Elementary Math Textbooks in Korea

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1. The Nature of Teaching to Learn Math

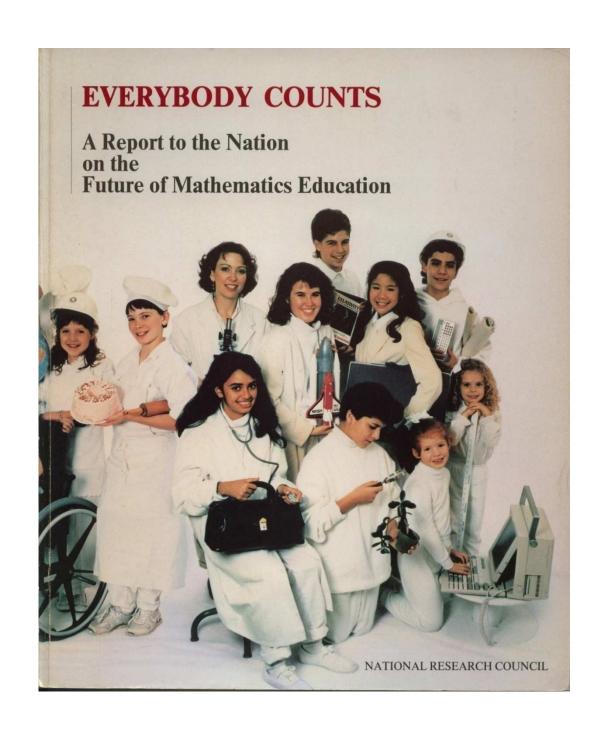
(1) What Is Math?

What is math textbook?

What is mathematics?

What is it to learn mathematics?

What is it to teach mathematics?



Mathematics reveals hidden patterns that help us understand the world around us. Now much more than arithmetic and geometry, mathematics today is a diverse discipline that deals with measurements and observations from science; with inference, deduction, and proof; and with mathematical models of natural phenomena, of human behavior, and of social systems.

(NRC, 1989, Everybody Counts: A Report to the Nation on the Future of Mathematics Education, National Academy Press p. 31)

Why do we try so hard to find useful patterns?

We strive for intellectual stability

and at the same time

we try to capture the vividness of the moment when the intellectual impression occurred.

"I-It" type : "I-You" type.

Patterns reduce man's anxiety of the future (in "I-It" type),

but also at the same time carry a tension of hoping the pattern will continue on

(in "I-You" type).

We will call the former "stability", and the latter "tension".

In our lives we can easily find harmony between tension and stability from our mathematical behaviors.

Math is full with metaphorical expressions such as "intersecting" "exchanging", "approaching", or "adjoining". We use metaphors when there is no word to express a new thought, and we sometimes gather and organize new experiences to create a new meaning. Providing an explanation in metaphors helps us to understand, but when there is not enough of it, it is easy for an important point to get lost.

수학 학습-지도 원리와

In that sense, metaphors can be the source of "epistemological obstacle" in the development of mathematical thinking. (—skip—) Stability and tension are the essential elements of metaphors.

(Woo Joung-Ho, *The Principles and Methods of Teaching to Learn Mathematics*. Seoul National University Press. pp. 354-355)

(2) What Is It to Learn Math?

Why do we have to learn math?

usefulness

Does mathematics exist solely because of its usefulness for mankind?

Have you ever thought that we learn math because math itself is fun?

Yes, we learn math also because it is actually fun.

Think about the future when math becomes fully automated.

Even at present we are surrounded by computers that carry out most of mathematical behaviors.

Of course math never can become fully automated.

Rather, math itself reveals its very human nature by being very human like.

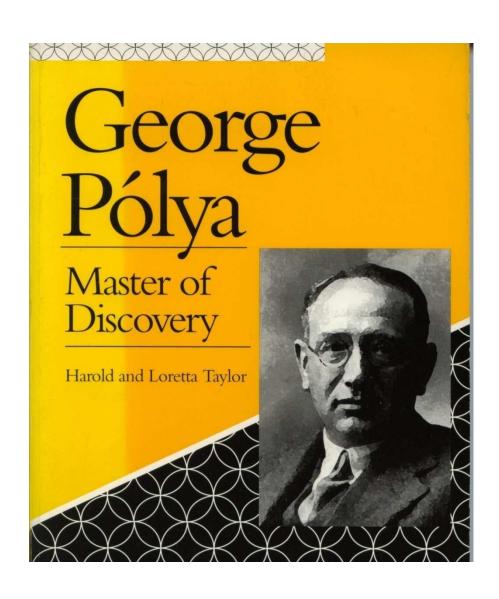
For instance, the teaching of physical education (PE) is **not** based on earning gold medals in Olympics or high salaries of professional athletes.

