

CAGT, 2015

Noticing and Wondering Your Way to Mathematical Challenge

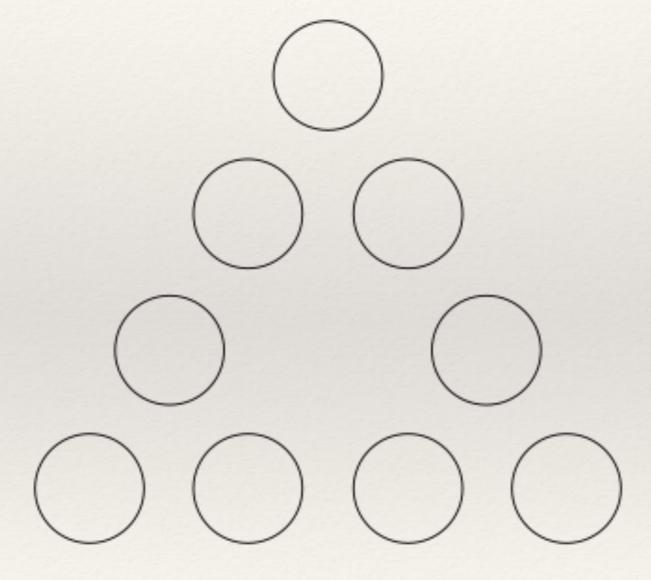
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Goals

- * Use *noticing* and *wondering* as tools to spur analytical and creative thinking in math.
- * Provide meaningful alternatives to "teaching the next topic" when differentiating for advanced math learners.
- * Examine the meaning of depth and complexity in the context of math.
- * Explore examples of deep and complex math tasks.

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9



Noticing

Helpful for clarifying, analyzing, summarizing

- * Facts
- * Estimates
- * Characteristics or Properties of numbers or shapes
- Similarities and Differences
- * Patterns
- Relationships and Connections
- The effects of change

Wondering

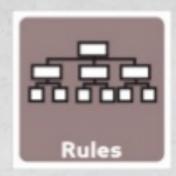
Helpful for creating, predicting, reasoning

- * What is this about?
- * Is there another solution?
- * How many solutions are there?
- * Are there patterns in the solutions?
- * How do know when I've found all solutions?
- * What comes next?
- * Why is this true? Why does this work?
- * What can be changed?

