21st Century Math Tasks Linfield, Day 3, 2017-18



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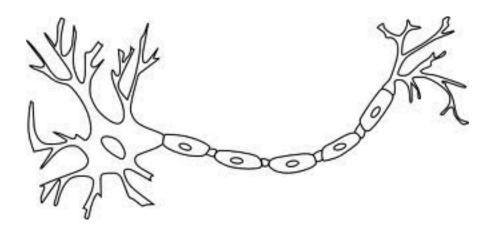
Walkout Song





Neuron Problems

Neuron Problems



Day 3 Objectives



The Refresher:

Reflect on how much we have changed.

Group Work, C-P-A Progression & Low-Tech/High Tech Balance:

Commit to one new method.



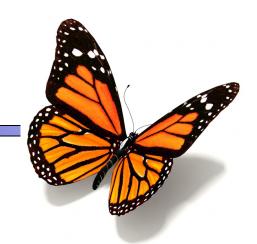
HOM;

WHERE?

Tasks, Tasks & More Tasks:

Commit to one new task that you will implement.

Reflection



The Refresher

How have you changed from a 20th Century teacher to a 21st Century teacher? Respond specifically to *why* you are teaching, *what* you are teaching, *how* you are teaching, and *whom* you are teaching.

The 6 C's

Concepts & Procedures



Critical Thinking

Communicate Reasoning

Constructing Models

Collaboration

Creativity

Most



Group Work To Group or not to Group?

- Higher-level thinking, Oral Communication, Self-management, and Leadership Skills.
- Student-faculty interaction.
- Retention and Responsibility.
- Diverse perspectives.
- Preparation for real life social and employment situations.

(from Cornell University Center of Teaching Excellence)



Let's not forget the 6 C's



Group Work **How to Structure Groups?**

Task = Group Worthy



Homogenous Random





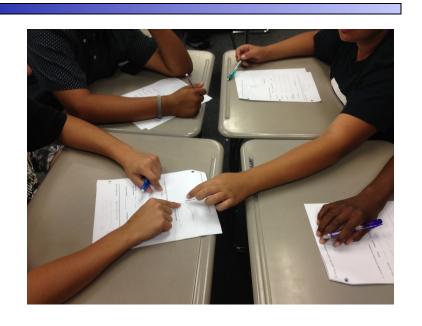
Heterogeneous



Group Work How to Manage Groups?

Norms

Vigilance



Accountability



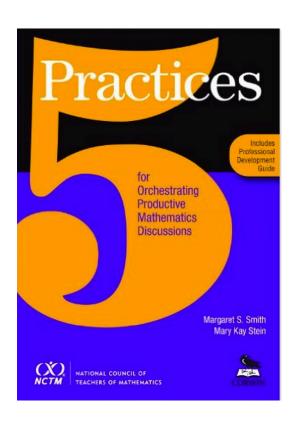
Break



we farm out the task



Group Work How to Facilitate Group Learning?



- Anticipate
- Monitor
- Select
- Sequence
- Connect

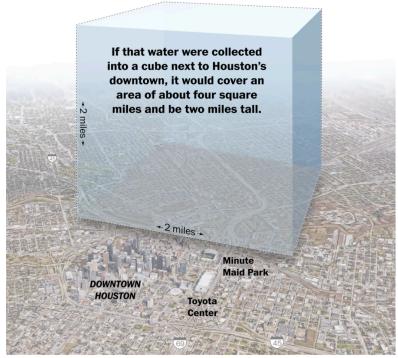
Gradual Release = I do, We do, Y'all do, You do Gradual Reel In = You do, Y'all do, We do, I do



Hurricane Harvey

What would 9 trillion gallons of water look like?

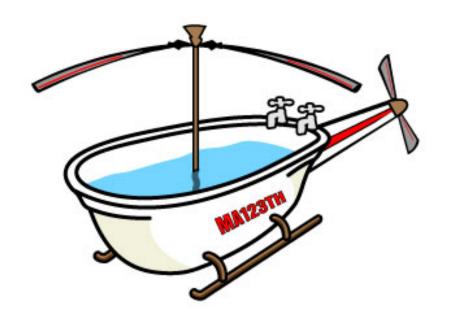
As of noon on Aug. 27, about 9 trillion gallons of rain had already fallen across the greater Houston area and Southeast Texas.



