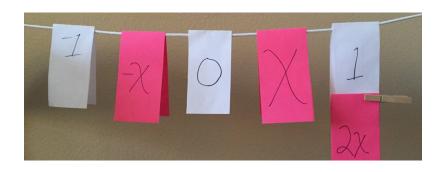
# Creating YOUR 21st Century Redlands Classroom... One Task At A Time

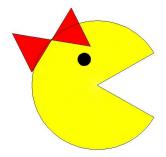
Mar 28, 2016







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## Reflections

How have you changed from a 20th Century teacher to a 21st
Century teacher? Respond specifically to what you are teaching
your students, and <i>who</i> in your class you are teaching.

**Why** is it critical to teach through tasks more often?

**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.

*Where* did you get your new task, and where/when in your upcoming curriculum will it go?



## **Group Work**

- Development of higher-level thinking, oral communication, selfmanagement, and leadership skills.
- Promotion of student-faculty interaction.
- Increase in student retention, self-esteem, and responsibility.
- Exposure to and an increase in understanding of diverse perspectives.
- Preparation for real life social and employment situations. (from Cornell University Center of Teaching Excellence)



- Random
- Heterogeneous
- Homogenous



#### **Class Discourse**



- **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



## **Depth of Knowledge**



D.O.K. Levels

- Reasoning
- 1: Recall & Reproduction
- 2: Skill & Concept
- 3: Strategic Thinking
- 4: Extended Thinking

Basic

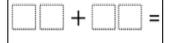
Complex Extended

### **D.O.K. Examples**

(from www.robertkaplinsky.com)

Match the D.O.K. Level #1-4 with the corresponding question on sums of whole numbers.

Make the largest sum by filling in the boxes below using the whole numbers 1 through 9, no more than one time each.



Fill in the boxes below using the whole numbers 1 through 9, no more than one time each, so that you make a true equation.

Find the sum.

$$44 + 27 =$$

# \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_



How many total drink options does Coca-Cola's Freestyle machine offer?



## **Polynomial Farm**

Part I (Intro & Investigate)

1. Find the perimeter and area of each small rectangle (A, B, C and D). Find the perimeter and area of the large rectangle composed of A, B, C and D.

 4in.
 5in.

 2in.
 A
 B

 3in.
 C
 D

	Perimeter	Area
A		
В		
С		
D		
Large Rectangle		

2. Find the perimeter and area of each small rectangle (A, B, C and D). Find the perimeter and area of the large rectangle composed of A, B, C and D. All measures given are in inches.

2x 3

x A B

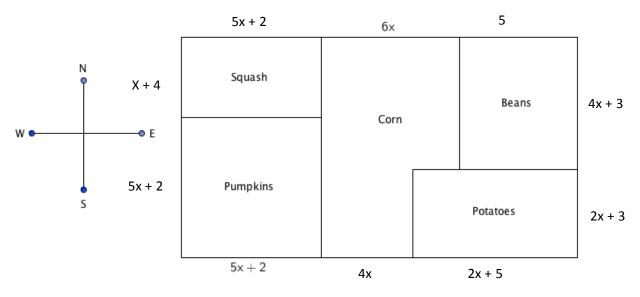
1 C D

	Perimeter	Area
A		
В		
С		
D		
Large Rectangle		

#### **Polynomial Farm**

#### Part II (Apply)

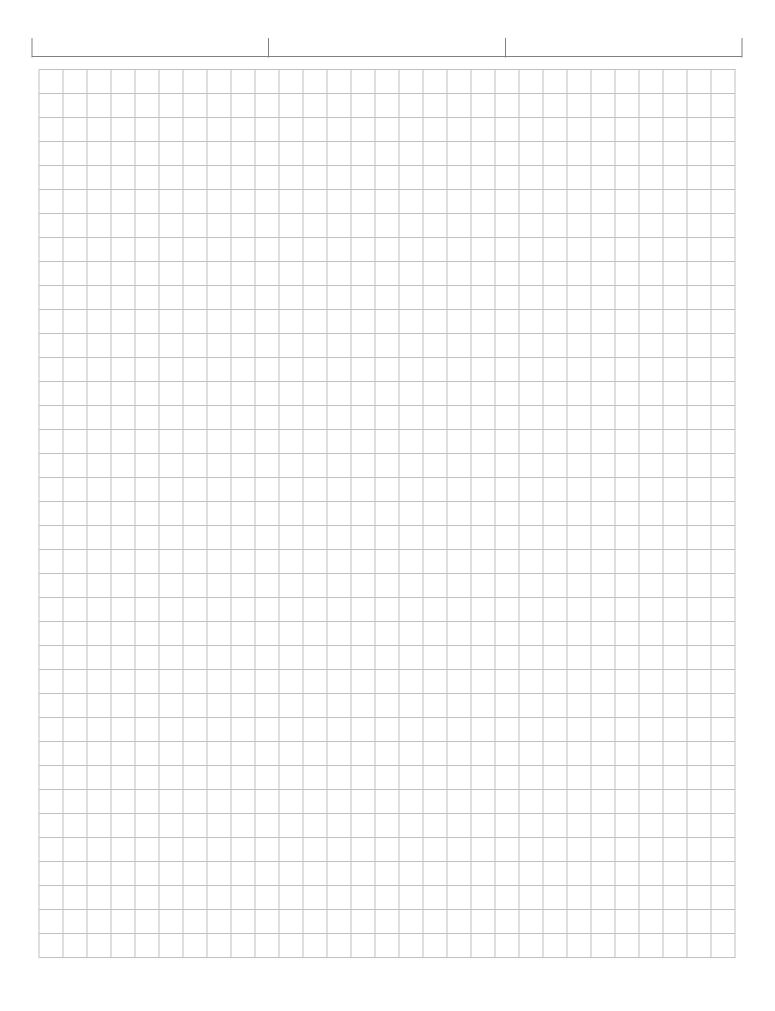
<u>Directions</u>: Farmer Bob is planting a field of crops this spring. He wants to plant squash, pumpkins, corn, beans, and potatoes. His plan for the field layout in feet is shown in the figure below. Use the figure and your knowledge of polynomials, perimeter, and area to solve the following:

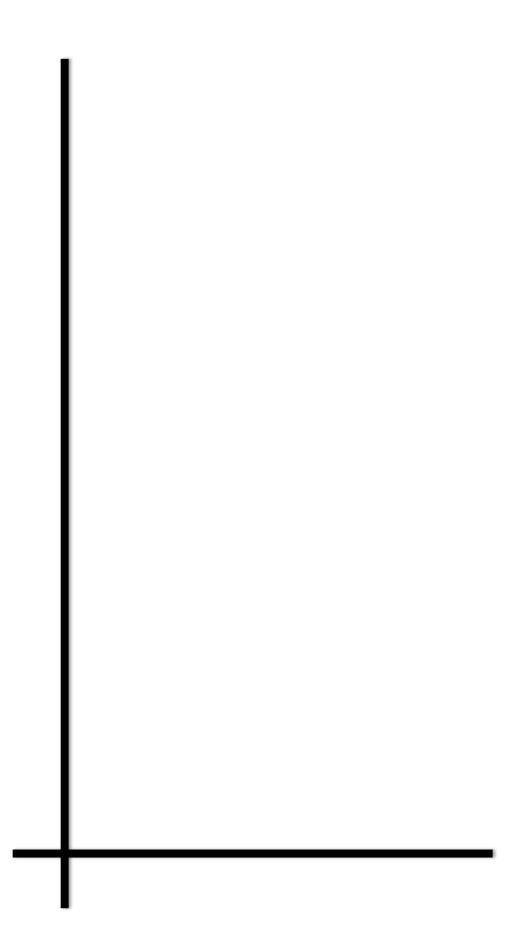


- 3. Write a simplified expression that represents the length of the south fence line.
- 4. Find the perimeter of the pumpkinfield.
- 5. Find the area of the squash field.
- 6. Find the perimeter and area of each section of the Field.

	Perimeter	Area
Squash		
Pumpkin		
Beans		
Potatoes		
Corn		
Entire Field		

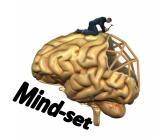
Extension: a) In this field scenario, is x a variable or an unknown quantity? \_\_\_\_\_





#### **Teaching Students to**

# THINK, COMMUNICATE, COLLABORATE & CREATE through Effective Teaching Principles



#### 4 Claims:

Concepts & Procedures, Problem Solving, Communicate Reasoning, Modeling & Data Analysis

## **Math Goals**

(Dual Targets)

#### **Content Target:**



## Representations

(Multiple Representations)

#### **Practice Target**



## **Meaningful Discourse**

(Feedback)

- 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- 4. Model with mathematics.
- 5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6. Attend to precision.
- 7. Look for and make use of structure.
- 8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.



## **Purposeful Questioning**

(Dig Deeper & Reach Higher)

## **Procedural from Conceptual**

(Progression)

## **Tasks & Access**

(Engagement & Low Floor/High Ceiling)



## **Productive Struggle**

(Monitor & Adjust)

## **Evidence of Student Thinking**

(Collect & Reflect)

Rigor: Fluency, Deep Understanding, Application, Dual Intensity

## The Clothesline

For each set, record the given values, expressions or drawings. After the discussion of their placement on the clothesline, record them on the number line.