Kaplan's Icons

DEPTH & COMPLEXITY ICONS

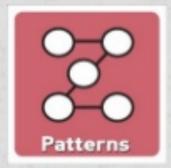
















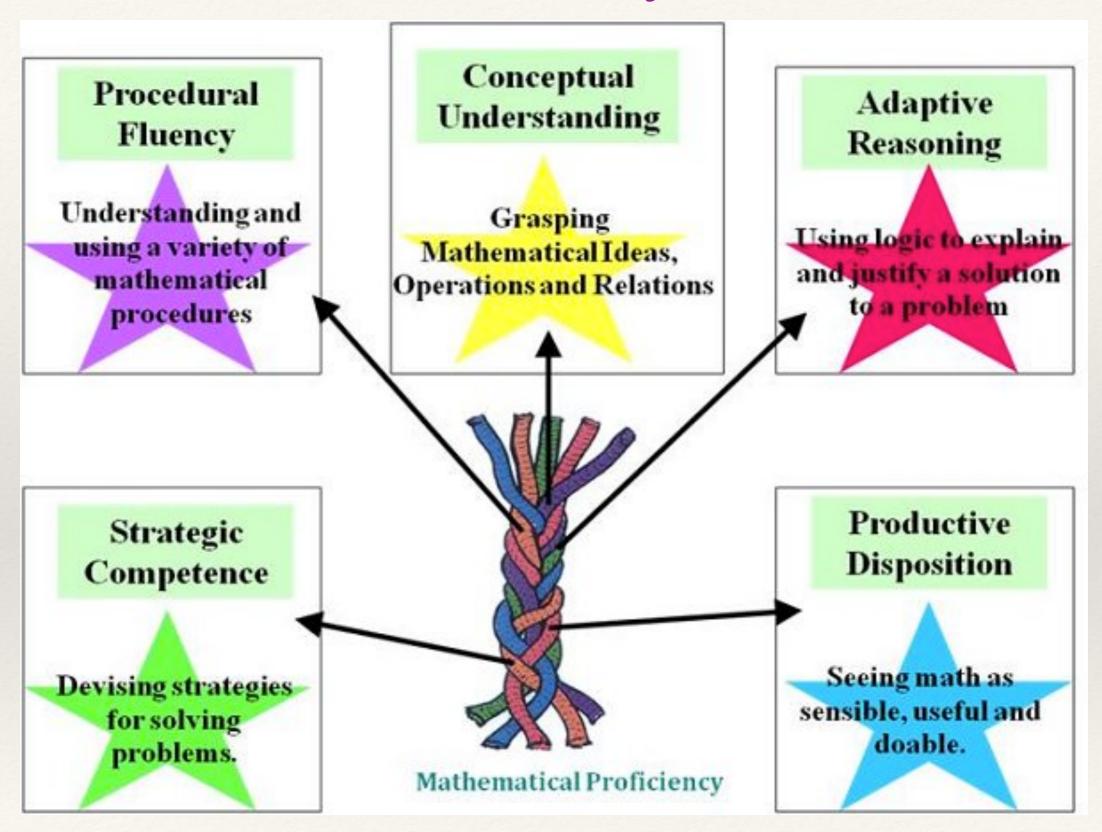






Based upon the work of Sandra Kaplan, USC

Math Proficiency Strands



Kilpatrick, J., Swafford, J., Findell, B. (Ed.). (2001). Adding it up: helping children learn mathematics. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

NCTM Process Standards

Problem Solving

Develop, apply, and verify your own strategies to answer questions.

Reasoning and Proof

Make and test predictions. Analyze and extend patterns. Justify conclusions.

* Communication

Organize, record, and present mathematical ideas clearly (orally and in writing).

* Connections

Recognize relationships among mathematical ideas and between math and other disciplines.

* Representations

Model math concepts with words, graphs, tables, symbols, pictures, manipulatives, etc.

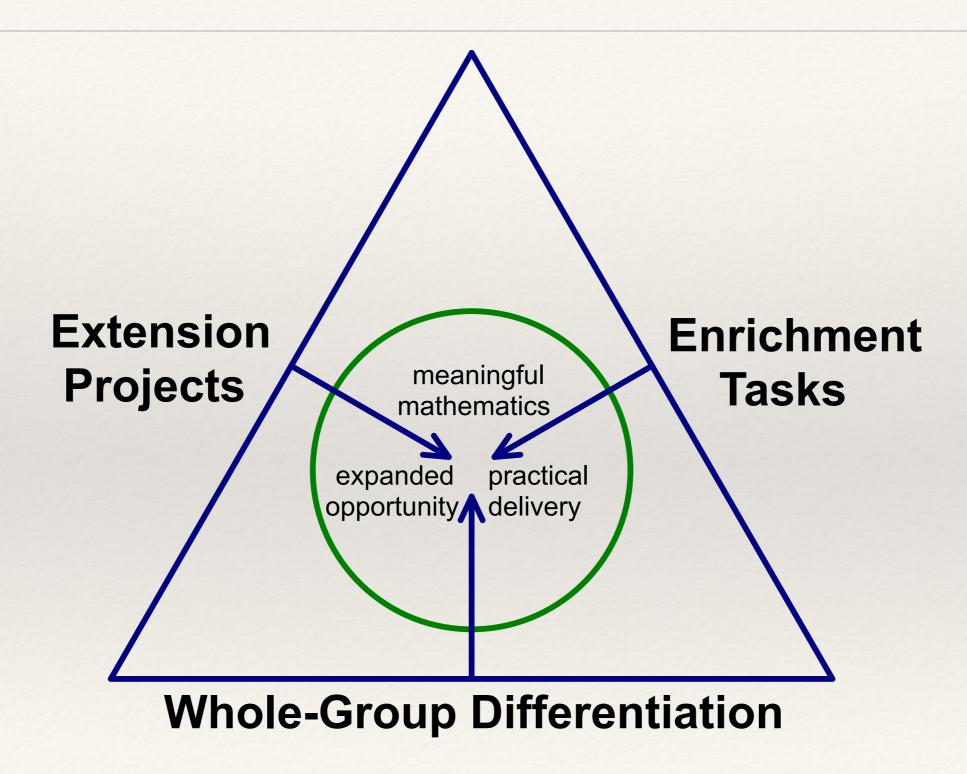
adapted from Principles and Standards for School Mathematics. Reston, Va.: NCTM, 2000.