Source: Capital Weather Gang; Google Street View

THE WASHINGTON POST

Tubicopter





Reflection



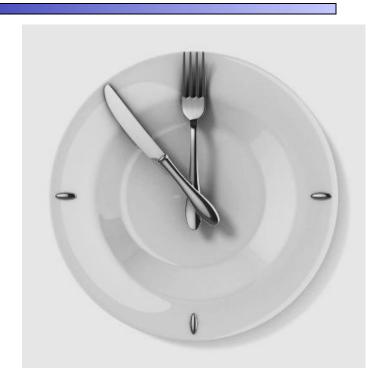
Group Work & Class Discourse

How will you facilitate more tasks in your class? Commit to at least one method that you learned today regarding the facilitation of group work or class discourse.

Lunch



Up next:



putting our feet to the task



Polynomial Farm

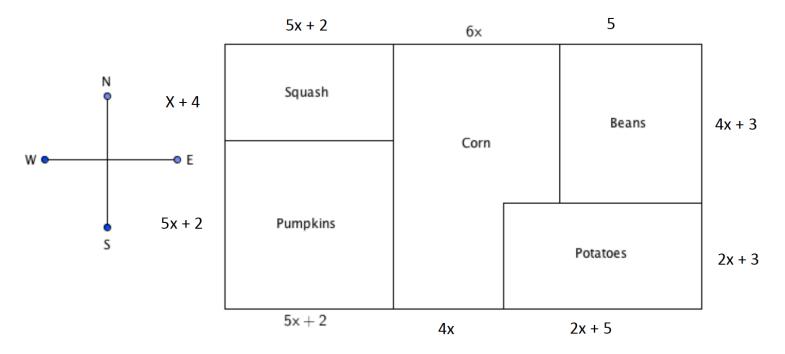


Embrace Our Differences to the Third Power



Polynomial Farm

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice





Polynomial Farm Day 1... & 2

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice

	4in.	5in.
2in.	А	В
3in.	С	D

	2x	3
[A	В
L	С	D

	Perimeter	Area
A		
В		
С		
D		
Large Rectangle		



Polynomial Farm Video Example of Whole Class Discussion & Small Group Work



Group Expectations



Group Dynamics



Shared Strategy



Chunking



Passionate Argument

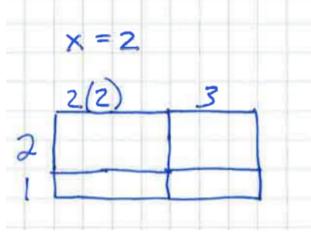


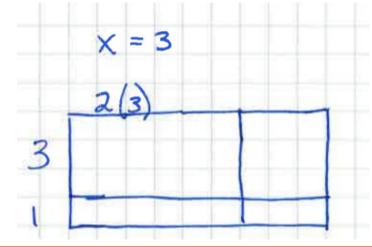
Polynomial Farm Day 3

Conceptual Procedural Application

X = 1 $Z(1) \quad 3$

Practice

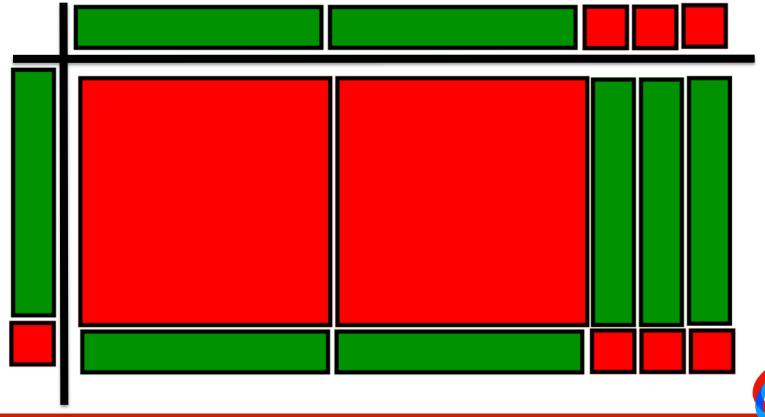






Polynomial Farm Day 4

Conceptual → Procedural → Application
Practice