2)



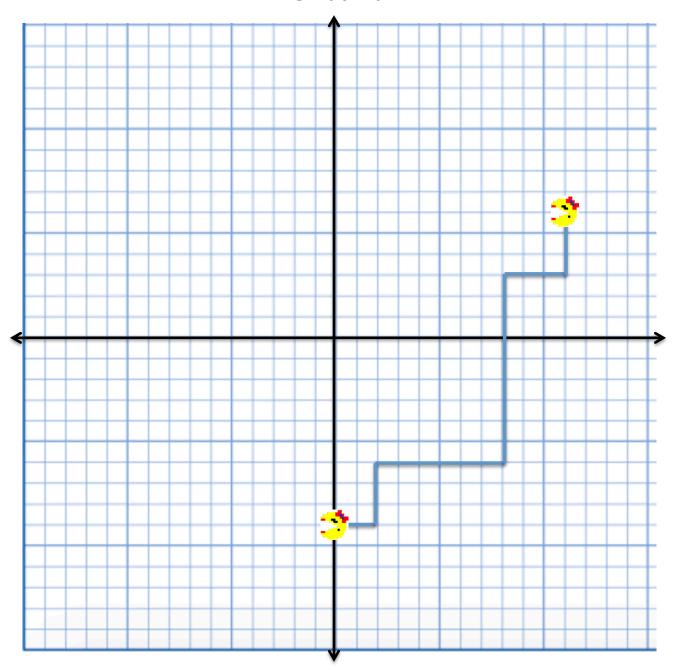
3)



4)



## Ms. Pac-Man

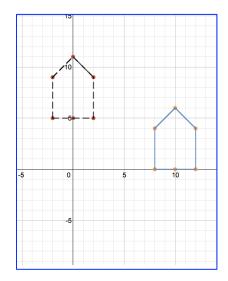


http://bit.ly/MsPac

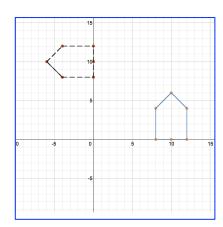
## Ms. Pac-Man

Description	Rule
1. Start at (0, -9)	1
2. Reflect across x =	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14

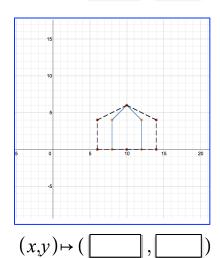
## **Bend the Rules ... of Transformations** Discovery <a href="http://mathmistakes.org/complex/rules.html">http://mathmistakes.org/complex/rules.html</a>

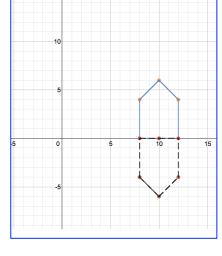


$$(x,y)\mapsto (\boxed{\phantom{a}},\boxed{\phantom{a}})$$

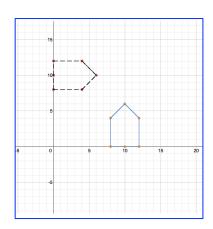


$$(x,y)\mapsto (\boxed{\phantom{a}},\boxed{\phantom{a}})$$

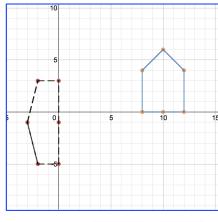








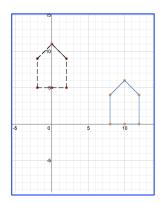
$$(x,y)\mapsto (\boxed{\phantom{a}},\boxed{\phantom{a}})$$

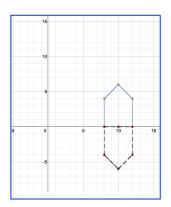


$$(x,y)\mapsto (\boxed{\phantom{a}},\boxed{\phantom{a}})$$

#### Bend the Rules ... of Transformations

Generalizations





Type: \_\_\_\_\_

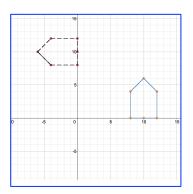
General Rule:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($ 

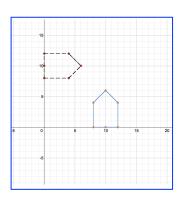


General Rule for a:

over the x-axis:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($ 

over the y-axis:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($ 





Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

General Rule for a:

90° \_\_\_\_clockwise:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($  , )

90°\_\_\_\_\_ counterclockwise:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($ 

General Rule for a: \_\_\_\_over the line y = x:  $(x, y) \rightarrow ($ 

> over the line y = -x: (x, y) -> ( , )

## High Cognitive Demand Tasks Planning Template

Grade Leve	el: Unit:
	BIG IDEA(s) of the Unit
1)	
	TASK What is the task being given to the students?
	FOCUS (Which Big Idea?)
	DUAL INTENSITY
	Content Standard(s) Mathematical Practice Standard(s)
	ANTICIPATING
	Methods (solution paths) students may use to address the task.
	Likely errors/misconceptions
	Warm-up/Boot Camp What are common misconceptions students have regarding this content?