

Reading Skills, Polysemous Word Knowledge, and Executive Functioning in Fourth Grade English Learners' Mathematics Achievement

Kelly B. Cartwright¹, Ana M. Taboada Barber², and Casey J. Archer²
¹Christopher Newport University, ²University of Maryland

Aims

Investigate roles of polysemous word knowledge, reading, and executive function in English Learners' (ELs') & English Speakers' (ESs') math achievement

Background

Reading comprehension (RC) predicts math achievement (MA); RC difficulties (RCD) & math difficulties (MD) cooccur in both ESs & ELs (Abedi & Lord, 2001; Driver & Powell, 2017; Fuchs & Fuchs, 2002; Mancilla-Martinez & Lesaux, 2010; Martiniello, 2008; Pimperton & Nation, 2010; Vilenius-Tuohimaa, Aunola, & Nurmi, 2008)

RCD & MD common sources? (Mann-Koepke & Miller, 2014)

Executive functions (EF) → reading & math achievement (Locascio, Mahone, Eason, & Cutting, 2010; Swanson & Beebe-Frankenberger, 2004)

Polysemous word knowledge (PWK) → reading for ELs & math for all (Logan & Kieffer, 2017; Pierce & Fontaine, 2009; Shaffel, Belton-Kocher, Glasnapp, & Poggio, 2006)

EF predicts PWK (Henderson, Clarke, & Snowling, 2013)

Measures

PARCC Math Scaled Score

PARCC Math Achievement Levels (1-5)

WJ Tests of Achievement (WJTA) word reading

WJTA reading comprehension

WJ Oral Language picture vocabulary Homonym Knowledge (10-items) (Zipke, Ehri, & Cairns, 2009)

Executive Function Composite

- Inhibition (NEPSY)
- Working Memory (TOMAL digits/letters backward)
- Cognitive Flexibility (Cartwright, Marshall, Dandy, & Isaac, 2010)

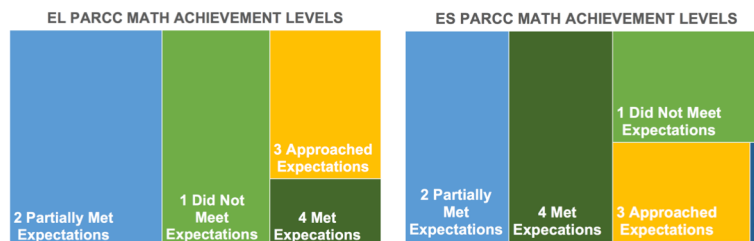
Participants

201 Urban 4th graders; 58.3% ELs
 44.8% Female
 84.6% free/reduced meals (FARMS)
 62.7% Latino/a; 31.3% Black, 3.5% White, 2.5% other races/ethnicities

Significant Group Differences (SD in parentheses; * $p < .01$)

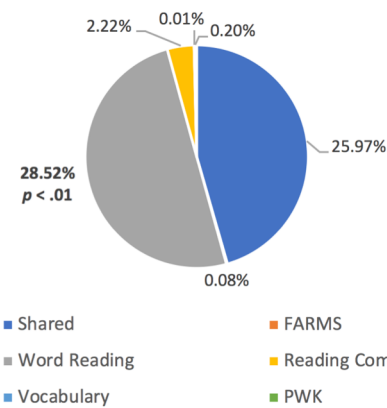
| | English Speakers | English Learners |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| PARCC Math Scaled Score | 725.64 (33.79) | 709.44* (29.65) |
| PARCC Math Achievement Level | 2.60 (1.19) | 2.10* (0.93) |
| Polysemous Word Knowledge | 12.44 (3.44) | 9.92* (2.69) |
| WJ Reading Comprehension | 28.32 (4.32) | 24.41* (4.63) |
| WJ Word Reading | 52.69 (8.30) | 48.34* (6.74) |
| WJ Picture Vocabulary | 27.90 (5.09) | 23.30* (3.74) |

PARCC Math Achievement Differed, ES > EL ($\chi^2(4) = 16.17, p < .01$)

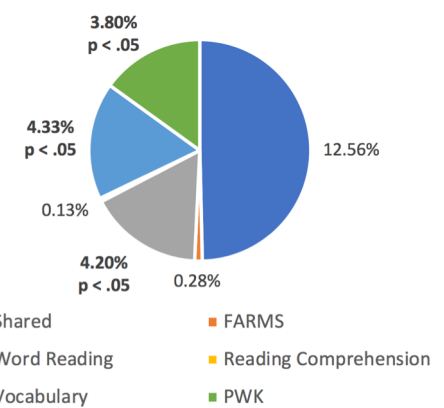


Predicting Math Achievement from PWK, Reading, & Vocabulary

English Speakers (57.00% of variance)



English Learners (25.30% of variance)



When EF composite was added to regression equations

- EFs captured significant portions of variance for both groups, including PWK contributions
- ES: word reading (25.91%) and EF (12.89%) predicted math achievement (Total 63.4%)
- EL: only EF (17.47%) predicted math achievement (Total 35.0%)

Conclusions

- Reading and EF matter for mathematics achievement
- PWK matters for ELs' mathematics achievement, beyond vocabulary breadth, reading comprehension, & word reading; BUT, only 35% of variance accounted for – what else matters? Computation, strategies?
- A measure of math-specific PWK (i.e., words that have math meanings and common, meanings) would provide a more sensitive predictor of the PWK needed for math (e.g., Logan & Kieffer, 2017, science and social studies PWK)
- EFs shared variance with PWK, consistent with past work (Henderson et al., 2013); this relation should be explored in future work

Sponsorship

The research reported here was supported by the Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, through Grant R305A160280 to the University of Maryland, Principal Investigator, Ana Taboada Barber. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not represent views of the Institute or the U.S. Department of Education.