

# **Building Lessons for All Students**

**Gallery Workshop for Grades 9-12**

**NCTM Annual Meeting and Exhibition  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
April 2012**

**Edward C. Nolan**  
**[ed@nolanmath.com](mailto:ed@nolanmath.com)**  
**<http://nolanmath.com/Building3.htm>**



# Lesson Design Overview

## Thinking Skills Objectives – Big Picture

Mastery Objectives – What to *KNOW* and *DO* – Curriculum

Involvement – Developing and Maintaining Engagement

Activities – What to do to develop skills/understanding

Coverage – Skill or Concept

### Introduction

**WHY**

- ◆ What are the Essential Questions that students should answer as part of the Enduring Understanding (or the larger concept)? These are sometimes identified in curriculum framework.

**WHAT**

- ◆ Statement of Objective: Indicators for what students should know and be able to do.
- ◆ Rationale: *Why* or *how* the concept fits into the larger content, perhaps with real world connections.

- ◆ Specifics: Statement of time frame, materials, agenda
- ◆ Pre-assessment: Finding out what students know or can do already – oral questioning, quick list, warm-up, differentiation preparation.
- ◆ Vocabulary: Clarify terms of possible confusion and conduct activities to promote comprehension of terms.

### Engagement/Instruction

**HOW**

- ◆ Activities: Graphic organizers, flow charts, time lines, task size (individual, paired, or group), reading passages, video clips, responding to questions, reporting, practice exercises, prompts, development of rubric, portfolio activities, differentiation, enrichment
- ◆ Checking for Understanding: Planned breaks in flow to confirm understanding – oral questioning, show of hands, pre-arranged signals

### Assessment

- ◆ Determining comprehension or mastery: Oral questioning, graded or ungraded written response, quiz-test, checklist for understanding, rubric, differentiation occurs [formative and summative]

### Closure

- ◆ Summarization of events and concepts, verbal or written connections beyond lesson, response to Essential Question (not always possible)
- ◆ Business: Homework, scheduling, future tasks, announcements

-----Written and Taught Curriculum-----

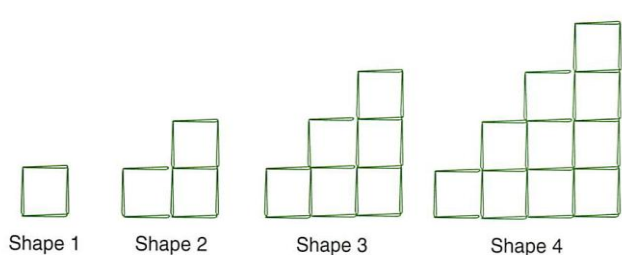
Assessed Curriculum

**Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>WHY</b>	<u>Introduction</u> ◆ Essential Question(s):	----- Written and Taught Curriculum-----
	◆ Enduring Understanding:	
<b>WHAT</b>	----- ◆ Statement of Objective:	----- Assessed Curriculum
	◆ Rationale:	
	----- ◆ Specifics:	
	◆ Pre-assessment:	
<b>HOW</b>	◆ Vocabulary:	
	<u>Engagement/Instruction</u> ◆ Activities:	
	◆ Checking for Understanding:	
	<u>Assessment</u> ◆ Determining comprehension or mastery:	
	<u>Closure</u> ◆ Summary:	
	◆ Business:	

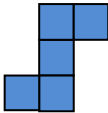
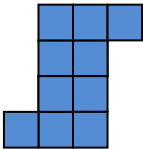
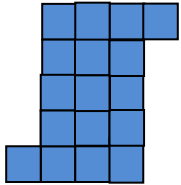
Sources: *Understanding by Design* and *The Skillful Teacher*, as well as personal experience

## Building with Toothpicks

STAGE ONE	 <p style="text-align: center;">Shape 1      Shape 2      Shape 3      Shape 4</p>
STAGE TWO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use a pattern from the shapes to determine the perimeter of the fifth shape in the sequence. Show or explain how you arrived at your answer.</li> <li>2. Write a formula that you could use to find the perimeter of any shape <math>n</math>. Explain how you found your formula.</li> <li>3. Create a table and a graph of the first seven shapes in the pattern. What rule did you use to continue the pattern? Explain how you determined your rule.</li> <li>4. How would the pattern differ if you used triangles instead of squares?</li> </ol>
STAGE THREE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Determine the explicit and recursive formulas for finding the perimeter of the <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> figure.</li> <li>6. What would be the perimeter of the 100<sup>th</sup> figure?</li> </ol>