Instead the PE subject is taught at its very basic need of human nature.

Learning math, too, has its foundation at its very human like nature.

Math is in a twofold form.

Stability and Tension



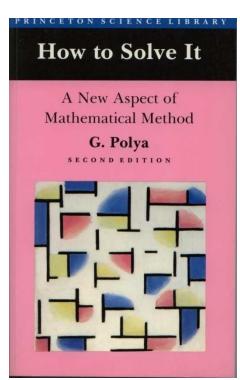
Math is in a twofold form. Stability and Tension

Ready-made mathematics vs. Mathematics in the making

Yes, mathematics has two faces; it is the rigorous science of Euclid but it is also something else. Mathematics presented in the Euclidean way appears as a systematic, deductive science; but mathematics in the making appears as an experimental, inductive science. Both aspects are as old as the science of mathematics itself.

But the second aspect is new in one respect; mathematics "in statu nascendi, " in the process of being invented, has never before been presented in quite this manner to the student, or to the teacher himself, or to the general public.

(Polya, G. 1957, How to Solve It? - A New Aspect of Mathematical Method, Dover, p. vi)



These two faces of math give trouble to those who seek true math education.

Is the study of math the process of learning ready-made mathematics?

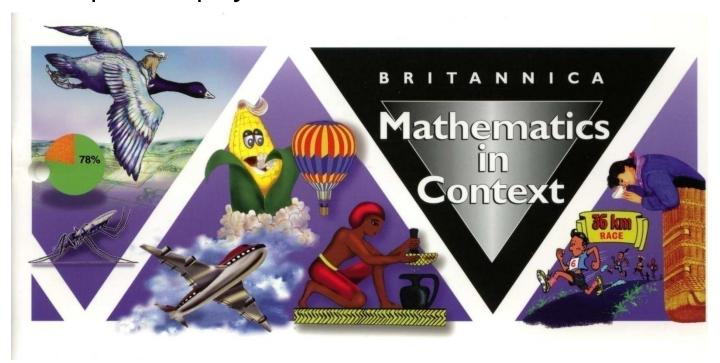
Or is it the process of learning math in the making?

Many people put their interest in the former.

But prudential mathematicians and math educators have pointed out at this casual way of thinking.

Furthermore, they actually developed math textbooks at the perspective of the latter.

A prime example can be seen in a math textbook called *Mathematics in Context*, which reflects Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) with the Dutch mathematician Hans Freudenthal's philosophy.



(3) What Is Teaching to Learn Math?

In the view of **constructivism**, teaching students to learn math means the teacher's effort in creating the best **learning environment** for the student.

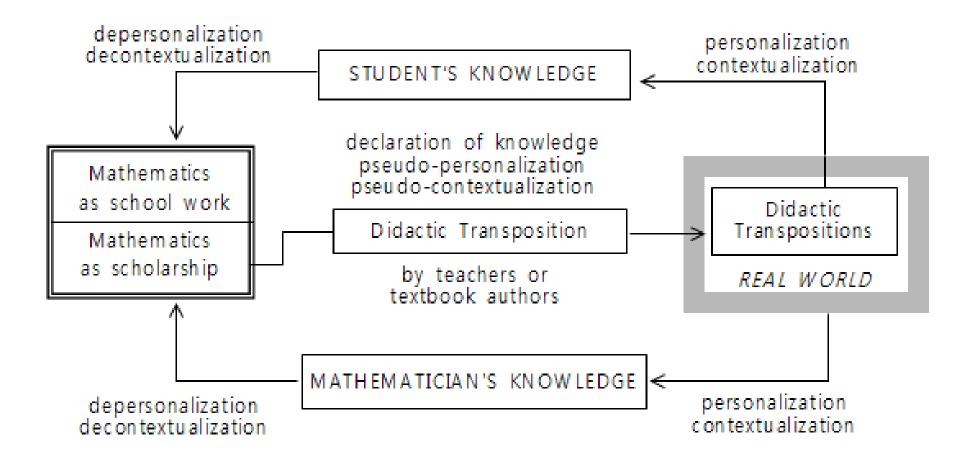
To get a fruitful result from these efforts, math teachers must understand his/her own situational environment and the mechanism of teaching-and-learning within the environment.

