Welcome!

RAMP-A: March 2013

- Examine students' work on a formative assessment
- Continue focus on CCSS and Standards for Mathematical Practices 2 and 3 while Task Planning
- Engagement strategies
- Continue discussion about motivating students to learn math
- Reflect on and share Little Changes

Goals for the day

- Maintain <u>productive</u> ways of listening, responding, and inquiring.
- Know and support the group purpose, process, development.

Revisiting the Norms

Group A: G-Prep, Mountainside, LC, Salk and Shaw

Group C: Mead, Republic, Shadle, West Valley & Barker, Libby & Glover **Group B**: Mt.
Spokane, U-Hi and
Bowdish, NC, Rogers,
Chase and Garry

Group D: Ferris, CV and Barker, Cheney

Groups for the morning sessions

Round 1

- Groups A and B: Room 241 Task Planning
 - Group C: Room 41 Examining Student Work
- Group D: Room 24 Teaching Strategies

Round 2

- Groups A and B: Room 241 Task Planning
- Group D: Room 41 Examining Student Work
- Group C: Room 24 Teaching Strategies

Break!



Round 3

- Groups C and D: Room 241 Task Planning
- Group A: Room 41 Examining Student Work
- Group B: Room 24 Teaching Strategies

Round 4

- Groups A and B: Room 241 Task Planning
- Group D: Room 41 Examining Student Work
- Group C: Room 24 Teaching Strategies

- Overview of the session:
 - 1. Do the task and unpack the math and identify the important ideas and the mathematical relationships about the ideas.
 - 3. Write a purpose for using the task
 - 2. Discuss ways students may work on the task and imagine ways we might respond.

Task Planning

- Write complete and multiple solutions.
- Describe the mathematical ideas.
- Identify important ideas in order to answer the question with conceptual understanding.
- Make connections between the ideas.

A Process for Unpacking the Math

- · Howald Office Grand Polither Howald Strom you?
- What do you think are the connections between the tasks?

Move to sit with your PLC.

- Choose to focus on one of the following: Task 1 and 2,
 Task 1 and 3, or all three:
- Compare the mathematical ideas you identified as most important in each part of the task:
- What math ideas are common to both tasks?
- What math ideas are just in either one?
- Which task do you think requires more advanced math understanding? Identify the math or the level of understanding that makes one task more advanced than the other.

Examining for Connections

- What math, if any, in this task will be new to your students?
- What mathematical ideas could be deepened, and,
- Which connections can be made stronger?

Consider your students

 With others in your PLC, consider the math that you want students to learn and how you want them to learn it (framed by which SMP?) and write a Lesson Purpose statement.

 Start a document on your Laptop called 'Task Planning (your PLC name)' and write your Purpose statement on it.

Write a Purpose Statement

- 1. Create potential student work that illustrates what you believe your students will do with the parts of the task you have chosen.
- 2. Choose 2 pieces of anticipated student work, and create a Task Dialogue that illustrates how you could respond to this student work to support your Purpose.
- Email your Purpose statement and Task Dialogue to Jackie at <u>icoomes@ewu.edu</u> (and to your PLC team members)

Create Task Dialogues

- Task Planning consisted of:
- Examine the Math: Collaboratively identify mathematical purpose for the task, unpack the math, and identify important mathematical ideas, practices, and connections.
- Create a Task Dialogue: Write a purpose for using the task, anticipate student work, and think about how you would respond to students as they work on the task.
- Reflect alone on the process: Which part(s) of the process will be most important to you as you plan how you will implement it?

Reflect on the Process

- Plan and use at least two parts of Intersections in one of your classes, and
- Bring back a collection of student work.
- Reflect on the implementation of the task:
 - What did students do/say that surprised you?
 - What did students do/say that you expected?

Use the task in your class

- Session goals:
 - Notice and describe student work
 - Identify evidence
 - Student thinking
 - Understanding/misunderstanding
 - Generate ideas for retengagement ork

- Guidelines for Looking at Student Work
 - **Key words** in each section?

Guidelines

- Match pairs of functions that have the most similar graphs. Briefly explain how you matched them.
- a. $f(x)=2^x$
- b. f(x)=3+4x
- c. f(x)=(x-3)(x-4)
- d. $f(x)=3+4x^2$
- e. $f(x)=3+4^x$
- f. f(x)=2x
- g. $f(x)=2x^{-1}$

Example of Student Work

- Student A: Similar graphs:
 - f(x)=3+4x and f(x)=3+4x
 - f(x)=2x and f(x)=2x
- Notices similar locations of constants and variables
- Does not notice x as multiplier vs. exponent
- Does not understand difference between effects of multiplier and exponent
- Does not understand difference between linear and exponential functions
- Next step:
 - Graph and examine tables of each function
 - Identify similarities and differences

- Teams of 2-3 choose facilitator
- Choose one middle and one low-level example
- Silently look at one student's work
- No judgment of work quality, personal preference
- Facilitator: What evidence did you see?
- Group:
 - Describe evidence
 - Analyze understanding/misunderstanding
 - Discuss re-engagement strategy

Reflection

How could you use this process in your teaching?

