mr. Kaiem Frink- For his upkeep and safety of students' records.
- •Dr. Darnell Johnson- For affording the team with the guidance to conduct this research.
- •Dr. Linda Hayden- Principal Investigator of the URE OMPS Summer Program at Elizabeth City State University.
- •NOAA, NASA, CReSIS, CERSER, and ECSU- For their sponsorship.

References

- [1]Bransford, J., Brown, A., & Cocking, R. (Eds.) (1999). How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- [2] Begle, E. (1979). Critical variables in mathematics education: Findings from a survey of empirical literature. Washington, DC: Mathematical Association of America.
- [3] Education Week. (1997). Quality counts: A report card on the condition of public education in the 50 states. A Supplement to Education Week, Vol. 16, January, 22.
- [4]Linn, R. L., Dunbar, S. B., Harnisch, D. L., & Hastings, C. N. (1982). The validity of the Title I evaluation and reporting system. In E. R. House, S. Mathison, J. Pearsol, & H. Preskill (Eds.), Evaluation Studies Review Annual (Vol. 7, pp. 427-442). Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications.
- [5]Linn, R. L., Graue, M. E., & Sanders, N. M. (1990). Comparing state and district results to national norms: The validity of the claims that "everyone is above average." Educational Measurement: Issues and Practice, 9(3), 5-14.
- [6]Ma, L. (1999). Knowing and teaching elementary mathematics: Teachers' understanding of fundamental mathematics in China and the United States. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- [7] Monk, D. A. (1994). Subject area preparation of secondary mathematics and science teachers and student achievement. *Economics of Education Review*, 13(2), 125-145.
- [8] Moore, D. S. & McCabe, G. (1999). Introduction to the practice of statistics. New York: Freeman.
- [9]Shaughnessy, M. (1992). Research in probability and statistics: Reflections and directions. In D. A. Grouws (Ed.), Handbook of research on mathematics teaching and learning (pp. 465-494). New York: Macmillan Publishing.
- [10] Shulman, L. S. (1986). Those who understand: Knowledge growth in teaching. Educational Researcher, 15(2), 4-14.
- [12]Siu, M. K. (1991). Concept of function—its history and teaching. In F. Swetz et al. (Eds), *Learn from the masters* (pp. 105-121). Washington, DC: Mathematical Association of America.
- [13] Springer, L., Stanne, M. E., & Donovan, S. S. (1999). Effects of small-group learning on undergraduates in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology: A meta-analysis. *Review of Educational Research*, 69(1), 21-51.

Questions?

