Case 4:74-cv-00090-DCB Document 2062-1 Filed 09/01/17 Page 3 of 115

APPENDIX V – 161

SMARTER TOGETHER! GETTING ALL STUDENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN CHALLENGING MATHEMATICS



COMPLEX INSTRUCTION

- From work of Elizabeth Cohen & Rachel Lotan
- Taken up by Railside High School Mathematics teachers
- Modified for elementary classrooms







PARTICIPATION PROBLEMS

What participation problems are you worried about?

PARTICIPATION PROBLEMS



PARTICIPATION PROBLEMS

Underparticipator

Students who are quiet, don't contribute

Overparticipator

Students who consistently respond, take over

WHY THESE DIFFERENCES?

- Introversion/extroversion
- Past experiences
- Language







Ranking relative to others

Based on perceptions of competence

Dynamic

Pervasive

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE

- Physical appearance clothes, accessories, and body
- Speech (accent, fluency)
- Gender performance
- Social skills
- Emotional control

STATUS AND PARTICIPATION

■ Higher status → Over-participation ■ Lower status → Under-participation

Overparticipation

Underparticipation

Overparticipation

- Hand raised
- All resources
- Quick to respond
- Direct work of others
- Take over work of others
- Demand timeline

Underparticipation – at least 3 kinds

Content

- Quiet
- No eye contact
- Distracted/off-task
- Leaning back

Solitary Smart

- Thoughtful
- Hard working
- Quiet

Suppressed

- Interrupted or silenced
- Frustrated
- Eye Contact
- Doing individual work

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thers

Overparticipation

Hand aised A ources to respond Need I)redirection of participation 2) opportunities to stretch 3) opportunities to see other's strengths

Underparticipation – at least 3 kinds

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Solitary Smart

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Suppressed

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- Doing individual work

Overparticipation



Need strengths identified AND opportunities to use strengths

Underparticipation – at least 3 kinds

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Overparticipation



Need strengths identified AND opportunities to use strengths

Underparticipation – at least 3 kinds

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Solitary Smart

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- Hard working
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Suppressed

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- FrustritedEve Co
 - Eye Co

Need spaces participate AND opportunities to show strengths ork

COMPLEX INSTRUCTION 3-STEP PROGRAM

- I. Diversify mathematics (content, practices, activities)
- 2. Structure participation
- 3. Address status issues

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SHIFTING PERCEPTIONS & PARTICIPATION

- What does it mean to be **smart at math** in your classroom?
 - What content, practices, & activities?

PERCEPTIONS OF MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE

- What does it mean to be **smart at math** in your classroom?
 - What content, practices, & activities?

Computation Algorithms Numerical strategies

PERCEPTIONS OF MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE

- What does it mean to be **smart at math** in your classroom?
 - What content, practices, & activities?

Talking Calling out answers Writing on the board

Computation Algorithms Numerical strategies

PERCEPTIONS OF MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE

What do
 What do
 What
 If we want our underparticipators
 to do more, we have to broaden the
 mathematics and participation in

- What our tasks so everyone can see the Tall mathematical competencies of Cal the underparticipators!

ategies



What does it mean to be smart at math in this task?

Content, Practices, Activities

TASK LOGISTICS

- Groups of 3-4
- Roles
- Supplies table
 - Task card
 - Set of green cards



What does it mean to be smart at math in this task?

Content, Practices, Activities

DIVERSIFY CONTENT & PRACTICES

- Content (How many different standards are included?)
- Different representations (table, graph, real world, visual, symbolic, words)
- Multiple strategies (direct modeling, counting, number facts, algorithm)
- Varying resources (counters, base ten blocks, paper, calculator, ruler)
- Mathematical practices (modeling, persistence, quantitative reasoning, making connections, construct and critique arguments, use appropriate tools, precision)

DIVERSIFY ACTIVITIES

- Talk
- Draw
- Write
- Listen
- Move manipulatives
- Think
- Gesture

- Cut
- Fold
- Build
- Arrange
- Act out
- Estimate

BENEFITS OF DIVERSIFYING A TASK

- As you diversify a task, you
 - increase the mathematical complexity and challenge
 - make the task more mathematically interesting
 - highlight strengths of underparticipators
 - provide stretches for overparticipators

COMPLEX INSTRUCTION 3-STEP PROGRAM

- I. Diversify mathematics (content, practices, activities)
- 2. Structure participation
- 3. Address status issues

PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES

- How did the ordering numbers task
 - support the participation of underparticipators?
 - redirect the participation of overparticipators?

ANOTHER TASK

Focus on participation structures

TASK LOGISTICS

- Groups of 3-4
- Supplies table
 - Blocks
 - Grid paper
 - Envelopes

PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES

- How did the Build It! task
 - support the participation of underparticipators?
 - redirect the participation of overparticipators?

MORE PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES

- Roles
- Group questions
- Middle space
- Partitioning
 - Information (clue cards)
 - Objects (names on cards, resources)

MORE PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES

Norms

- No one is done until everyone understands.
- Everyone is a resource. Use all of your resources wisely.
- You have the duty to assist anyone who asks for help.
- You have the right to ask anyone in your group for help.

COMPLEX INSTRUCTION 3-STEP PROGRAM

- I. Diversify mathematics (content, practices, activities)
- 2. Structure participation
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ADDRESS STATUS

Task structure gives underparticipators opportunities to shine. Next step: **Intervene in status issues** to change perceptions of competence

Point out strengths of underparticipators

Point out the **assumptions** of overparticipators

MULTIPLE ABILITIES ORIENTATION

This task requires:

- Visual reasoning
- Creative thinking
- Logical reasoning
- Sharing information
- Moving between 3D and 2D
- Communicating ideas
- Listening

None of us has all of these strengths, but each of us has some of these strengths. Together your group has the abilities to solve this task.

ADDRESS STATUS

- Assigning competence
 - Public
 - Specific
 - Important
 - Academic
- ... yet

Assists

Case 4:74-cv-00090-DCB Document 2062-1 Filed 09/01/17 Page 41 of 115

No one of us is as smart as all of us together!

RESOURCES

- Clmath.org
 - Go to Links to More Information
- Marcy Wood <u>mbwood@email.arizona.edu</u>



Smarter Together! Helen Featherstone, Sandra Crespo, Lisa Jilk, Joy Oslund, Amy Parks, & Marcy Wood. Smarter Together! Collaboration and Equity in the Elementary Classroom. Reston, Va: NCTM, 2011.

BELIEFS BEHIND OVERPARTICIPATION

- Some students are naturally smarter than others.
- Many students are lazy and will social loaf if possible.
- Smart students.....
 - Get work done early
 - Are organized
 - Know how to lead a group
 - Should teach other students
- Students know how to work in groups.