

Basic competencies in mathematics education (in Germany)

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"One should ask whose knowledge is best, not who knows the most" (Montaigne, "On pedagogy", in Essays, 1st Book, Chapter 25 [26])

Structure



Current situation in Germany



Gap between education at school and further education



Basic competencies – structure and some examples



Open questions



Current situation in Germany



- So called "competence orientated "Bildungsstandards" for grade 1-10 and for the "Abitur" do exist
- Since two years we have been on the way to a centralized final examination

But:

- 16 states with 16 ministries for education are selfresponsible for the mathematical content in school
- 16 different curricula
- 16 different timetables
- Different ways to become a teacher
- Up to now 16 different final examinations with different structures and different permissions according to the use of digital tools

• ...

Gap between education at school and further education

Sind dronwort and normal par interesse emgeserial worden.

Mathematikaufgaben Mittelstufen-Niveau

Teil 1

Die Aufgaben 1) - 16) sind einschließlich der Probe ohne Taschenrechner zu lösen; es sind jeweils alle Lösungen anzugeben:

1)
$$\frac{20x+2}{6x+6}-1=\frac{6x-4}{2x+2}$$

3)
$$\sqrt{3+x} - \sqrt{3-x} = 2$$

5)
$$\sqrt{14+x} + \sqrt{11+x} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14+x}}$$

7)
$$\sqrt{x - \sqrt{8x}} = \sqrt{6}$$

9)
$$\frac{x+5}{x-7} - \frac{x-7}{x+5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

11)
$$64^{x^2-2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^{3x+1}$$

13)
$$7 \cdot \sqrt{9^x} = 3^{7x-8} + 4 \cdot 3^x$$

15)
$$\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}-x} + \sqrt{x} = x$$

2)
$$2 \cdot \sin 2x = \tan x$$

4)
$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} = 3 \frac{x-3}{x^2-9}$$

6)
$$15^{3x-7} = \sqrt[8]{225^{2x+5}}$$

8)
$$\frac{3x}{\frac{x}{9} + \frac{3}{x}} = 8$$

10)
$$625^{\frac{12x+7}{x}} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{\frac{4}{x}}$$

12)
$$\frac{\sqrt{x+5}+\sqrt{x-5}}{\sqrt{x+5}-\sqrt{x-5}}=5$$

14)
$$1000^x - 2 \cdot 100^x = 3 \cdot 10^x$$

16)
$$\sqrt{8x \cdot \sqrt[8]{8x}} - \sqrt{x \cdot \sqrt[8]{x}} = \frac{27}{4}$$

What is the change of the area of a right-angled triangle in percentage if one cathetus is shortened by 20% and the other one is enlarged by 20%?

At the end of the first semester only 6 of 72 students could solve this task (Frankfurt University students of engineering wrote a test on 30.7.2016)



Gap between education at school and further education

Problemlage und genannte Gründe

Fehlen mathematischer Grundkenntnisse und -fertigkeiten zum Studienbeginn

Reduktion in den Stundentafeln

- mind. 265h, Jg. 5-Abi
- Zwischen 29-35 Std/Jahr

Keine Schwerpunktsetzung mehr (in LKs)

Größere Alters-Kohorte macht Abitur Mangelnde Professionalisierungsprogramme

Politische Vorgaben:

- Lehrplanstruktur
- Kompetenzorientierung
- Einsatz digitaler Werkzeuge

MATHEMATIK-KOMMISSION

Übergang Schule-Hochschule











Basic competencies – structure and some examples

Was gehört zum mathematischen Grundwissen und Grundkönnen? (Was sind Basiskompetenzen?)



"Als Mathematisches Grundwissen und Grundkönnen

bezeichnen wir jene mathematischen Kenntnisse, Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeiten, die bei allen Schülerinnen und Schülern am Ende der beiden Sekundarstufen

in Form von Begriffen, Zusammenhängen und Verfahren dauerhaft und situationsunabhängig,

das heißt insbesondere <u>ohne</u> den Einsatz von Hilfsmitteln, verfügbar sein sollen."



Basic Knowledge and Competencies

Mathematical knowledge, abilities and skills which should be permanently available at the end of secondary I and II

This means

Mathematical terms, correlations, algorithm and concepts

Without using any kind of (digital) helpful tools



What does exist?



MNU Themenreihe Bildungsstandards

Grundlegendes Wissen und Können am Ende der Sekundarstufe II: Zentrale Begriffe und Verfahren beherrschen und verstehen

Guido Pinkernell, Heidelberg; Hans-Jürgen Elschenbroich, Korschenbroich; Gaby Heintz, Neuss; Henning Körner, Oldenburg; Hubert Langlotz, Eisenach; Andreas Pallack, Soest

Schnittstelle Schule-Hochschule



- Hochschule muss Studienanfänger da abholen, wo sie stehen!
- Schule muss mathematisch besser qualifizierte Schulabgänger liefern
- Hochschule/Schule muss mehr in den Bereich des Übergangs "investieren": Welche Arbeitsteilung?

Commission of 9 members of the main associations of "real" mathematicians (DMV) Didacts of Math (GDM) STEM-Teachers (MNU) Three each

University has to pick up students from the schools

School has to improve the competencies of the school leavers



Mathematik in Schule und Hochschule – Wie groß ist die Lücke und wie gehen wir mit ihr um?

Begrüßungsrunde

Prof. Dr. Wolfram Koepf

Conference in May 2017 in Münster

How big is the gap between school and university and how can we cope with it

MATHEMATIK-KOMMISSION Übergang Schule-Hochschule







Another example

- The sum of 11 and 17 is an even number.
- Is this true for each sum of any two odd numbers?

Nicht bearbeitet		Empirisch		Korrekt mit Mängeln	Korrekt
7	10	6	23	44	10

Results of first semester math teacher students

Next example

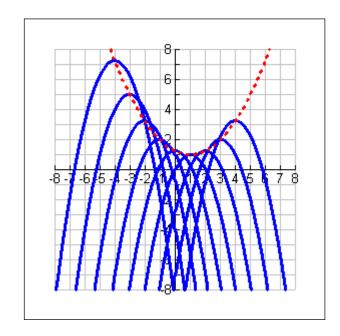
Given the family of curves

$$y = f_a(x) = -x^2 + 2a \cdot x - 0,75a^2 - 0,5a + 1,25$$

Do all graphs of the family have two zeros?

CAS does the computation, but...

Is this still a basic competence?



$$f(a,x):=-x^{2}+2 \cdot a \cdot x - \frac{3}{4} \cdot a^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot a + \frac{5}{4} \qquad Fertig$$

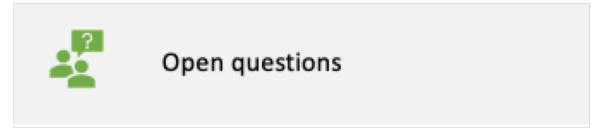
$$zeros(f(a,x),x)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{-(\sqrt{a^{2}-2 \cdot a+5} - 2 \cdot a)}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{a^{2}-2 \cdot a+5} + 2 \cdot a}{2} \right\}$$



Do we need according to the structure

- more math in the time table?
- Advanced and basic courses?
- One final exam for all students?
- Parts of the exam with and without digital tools?



Do we need according to the content

- A better understanding of elementary algebra
- Real mathematical contents and contents for modelling
- More tasks for reasoning and giving proofs
- More geometry?
- More statistics?
- More digital learning?
- ...