Most of us are used to the ontological proposition of "teachers teach knowledge."

So we tend to bear a misunderstanding and bias against constructive view of teaching-and-learning.

To overcome this barrier, it helps to understand the flow of teaching-and-learning through the viewpoint of

Didactic Transposition of Knowledge



When dealing with knowledge, math teachers should **not** teach knowledge directly.

The teacher should let his/her students to construct mathematical knowledge on their own, through a special process of reforming mathematical knowledge.

This process and the result of reforming knowledge are called **Didactic Transposition**.

By providing a teaching-and-learning environment as a result of Didactic Transposition, students can learn math like how mathematicians develop knowledge in math.

At this viewpoint, textbooks become the most typical product of Didactic Transposition.

Then in what way shall teachers produce textbooks for students?

This can be compared to a seafood processing industry the skill of capturing tuna from the deep sea and processing it through so that it is provided on our dining table fresh and edible.

The long-term planning and complex process is very comparable.

2. The Changes of Elementary Math Textbooks in Korea

The first elementary school mathematics textbooks made by Korea have many implications.

Textbooks in the 1950s were influenced by the U. S.'s so-called "progressive educational trend".

Those textbooks look a little coarse (primitive way) in mathematical sense, but they seem to provide rich creativeness in its own way.

This continued on for the early 1960s.

2. 추 수



요새는 날씨가 좋아서, 동네에서는 벼베기, 벼 타작이 한창입니다.

장수네 집에서도, 오늘 벼를 베기로 하였습니다. 집안 식구들이 벼를 베면, 창호는 병단을 나릅니다.

점심 때 그늘에서, 창호는 아버지와 여러 가지 이야기를 하였습니다.

"오늘은 일을 많이 했구나. 벌써 1 단보 이상이나 베었는데……"

- 28 -

"1 단보는 얼마나 되는 것이어요? 한 10 a 쯤 될 것 같은데요."

"그렇다. 1 단보는, 전부터 논이나 받의 넓이를 말할 때에 쓰던 단위인데, 약 10 a이되는 넓이를 말한다.

1 변이 6 자가 되는 정사각형의 넓이를 1 경이라고 하는데, 1 단보는 300 평이다." 라고, 말씀하셨습니다.

1 단=300 평=약 10 a 1 정=10 단=약 1 ha 단은 단보, 정은 정보라고도 말합니다.

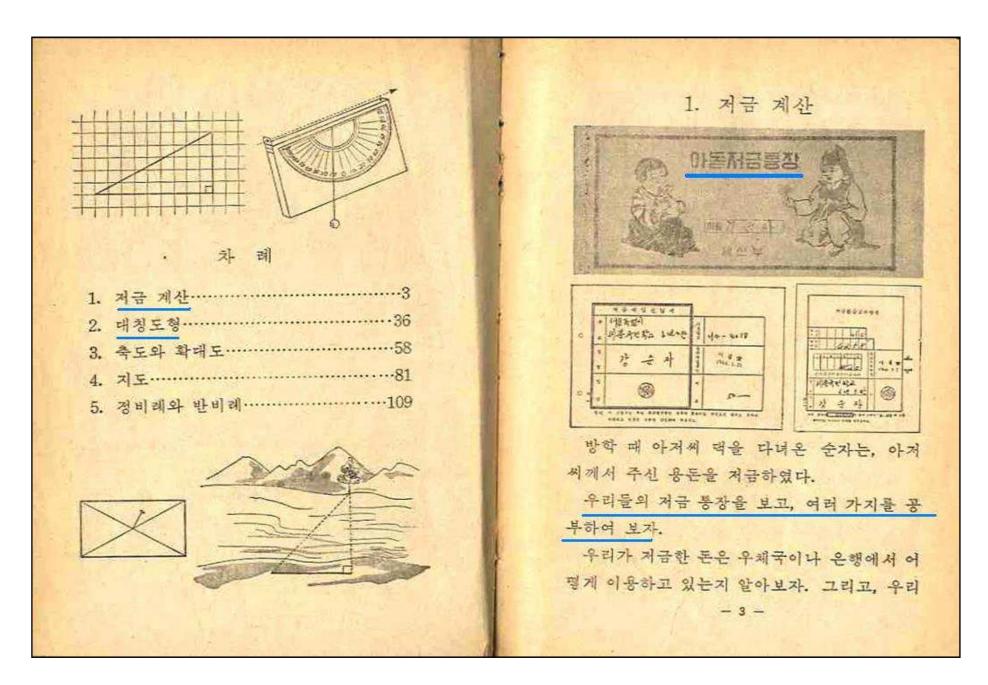
창수네 집에는, 벼를 베어야 할 논이 아직 도 5 단보가 남았다고 합니다.

