2nd Graders Being Creative with an Open-Ended Coding Robot Geometrical Math Task



Lauren Nix Student Research Symposium Utah State University April 12, 2022

Faculty Mentor: Joseph S. Kozlowski, PhD

Overview



Our Interests

Our Interests and Connection to the Topic

- Relationship between giftedness and creativity Lauren

The Literature

Positioning in the Literature

- Mathematical creativity indicators: originality, fluency, and flexibility (Torrance, 1974; Silver, 1997).
- Second-graders should:
 - recognize and draw shapes with given number of angles and sides.
 - identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes (CCSSM, 2010).
- Children playing with coding toys engage in spatial skills, number, measurement, comparison, and geometry (Shumway et al., 2021; Kozlowski, 2022).

Class Context

Our Students!

- 25 Students
- Edith Bowen Laboratory School
- 2nd-Grade Classroom
- 7-8-years-old



Botley the Coding Robot

Botley 2.0 by Learning Resources



Screen-free coding remote



Students use 6 movement options on the remote to program Botley



The Open-Ended Geometrical Math Task

Challenge (Launch) Collaborative Problem Solving (Explore)

Peer Presentation (Discuss)

Teacher: What is a shape?? Students: They have sides! You can see them! They are closed up! They're like a circle and square! Teacher: Well, I want you to try making what you think are shapes today by having Botley start and end in the same position, then recording the shape it made!







Student Work



Fluency: A Variety of Similar Shapes



















Flexibility: Different Categories of Shapes

Closed Shapes

Non-Closed Shapes

3 towerd + F-3 back wind

Combination Shapes





















Just Interesting Mathematics!



What's Next?



- Controlled student engagement
- Collect formal data

Questions?



If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact us at Lauren.nix@usu.edu or Joseph.kozlowski@usu.edu

References

Common Core State Standards Initiative [CCSSI]. (2010). *Common core state standards for mathematics*. CCSSI. <u>http://www.corestandards.org/Math/</u>

Kozlowski, J. S. (2022). Children's mathematical engagement based on their awareness of different coding toys' design features (Publication No. 8420) [Doctoral dissertation, Utah State University]. https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/8420

Shumway, J. F., Welch, L., Kozlowski, J. S., Clarke-Midura, J., & Lee, V. R. (2021). Kindergarten students' mathematics knowledge at work: The mathematics for programming robot toys. *Mathematical Thinking and Learning*. Online first. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/10986065.2021.1982666</u>

Silver, E. A. (1997). Fostering creativity through instruction rich in mathematical problem solving and problem posing. *ZDM—The International Journal on Mathematical Education, 29*(3), 75–80

Torrance, E. P. (1974). Torrance tests of creative thinking. Bensenville, IL: Scholastic Testing Service.