Connecting Kaplan to Best Practices in Math

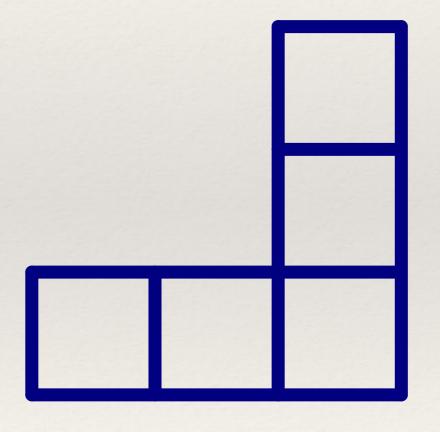
Conceptual Understanding	Big Idea, Patterns, Trends, Different Perspectives
Procedural Fluency	Rules, Ethics, Different Perspectives
Adaptive Reasoning	Patterns and Details, Trends, Different Perspectives
Strategic Competence	Unanswered Questions, Different Perspectives, Ethics
Mathematical Communication	Language of the Discipline, Rules, Different Perspectives
Connections	Across the Disciplines, Different Perspectives, Patterns
Representations	Different Perspectives, Language of the Discipline

Math Instruction Triangle

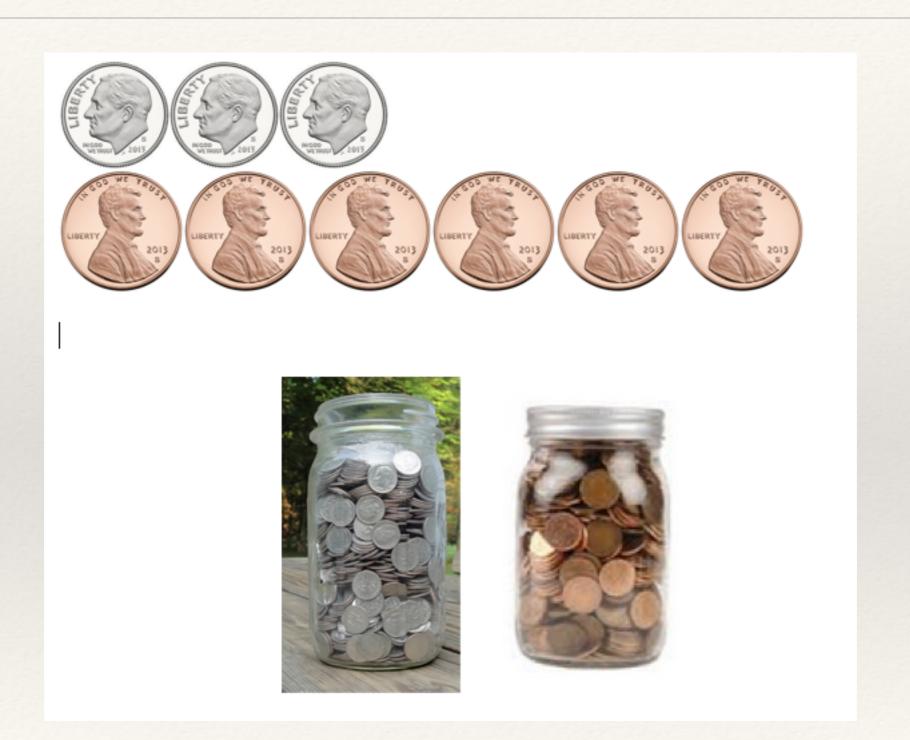
for advanced learners

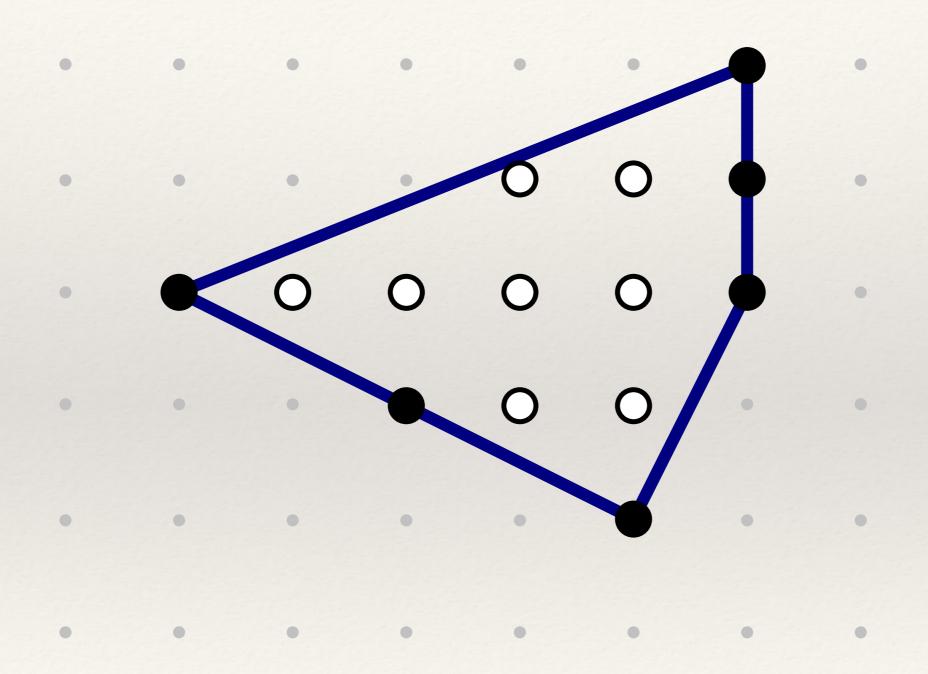


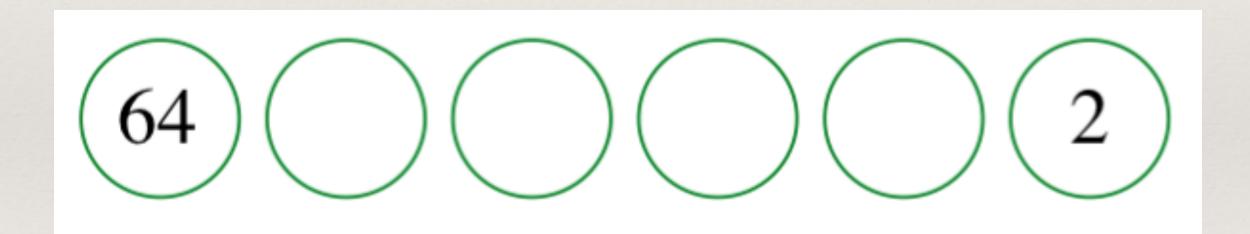
1, 2, 3, 4, 5

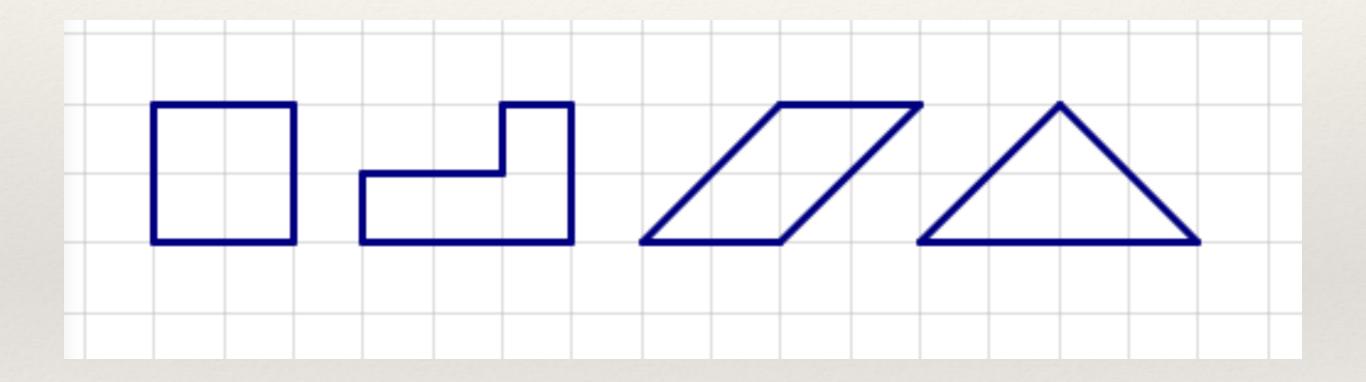


$$0 = 4 - 4$$
 $1 = 4 - 3$