이 넓이는 약 및 a이 됩니까? 창수는, 이웃에 있는 여러 논의 넓이를 집

작하여 보고 있읍니다.

"아버지, 이 옆의 큰 논은 30 a 쯤 될 것 같 은데요, 그러면, 3 단보 쯤 되는 것이지요?"

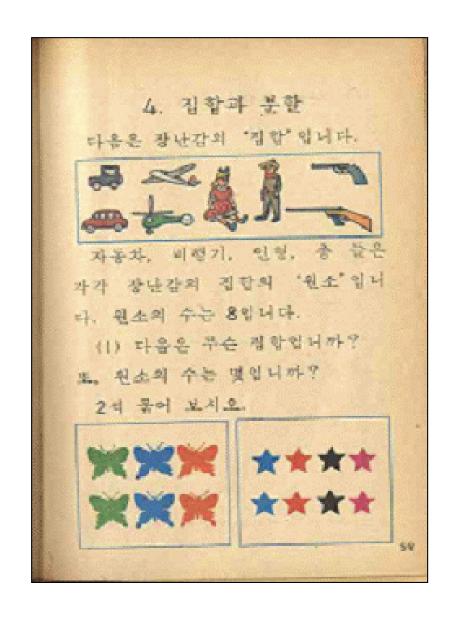
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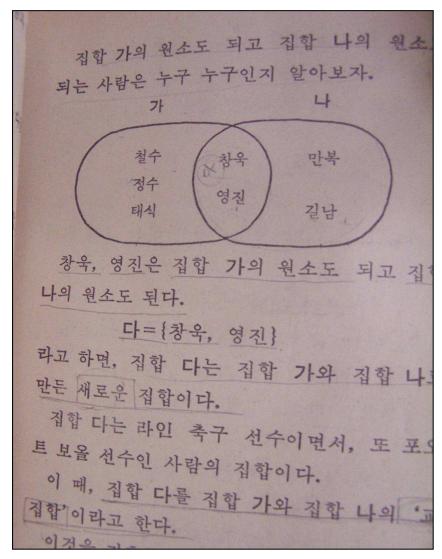


Textbooks in 1960s

In the late 1960s, the so called "New Math" began to influence math education in Korea, and the influence was mighty; it made math textbooks to be somewhat pedantic.

Rigorous terms such as **set**, **partition**, **commutative law**, **line**, **half line**, **ray**, and so on changed elementary school mathematics into a more difficult shape.



