# EFFECTIVE MATH TEACHING TECHNIQUES

*by:*
**Richard Rhen D. Agkis**
*Teacher II, San Pablo Elementary School*

In elementary school, teaching math to slow learners calls for tolerance, comprehension, and the application of specialized teaching techniques that consider each student's particular learning requirements. These pupils frequently have trouble understanding basic ideas, which might impede their development in more difficult subjects. Teachers must thus use strategies that boost self-esteem, solidify comprehension, and cultivate a love of math. Fostering perseverance and resilience in slow learners requires establishing a nurturing learning atmosphere where errors are seen as teaching moments.



Using tangible and visual assistance is one successful tactic. By giving children concrete representations of abstract mathematical ideas, manipulatives like blocks, counters, and number lines aid in their understanding. Students can also learn to organize information and identify patterns with the aid of visual aids like charts, graphs, and color-coded notes. Teachers can close the gap between theory and comprehension by giving arithmetic topics more tangible forms, which will make learning easier and less daunting for slow learners.

Differentiated instruction, which entails adjusting lessons to each student's unique needs, is another crucial strategy. This can involve giving more practice, presenting different explanations, or decomposing difficult issues into smaller, more doable steps. One-on-one or small-group instruction enables teachers to provide individualized attention, pinpoint challenges, and modify their speed of instruction accordingly. For students who learn more slowly, incorporating multimodal activities—such as

integrating visual, aural, and kinesthetic methods—can help improve interest and retention.

Creating a supportive and upbeat learning environment in the classroom is essential to inspiring slow learners. Giving them regular praise and acknowledging even the smallest accomplishments gives them more self-confidence and inspires them to keep working. Learning may be made fun and relevant by incorporating games, riddles, and real-world math applications. Students are more likely to appreciate mathematics and advance their abilities over time when they feel empowered and supported. Teachers may establish an inclusive learning environment where all students, irrespective of their learning pace, can succeed in mathematics by combining these tactics.



*References:*

https://resilienteducator.com/classroom-resources/examples-of-differentiated-instruction/