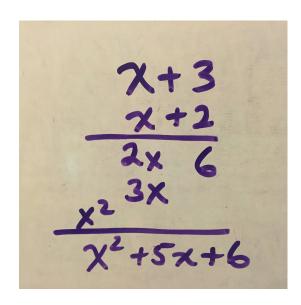




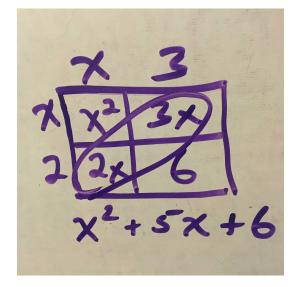
Polynomial Farm, Day 6

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice

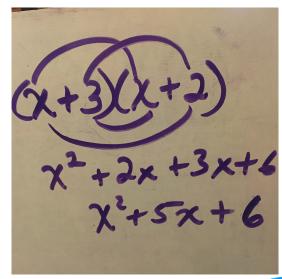
Stacking Method



Area Model Box Method



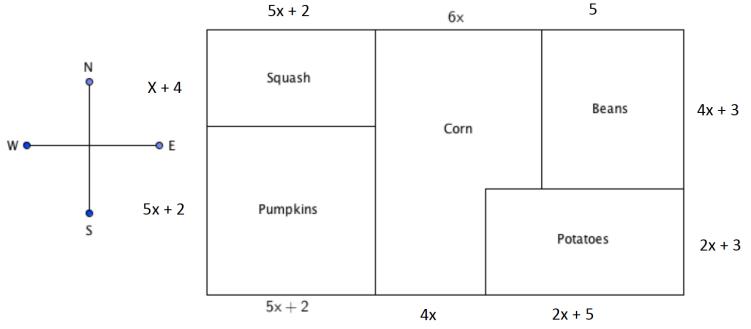
FOIL method





Polynomial Farm, Day 7

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice





Polynomial Farm, Day 8 & 9

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice

$$(3x + 5)^2$$

$$(a + b)(a - b)$$

$$(x + 5)(x^2 + 2)$$

$$2x(x + 4) + (x + 5)(3x - 2)$$



Polynomial Unit, Decision Time

Audra is framing a square painting with side lengths of (x + 8) inches. The total area of the painting and the frame has a side length of (2x - 6). The material for the frame is \$0.10 per square inch.

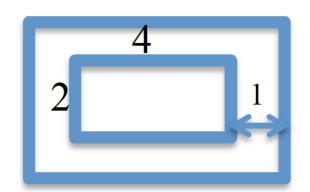
$$(2x-6)$$

$$(x+8)$$

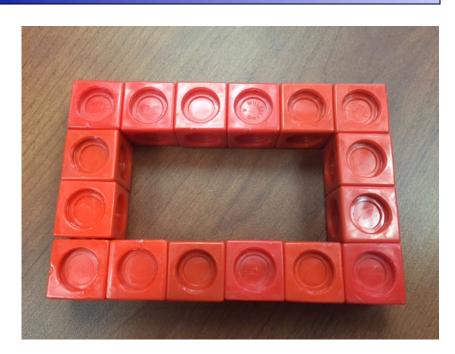
$$(2x-6)^2 - (x+8)^2$$

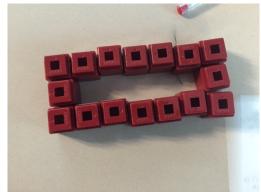
- 1. Write the expression for the area of the painting.
- 2. Write the expression for the area of the painting and the frame.
- 3. Write the expression for the area of the frame.
- 4. Find the area of the frame if x=16.
- 5. Find the cost of the material for the frame.