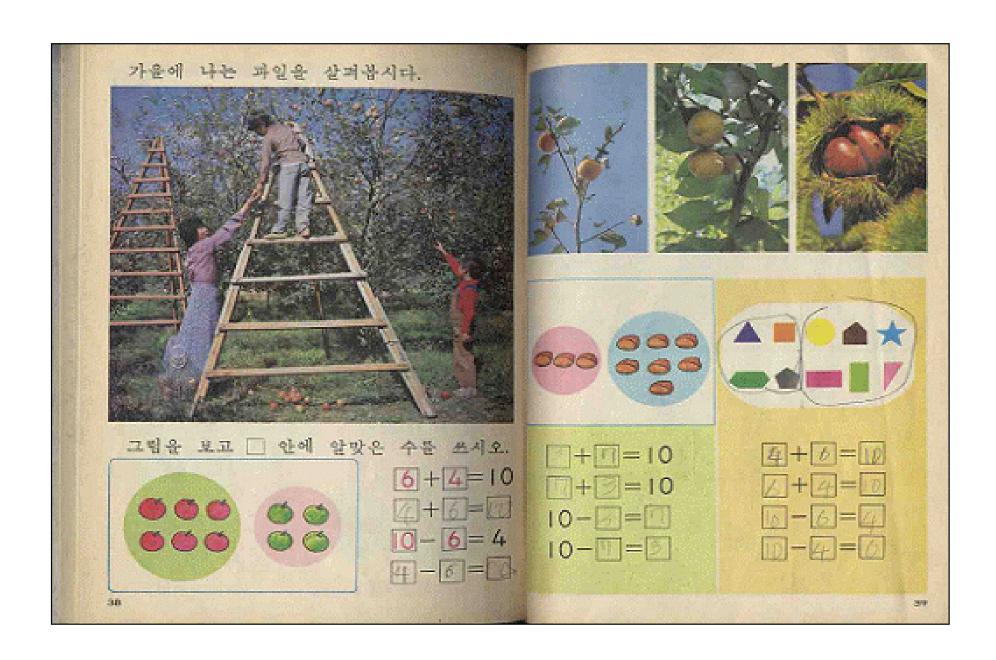


Textbooks in 1970s

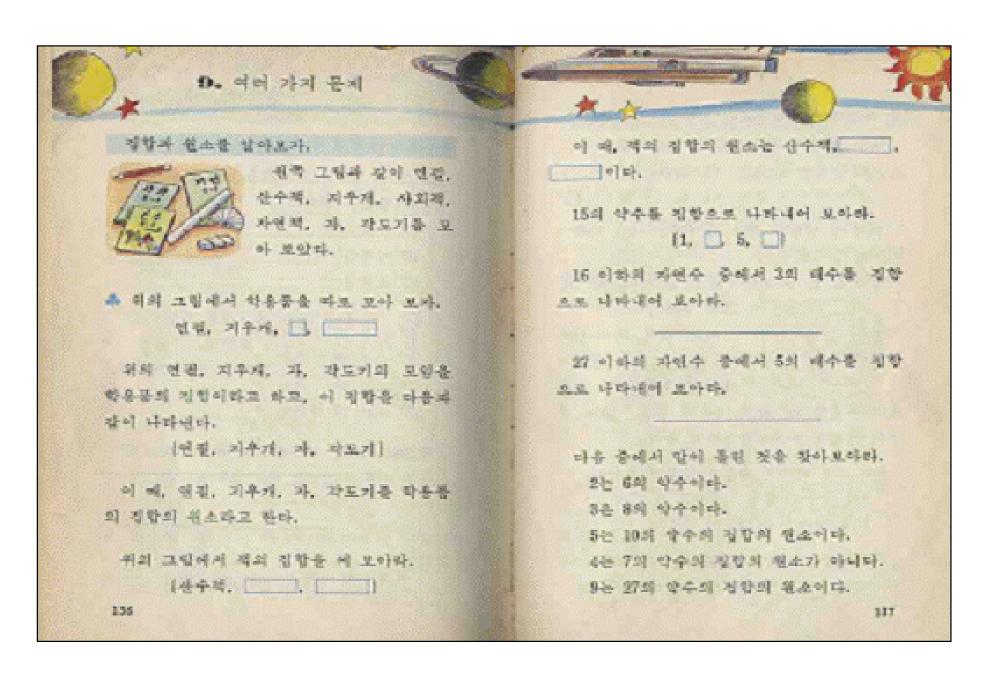
In the late 1970s, Korean math educators began to look back at the so called "New Math."

Korean math textbooks began to be developed in a more systematic way to have better contents and form.

The newly established educational institute, **KEDI** (Korean Educational Development Institute) leaded this reformation.



Textbooks in 1980s



Textbooks in 1980s

In the 1990s, the subject officially changed its name to "Mathematics".

Prior to this time it was called "Arithmetic".

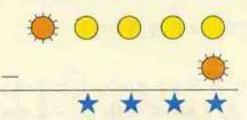
This meant our vision of elementary school mathematics started to head in the right way.

Many people realized that "mathematics" is a subject to teach not only arithmetical skills, but also mathematical thinking.

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조건에 맞는 숫자를 알아보자.

해, 달, 별은 각각 서로 다른 어떤 숫자를 나타낸다. 다음 식이 성립되도록 해, 달, 별을 숫자로 나타내어라.



- 뺄셈을 하면 만의 자리의 숫자가 없어지므로, 해를 나타내는 숫자는 □이다. 그 이유를 생각하여 보아 라.
- 일의 자리의 뺄셈에서 달을 나타내는 숫자는 해를 나타내는 숫자보다 작아야 한다. 그 이유를 생각하 여 보아라.
 - 해를 나타내는 숫자는 □이므로, 달을 나타내는 숫자는 □이다. 그 이유를 생각하여 보아라.
 - 별을 나타내는 숫자는 얼마인가?

