

THE MEASUREMENT OF QUANTITIES IN THE SECIMAL SYSTEM FOR PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING



PETEERS Florence, VIVIER Laurent



CY Cergy Paris Université et Université de Paris

LDAR, Université de Paris, Univ Paris Est Creteil, CY Cergy Paris Université, Univ. Lille, UNIROUEN, LDAR, F-75013 Paris, France

Context

A sequence of 8 sessions of 2 hours each for future primary school teachers (3rd year of university in France) in order to make students rediscover what they will have to teach (in a base different from ten to avoid automatisms) on the number system and all its implications

Session 4

Aim (in order to measure magnitudes):

- Make the students create a new sub-unit of measurement or fractional or point writing
- Approximate values of square roots
- Need to build a measuring tool, a graduated ruler adequate for base six system

Natural numbers: coding and opera-

Magnitudes, real numbers and their approximations

Description of the session

Organisation: 6 groups of 2 or 3 students

Material: A3 sheet on which a regular hexagon of 1 meter perimeter is drawn

Tasks:

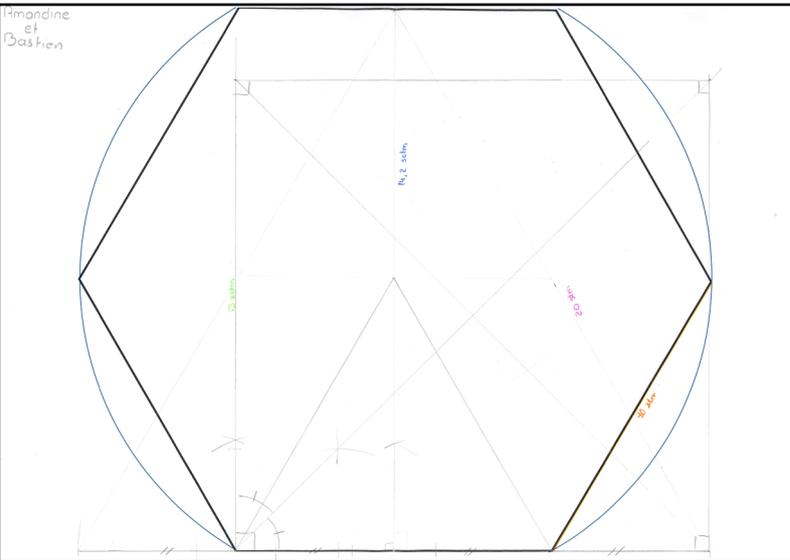
- Give the measure of the length of one side of this hexagon (new sub-unit; fractional or point writing)
- Draw, still on an A3 sheets, an equilateral triangle and a square whose perimeter is the same as the one of the hexagon (1 meter)
- Measure the length of their sides
- Calculate the measurement of the area of the three figures

Point writing and sub-unit

The side of the hexagon measure one-sixth of a meter, or 0.1 m or 1 (m/10), m/10

Need of a new system

Students' productions



Drawing the triangle and square with lengths and angles

Measurement tools

Graduations after teacher's intervention

Intent of a graduate line (VO group)

Building of a protractor (PAF group)

Approximate values

Computations for the square root of 300 by the MHV group (area of equilateral triangle) - a need of an automated calculation tool (calculator)

Does the material environment with the students' old knowledge of geometry and rational numbers as well as the new knowledge on the coding of whole numbers in base six constitute a sufficient *milieu* for the emergence of the targeted knowledge?

Conclusion

Objectives are achieved, providing two conditions: (1) allow researcher-group interactions to guide the work but without indicating the knowledge targeted; (2) think about the emergence of knowledge on all groups and not only for each group separately

References

Brousseau, G. (2002). Theory of didactical situations in mathematics. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
 Chambris, C. (2010). Relations entre grandeurs, nombres et opérations dans les mathématiques de l'école primaire au 20e siècle : théories et écologie. Recherches en Didactique des Mathématiques, 30, 317-366.
 Nikolantonakis, K. & Vivier, L. (2016). El ETM de Futuros Profesores de Primaria en un Trabajo sobre los Números Naturales en Cualquier Base, Boletim de Educação Matemática – BOLEMA, 30(54), 23-44.