Scott Cooley University HS Kris Lindeblad WSU

How has your RAMP experience been so far? Choose one of the graph types and tell why it describes your experience

Share with the people around you.

The Engaged Student

 Engagement is a central aspect of effective teaching. Student engagement is not serendipitous. Student engagement happens as a result of a teacher's careful planning and execution of specific strategies.

~Robert Marzano

The Engaged Student

 I understand there are varying levels of student engagement and I can recognize them in students.

 I understand that the daily choices and strategies of the teacher affects the engagement of students.

Goals for Today

Teachers wonder...

- Do I have their attention?
- Are they engaged in learning?

Students wonder...

- How do I feel?
- Am I interested?
- Is this important?
- Can I do it?



Aligned questions?

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Aligned questions?

- According to Phillip Schlechty, engagement results when students are attentive, persistent, and committed. Students value and find meaning in the work and learn what they are expected to learn.
- Read the Schlechty descriptors of different levels of engagement
- Think of a student in your class that matches that descriptor. What phrases/evidence lets you know that?

Schelchty Center for Engagement

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

An Engagement Strategy

- Draw a graph that has x-intercepts of x = 3 and x = 8.
- Choose which is the best illustration of a graph with x-intercepts of 3 and 8.
- Using the definition on the back board, describe to your group why you made that choice.
- What is the common misunderstanding of the other graphs based on the definition in the back.

Strategy: Example, Nonexample

 Draw a graph of a function over the domain interval [1,4].

• Choose which is the best illustration of the graph over the domain interval [1,4].

 Using the definition on the back board, describe to your group why you made that choice.

Strategy: Example, Non-

• What is the common misunderstanding of the other graphs based on the definition in the

 Choose one topic in your class that frequently reveals student misunderstanding.

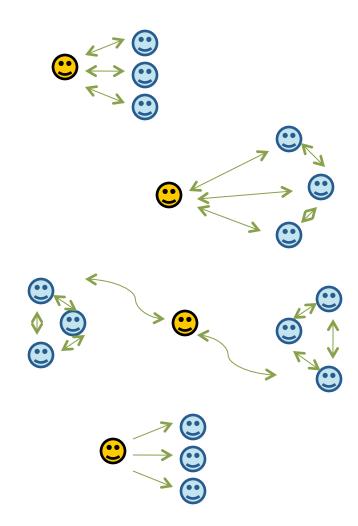
 What question would you ask your students to get them to engage with this type of problem?

 What support sheet would you put in the back of the room to help students anchor their conversations?

Strategy: Example, Nonexample

Teachers Changing Focus

- a) teacher centered.(skills/procedures)
- b) teacher assisted.(concepts)
- c) student centered.(problem solving)
- d) content centered.(coverage)



- Our goals:
 - I understand there are varying levels of student engagement and I can recognize them in students.
 - I understand that the daily choices and strategies of the teacher affects the engagement of students.

Complete the reflection sheet for yourself.

Take Aways

Today's question to Learning lunch:

 How do we motivate students to learn with understanding?

Lunch! (Room 241, sit with your



Little Changes

Break



- Think about how you will implement the Intersections task and plan your lesson:
 - Given YOUR students, what could be a good way to set it up?
 - How will you organize students and let them know what they will do and learn?
 - How will you challenge ALL students toward the purpose of your lesson?
 - How will you close the lesson?

Task Planning

- Discuss how you would respond to these questions:
- How will students learn the objectives for the lesson?
- How will students be motivated to participate in the lesson?
- What CCSS content standards are addressed? What evidence will be collected about student understanding of these standardsQuestions from your
- What CCSS Standards: for Mathematical Practice will be addressed in this lesson?

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- Discuss your Lesson plans with your Administrator.
- Collect student work from your implementation of the Intersection task to bring to the April workshop.
- Write a reflection on your classes' implementation of the task.
- Refocus on your revised Little Change.
- Visit the Moodle for documents from the workshop and insights from each other!

Homework

Evaluations

Thank you, as always for your candid feedback!