Polynomial Unit, Day 11



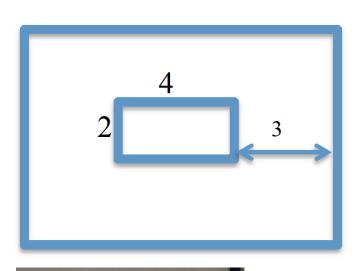








Polynomial Unit, Day 11





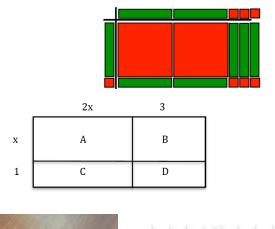


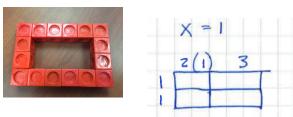


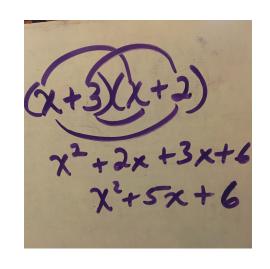


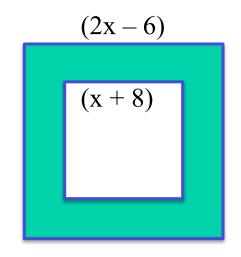
Polynomial Unit

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice









Lowest Grade on District Benchmark for Polynomials = 76%



From NCTM

Conceptual → Procedural → Application Practice

FOCUS

"...teachers must focus on the mathematical ideas embedded within the standards. Attention should not be limited to the development of procedural skill. Rather, conceptual understanding along with application of mathematical ideas should play a key role in students' learning."



Lesson Reflection









Reflection

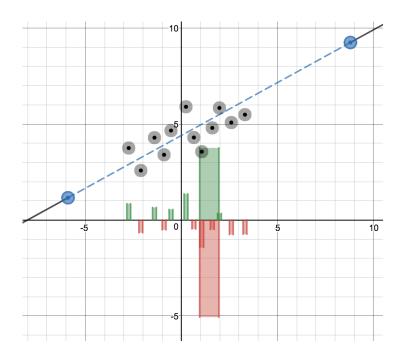


The C-P-A Progression

How will you implement a Concept-Procedure-Application progression? Commit to at least one conceptual lesson, and one application task.

Residuals

bit.ly/RegressionButler





Cool Shoes





Reflection



Low-Tech/High Tech Balance

How well did presence of both analog and digital activities enhance these lessons? Commit to at least one lesson in which you think a digital component will compliment the analog experience.

Where to Find Tasks

mathprojects.com

- Clothesline Math (MPJ)
- Desmos/Activity Builder (teacher.desmos.com)
- Illustrative Math
- Illuminations, NCTM ("diagonals")
- Robert Kaplinsky
- Estimation 180
- 101 Questions (101qs.com "Super Stairs")
- Graphing Stories
- Graph of the Week
- Which One Doesn't Belong?
- Would You Rather?
- Mathalicious
- Visual Patterns



Lesson Study Preview

Nov 13

- Choose Topic
- Create/Curate Lesson
- Produce Documents
- Schedule

Mar 12

Per 1 Prep

Per 2 Teach It!

Per 3 Modify

Per 4 Modify

Per 5 Re-Teach It!

Per 6 Debrief

Per 7 Debrief



Day 3 Objectives

The Refresher: Reflect on how much we have changed.



Group Work, C-P-A Progression, & Low-Tech/High Tech Balance:

Commit to one new method.

Tasks, Tasks & More Tasks:

Commit to one new task that you will implement.

"Active Learning is the empirically validated teaching practice in regular classrooms,"... In college STEM courses as well as K-12!!

Active learning is defined as "engages students in the process of learning through activities and/or discussion in class, as opposed to passively listening to an expert. It emphasizes higher-order thinking and often involves group work."

--National Academy of Sciences, Scott Freeman, 2013

"Failure rates under traditional lecture are 55 percent higher than the rates observed under more active approaches to instruction."

- Mathematics Association of America, 2015



"One of the best examples of an active learning technique suitable for use in lectures is 'think-pair-share."

- American Mathematics Society, 2013



"Some of the findings, such as the benefits of student engagement, are unlikely to be controversial although the magnitude of improvements resulting from active-engagement methods may come as a surprise Other findings challenge traditional assumptions [...] For example, students will remember more content if brief activities are introduced to the lecture."

- Journal of Engineering Education, 2004







Create YOUR 21st Century Classroom ...



...by taking the mound with confidence,

...one active learning task at a time.

www.mathprojects.com

