# From pedagogical content knowledge to instructional practice:

investigating the role of teacher-child interactions in early mathematics education

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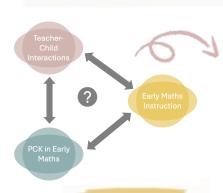
Supervised by Prof. Jenni Ingram & Prof. Iram Siraj





# **Key Concepts**

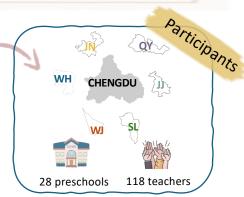
- The quality of teacher—child interactions has been found to significantly predict children's gains in mathematics learning
- Children who experience more cognitively stimulating and conceptually rich instruction in early years demonstrate significantly higher math achievement later
- Teachers' pedagogical content knowledge is central to how they interpret, represent, and respond to children's mathematical ideas





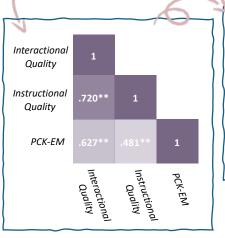
## RQs

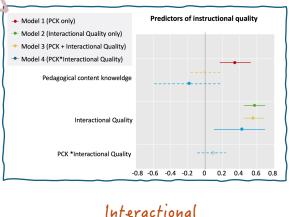
- 1. What predict teachers' instructional quality in early maths teaching?
- 2. How do proximal factors of teaching (i.e., PCK, teacher-child interactions and instructions) work together?



### Instruments

- Sustained Shared Thinking and Emotional Well-being scale (SSTEW) (Siraj et al., 2024)
- Early Childhood Quality Rating Scale Emergent Curriculum maths subscale (ECQRS-EC) (Sylva et al., 2025)
- Pedagogical Content Knowledge in Early Maths (PCK-EM) survey (Chen & Zhang, 2014)





# Implications Teachers' PCK matters, but only becomes meaningful when enacted through high-quality – relational and intentional interactions Using micro-analysis of classroom interactions to investigate how knowledge is mobilised through high quality interactions Teacher training should help teachers to translate content knowledge into responsive dialogues

a β=0.75\*\*\* Pedagogical

Content

Knowledge

ADE (c)  $\beta$ =0.05

ACMC (c')  $\beta$ =0.44

89.4% of PCK's total impact on instructional quality works through those high-quality interactions



or interactions.



Instructional Quality