 $2 = 4 - 2$
 $3 = 4 - 1$

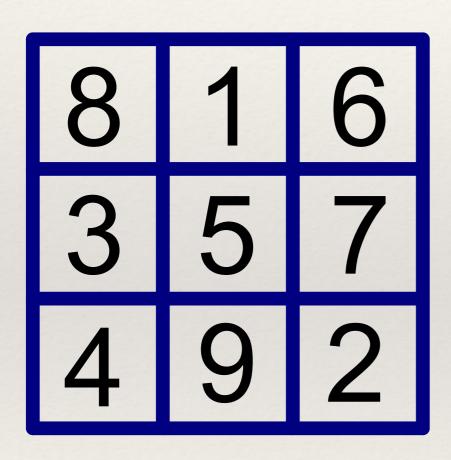


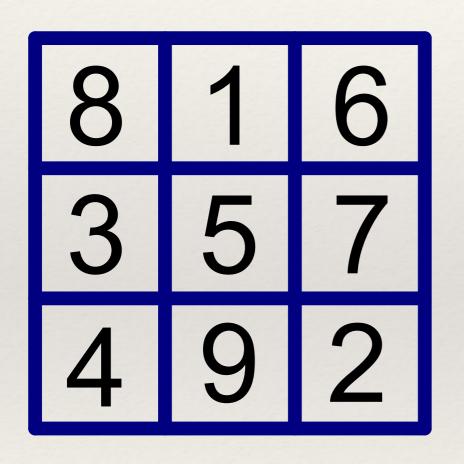


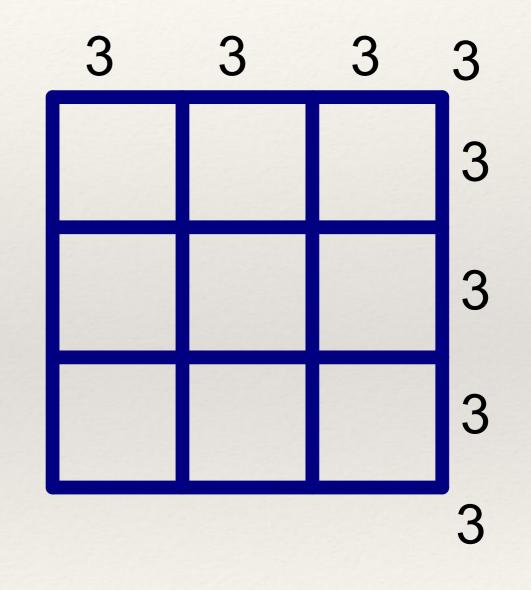




•	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100



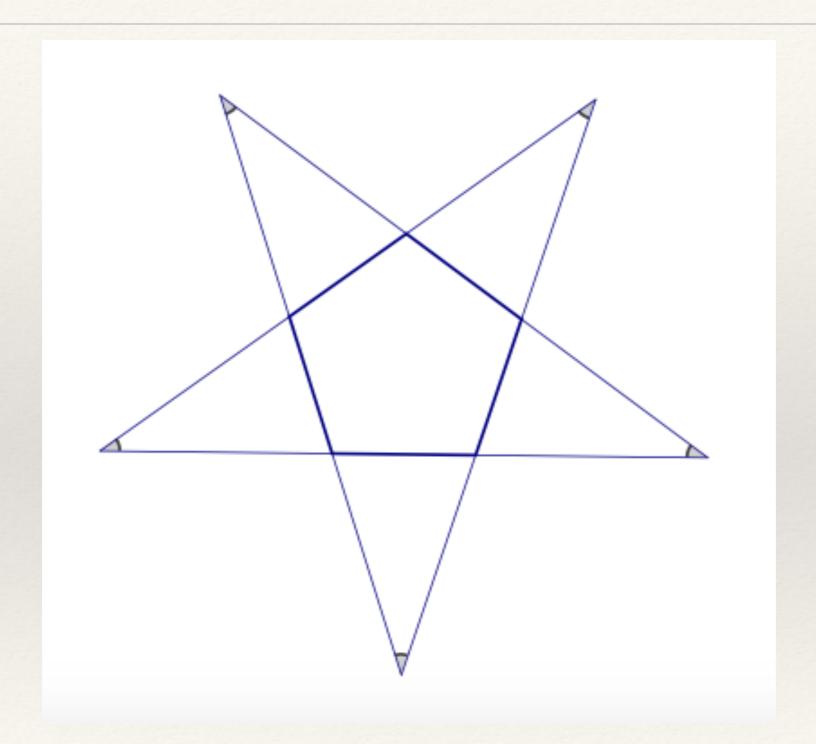




Our Numeral	Torran Numeral
4	10
8	20
11	23
15	33
19	103

from *Advanced Common Core Math Explorations: Numbers and Operations* by Jerry Burkhart, Prufrock Press: 2014

$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 $\frac{11}{18}$ $\frac{8}{13}$ $\frac{13}{21}$ $\frac{5}{8}$



from *Advanced Common Core Math Explorations: Measurement and Polygons* by Jerry Burkhart, Prufrock Press: 2014

$$2 + 2$$

$$-1+\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Bristlecone School District data

Mountain Heights Middle School:

51,600 square feet of floor space