그림과 같이 가, 나, 다 3개의 통에 바둑돌이 각각 1개, 2개, 5개가 들어 있다. 다음 규칙을 보고, 바둑들 놀이를 하여 보자.

- 두 사람이 번갈아 가며 한다.
- 이 한 번에 한 바둑통에서만 바둑들을 꺼낼 수 있다.
- 한 번에 바둑돌을 한 개 이상 꺼낼 수 있다.
- □ 마지막으로 바둑돌을 꺼내는 사람이 진다.

철민 : 나 통에서 바둑돌 1 개量 꺼냈다.

기영:다 통에서 바둑돌 4개를 꺼냈다.

철민:가 통에서 바둑돌 1개를 꺼냈다.

기영:나 통에서 바둑들 1 개를 꺼냈다.

철민:다 봉에서 바둑놀 1개를 꺼냈다.

이긴 사람: 기영 진 사람: 철민

철민이가 먼저 다 통에서 바둑돌 1개를 꺼내고, 이어서 기영이가 가 통에서 바둑돌 1개를 꺼냈다. 다음에 철민이는 어느 통에서 바둑돌을 몇 개 꺼내야 이길 수 있는가?

Textbooks in 1990s

(ol)

In the 2000s, you can find special features, such as "activities", in math textbooks.

These features are a result of correct understanding that teaching math is

not just about cramming knowledge,

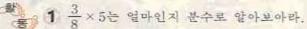
but helping students to construct knowledge by their own activities and experiences.

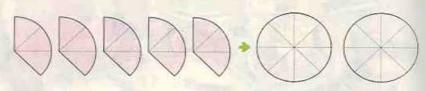
진분수와 자연수의 곱셈을 알아보자.

생활에서 알아보기

피자 한 관의 $\frac{3}{8}$ 씩 놓여 있는 점 시가 5개 있다. 접시에 있는 괴자를 모으면 얼마나 되는지 알아보아라.







- ●분수를 <u>3</u>씩 5개 놓아 보아라.
- ●분수를 놓은 만큼 오른쪽 그림에 색칠하여 보아라.
- 3 × 5는 얼마라고 생각하는가?
- ●왜 그렇게 생각하는가?

- $\frac{3}{8} \times 5$ 와 $\frac{3 \times 5}{8}$ 는 같다고 생각하는가?
- 왜 그렇게 생각하는가?

활동으로 알게 된 것

진분수와 자연수의 곱을 구하는 방법을 말하여 보아라.



(基) 3 5 × 18을 여러 가지 방법으로 계산하여 보아라.

①
$$\frac{5}{12} \times 18 = \frac{5 \times 18}{12} = \frac{\frac{15}{90}}{\frac{12}{2}} = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

(2)
$$\frac{5}{12} \times 18 = \frac{5 \times 18}{12} = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \frac{5}{12} \times 18 = \frac{15}{2} = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

- 각 계산 방법을 설명하여 보아라.
- 각 계산 방법의 좋은 점을 설명하여 보아라.

Textbooks in 2000s

Can you imagine how math textbooks would look like in the 2010s?

What kind of math activities will be featured in future textbooks?

How should we develop such textbooks in the future?

In what ways will math teachers use those textbooks?

3. The Math Textbooks, We Want in Future

Human beings in the 21st century will need to be intellectually very active.

What people call "knowledge" in the 20th century is degraded into just "information" in this so-called "informational era."

In the future, people will more and more be confronted with the task of how to select and handle information — What information to select from the abundant; How to organize; and How to apply them.

