



- Prompting students to generate explanations as a means to make sense of new information (e.g., "selfexplanation"; Chi, 2000) is a broadly endorsed learning activity.
- Explaining to other people may be even more beneficial, especially for children. Four-yearolds who explained correct solutions to their moms had greater problem-solving transfer compared to those who explained to themselves (Rittle-Johnson et al., 2008).
- Homework may provide a good opportunity for children to generate explanations.
 - • Van Voorhis (2011) found that **family involvement** in homework increased student motivation and achievement.

Goals

- Increase opportunities for children to make sense of problems and explain their mathematical thinking.
- Harness the benefits of both family involvement and explanation to improve word problem-solving accuracy.

Method

Participants. 60 2nd graders from four classrooms at a metropolitan elementary school in middle Tennessee. Design & Procedure



- 2 homeworks (HW) a week assigned for 8 weeks. Addition, subtraction and multiplication word problems from Singapore Math series.
- Explain to Parent condition Children independently solved problems and explained to their family partner.
- Independent explain condition Children independently solved problems and explained in writing.
- Teachers reviewed homework problems in class. Assessment
- Vanderbilt Story Problems 2 (Fuchs & Seethaler, 2008).
- Administered by teachers at pretest and posttest.
- Accuracy Coding: Children received 1 pt for providing the correct answer and 1 pt for providing the correct label. See sample HW (e.g., 15 points).
- Explanation Coding: Valid if student provided a correct explanation or procedure for a correct answer (1pt). See sample homework for a valid explanation.
- Number Sentence Coding: 1 pt for providing any correct number sentence for the word problem.
- At pretest, 2 conditions did not differ.







LeftBehind U.S. Department of Education



Promoting Mathematical Problem Solving and Explanation at Home Abbey M. Loehr, Bethany Rittle-Johnson, & Aditi Rajendran

Performance on Homework



- Compared to children who independently explained homework problems, children who explained to their family partner:
 - had greater problem-solving accuracy on the homework assignments (F = 9.66, p < .01)
 - provided more valid explanations (F = 8.51, p < .01)
 - provided more correct number sentences (F = 25.26, p < .01)
- Controlling for pretest word problem-solving accuracy, homework accuracy (r = .30, p = .03) and explanation scores (r = .24, p = .08) were predictive of posttest word problem solving accuracy.



Posttest Results

- On the in-class posttest, no reliable difference in solution accuracy, nor in writing correct number sentences.
- Most children also struggled to provide a valid explanation when prompted on two posttest problems, with no reliable difference between conditions.
- However, students who explained to family partners were more likely to at least attempt to provide an explanation on the posttest (44% of children in independent explain did not attempt to explain vs. 24% in explain to parent), which is a step in the right direction.



- class posttest.

Experimental Child Psychology, 100, 215-224. doi:10.1016/j.jecp.2007.10.002 • U.S. Department of Education, Office of Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Educational Partnerships and Family Involvement



Sample Homework



Summary

• Requested family involvement improved accuracy, explanation quality, and correct number sentences on homework, which were predictive of performance on an in-

• However, requested family involvement did not reliably lead to better posttest performance, although it did increase attempts to provide an explanation.

• In line with past research, family involvement seemed to impact student motivation to explain (VanVoorhis, 2011). • While homework and family involvement had no effect on word problem-solving accuracy, teachers were still encouraged and enthusiastic about its utility as a learning tool.

Discussion

• Teachers considered the in-class review of the homework to be a particularly helpful learning activity. However, due to the large variability across classrooms on how this review was handled, we are limited in our ability to draw conclusions from the data.

• The homework assignments provided a desirable situation for children to persevere in solving problems and explain their mathematical thinking, helping teachers and students meet new Common Core State Standards.

• Future studies should further explore the role of explanation in weekly homework by specifically contrasting homework with and without prompts to explain.

References

Unit (2003). Homework Tips for Parents. Washington, D.C • Van Voohris, F. L. (2011). Costs and benefits of family involvement in homework. *Journal of Advanced Academics*, 22, 2, 220-249.

[•] Chi, M. T. H. (2000). Self-explaining expository texts: The dual processes of generating inferences and repairing mental models. In R Glaser (Ed.), Advances in instructional psychology (pp. 161-238). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc. • Cooper, H. (2001). Homework for all - in moderation. *Educational Leadership*, 58, 34-38. • Fuchs, L. S., & Seethaler, P. M. (2008). Find X, number sentences, and Vanderbilt story problems. Available from L. S. Fuchs, 228 Peabody, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37203 • Rittle-Johnson, B., Saylor, M., & Swygert, K. E. (2008). Learning from explaining: Does it matter if mom is listening? *Journal of*