470 students

North Star Middle School:

118,300 square feet of floor space

725 students

Number	Code	Number	Code
0	none	8	3
1	0	9	20
2	1	10	101
3	10	11	10000
4	2	12	12
5	100	13	100000
6	11	14	1001
7	1000	15	110

from *Advanced Common Core Math Explorations: Factors and Multiples* by Jerry Burkhart, Prufrock Press: 2014

$$4^{4} = 256$$
 $4^{3} = 64$
 $4^{2} = 16$
 $4^{1} = 4$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$4^1 = 4$$

$$4^0 = 1$$

$$4^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$4^1 = 4$$

$$4^0 = 1$$

$$4^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$9^2 = 81$$

$$9^1 = 9$$

$$9^0 = 1$$

$$9^{-1} = \frac{1}{9}$$

10 Strategies to Increase Depth of Math Tasks

- 1. Write a Story.
- 2. Draw a Picture.
- 3. Find another way.
- 4. Explain why.
- 5. Create examples.

- 6. Start with the answer.
- 7. Remove information.
- 8. Solve to learn.
- 9. Build a pattern.
- 10. Ask "What if?"

Strategies to Increase Complexity of Math Tasks

Use more...

- digits.
- numbers.
- procedures.
- parts.
- categories.
- relationships.

Resources

- Principles and Standards for School Mathematics. Reston, Va.: NCTM, 2000.
- Helping Children Learn Mathematics, by the National Research Council, 2000.
- Extending the Challenge in Mathematics, by Linda Jensen Sheffield. Corwin Press, 2003.
- *Advanced Common Core Math Explorations* series, by Jerry Burkhart. Prufrock Press, 2014 2015
- Good Questions: Great Ways to Differentiate Math Instruction, by Marian Small. Teacher's College Press, 2012.

Thank you!

Jerry Burkhart

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Advanced Common Core Math Explorations books:

http://www.prufrock.com