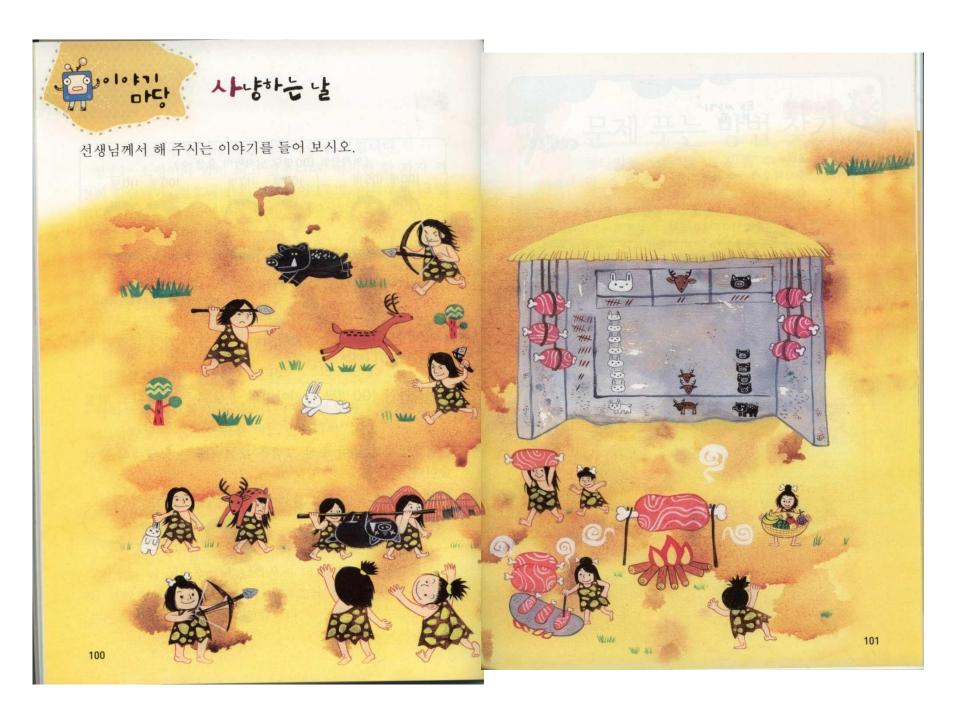
In such circumstances, it is not desirable to teach math in a way to only memorize mathematical formulas or propositions.

Those formulas and propositions should meaningfully interact in our daily lives.

What is the power that makes those mathematical information or knowledge alive?

It is **the power of imagination**, which can give rich meanings to your life.

Those who have rich dreams of mathematics can make mathematics to be more meaningful to their lives.



Math textbook published in 2010.

일어나는 경우의 수를 알 수 있어요

익힘책 4~7쪽

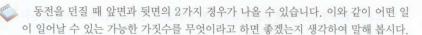
미나네 가족은 축구 경기 보는 것을 좋아합니다. 그래서 자주 축구 경기를 텔 레비전으로 시청하거나 경기장에 직접 가서 보기도 합니다



텔레비전으로 축구 경기를 시청하는데, 경기를 시작할 때 심판이 동전을 던져서 먼저 공격할 팀을 결정하는 것을 보았습니다. 이렇게 동전을 던졌을 때 어떤 경우가 나오는지 알아보시오.

동전을 10번 던져 보고, 어떤 면들이 나오는지 관찰하여 말해 보시오.

Number of cases 6th grade









어떤 일이 일어날 수 있는 가능한 가짓수를 경우의 수라고 합니다.



경우(境遇, Chances) 한자어로 경(境)은 지경 또는 경계를 뜻하고, 우(遇)는 만나거 나 기회라는 뜻으로, 경우의 수 는 어떤 일이 일어나는 경계 또 는 횟수를 의미합니다.

우리의 생활 주변에서는 동전을 던지면 앞면과 뒷면이 나오는 것과 같이, 두 가지의 경우의 수가 나오는 경우가 많이 있습니다.

이와 같이 경우의 수가 2가지가 되는 경우와 다른 경우를 찾아 말해 보시오.



경우의 수가 2인 것은 스위치를 려고/그는 건, 범고 + 날, 남자 우 여자 · 사건하다 보니 마이 이구나!





우리가 다른 과목에서 지금까지 배운 것 중에서 '경우의 수' 라고 생각되는 내용을 찾아 모둠에서 논의하고 정리하여 써 보시오.

Number of cases 6th grade

04 나뭇가지 그림으로 경우의 수를 알 수 있어요 익힘책 14~17쪽 집에서 경기장에 가려면 승용차, 택시, 버스를 이용하여 지하철역까지 가고, 지하철역 에서 경기장으로 가는 두 가지 출입구를 이용할 수 있습니다. 집에서 운동장까지 갈 수 있는 경우의 수를 생각해 볼까요. 14 6학년

Number of cases 6th grade

However, the power of imagination is only a partial answer.

There is another power that works with imagination to activate the mathematical knowledge.

It is the power of inquiry.

The power of inquiry makes you create your own math, not imitate other people's math.



● 강낭콩의 수를 어림하여 보시오.



- 투명한 컵 속에 강낭콩을 가득 넣어 보시오.
- 모두 몇 개가 들어 있는지 어림하여 보시오.
- 강낭콩을 꺼내어 직접 세어 보시오.
- 어림한 수는 직접 세어 본 수와 얼마나 차이가 납니까?

02

예상하고 확인하여 문제를 해결할 수 있어요

놀이 공원 바닥에 누군가 다음과 같은 이상한 숫자를 써 놓았습니다.



세로줄에 1~9까지 숫자가 한 번 씩만 들어간다. 이건 스도쿠라고 하는 건데

9칸 속에 1~9 까지 숫자 중에 서 한 번씩만

가로줄에 1~9까지 숫자가 한 번 씩만 들어간다.

f	9	4	1	6	8	2	3	7	5
		3	8	1	5	7	9	4	2
۱	2	7	5	9	3	4	6	1	8
1	7	1	6	2	9	5	4	8	3
	3	5	9				7	2	6
		8					5	9	
i		2						9	1
	1	6		5				3	4
		9	3		4	1	2	6	7

9	4	1	6	8	2	3	7	5
	3	8	1	5	7	9	4	2
2	7	5	9	3	4	6	1	8
7	1	6	2	9	5	4	8	3
3	5	9				7	2	6
	8					5	9	
	2						9	1
1	6		5				3	4
	9	3		4	1	2	6	7

9	4	1	6	8	2	3	7	5
6	3	8	1	5	7	9	4	2
2	7	5	9	3	4	6	1	8
7	1	6	2	9	5	4	8	3
3	5	9				7	2	6
4							5	9
8	1						9	1
1	6		5				3	4
5	9	3	8	4	1	2	6	7

✓ 미지 아빠는 이 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 좀 더 쉬운 문제 2개를 먼저 알아야 한다고 하시며 다음과 같은 문제를 내셨습니다.

동 남 서 북 동 남 남 북 서 서 북 남

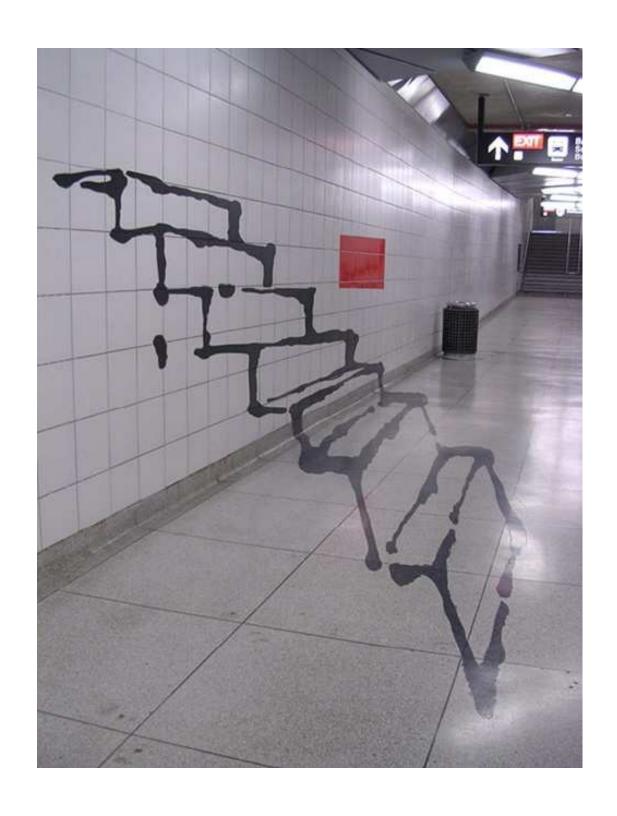
문제 1

- 가로로 4칸 모두 동서남북이 들어가야 합니다.
- 세로로 4칸 모두 동서남북이 들어가야 합니다.
- 작은 정사각형 가로 2칸, 세로 2칸에는 동서남북이 모두 들어가야 합니다.

Guess and check (Sudoku) 3rd grade Future math textbook should be a book that can raise mathematical **imagination** and **inquiry**.

For imagination to run free, it should contain plenty of dreams which are beautiful and interesting for children.

For the **inquiry** portion, it should show **not** the ready-made mathematics, **but** the mathematics in the making.



Thank You!