Activity adapted from *Friel, S., Rachlin, S., Doyle, D., Nygard, C., Pugalee, D., & Ellis, M. (2001). Navigating through Algebra in grades 6-8. Reston, VA: NCTM.*

## Sequence of Tiles

STAGE ONE	 <p>Shape 1</p>  <p>Shape 2</p>  <p>Shape 3</p>
STAGE TWO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use a pattern from the shapes to determine the number of tiles in the fourth shape in the sequence. Show or explain how you arrived at your answer.</li> <li>2. Write a formula that you could use to find the number of tiles in any shape <math>n</math>. Explain how you found your formula.</li> <li>3. Create a table and a graph of the number of tiles in the first seven shapes in the pattern. What rule did you use to continue the pattern? Explain how you determined your rule.</li> <li>4. How would the pattern differ if you used triangles instead of squares?</li> </ol>
STAGE THREE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Determine the explicit and recursive formulas for finding the number of tiles in the <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> figure.</li> <li>6. What would be the number of tiles in the 100<sup>th</sup> figure?</li> </ol>

Activity adapted from Friel, S., Rachlin, S., Doyle, D., Nygard, C., Pugalee, D., & Ellis, M. (2001). *Navigating through Algebra in grades 6-8*. Reston, VA: NCTM and Friel, S. N., & Markworth, K. A. (2009). A framework for analyzing geometric pattern tasks. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, 15(1), 24-33.

## **Building Lessons for All Students: Workshop for Grades 9-12**

### Bibliography

Burke, Maurice, David Erickson, Johnny W. Lott, Mindy Obert. *Navigating through Algebra in Grades 9-12*. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics: Reston, Virginia. 2001.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Differentiated Learning."

<http://www.nctm.org/resources/content.aspx?id=22624>. Viewed on March 5, 2011.

Driscoll, Mark. *Fostering Algebraic Thinking, A Guide for Teachers Grades 6-10*. Heinemann Publishing: Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 1999.

Ellis, Mark W., editor. *Mathematics for Every Student, Responding to Diversity, Grades 6-8*. Carol E. Malloy, series editor. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics: Reston, Virginia. 2008.

Flores, Alfinio, editor. *Mathematics for Every Student, Responding to Diversity, Grades 9-12*. Carol E. Malloy, series editor. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics: Reston, Virginia. 2008.

\_\_\_\_\_. "How to Differentiate Instruction."

<http://www.teachnology.com/tutorials/teaching/differentiate/print.htm>.

Viewed on March 5, 2011.

McLeod, Douglas B. "Research on Learning and Instruction in Mathematics: The Role of Affect," a chapter in *Integrating Research on Teaching and Learning Mathematics*, edited by Elizabeth Fennema, Thomas P. Carpenter, and Susan J. Lamon. State University of New York Press: Albany, New York, 1991.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Observing and Analyzing Teaching I* Course Handouts, Research for Better Teaching: Acton, Massachusetts, 1999.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Principles and Standards for School Mathematics*. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics: Reston, Virginia, 2000.

Saphier, Jon and Robert Gower. *The Skillful Teacher: Building Your Teaching Skills*. Research for Better Teaching: Acton, Massachusetts, 1997.

Schmoker, Mike. "Results, The Key to Continuous School Improvement, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition." Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development: Alexandria, Virginia, 1999.

Strong, Richard, Ed Thomas, Matthew Perini, and Harvey Silver. "Creating a Differentiated Mathematics Classroom," *Educational Leadership*, Association for Curriculum and Supervision Development, volume 61, number 5, February 2004, pages 73-78.

Tomlinson, Carol Ann. "Differentiation of Instruction in the Elementary Grades. ERIC Digest." <http://www.ericdigests.org/2001-2/elementary.html>. Viewed on March 5, 2011.

Tomlinson, Carol Ann. "Differentiating Instruction for Advanced Learners in the Mixed-Ability Middle School Classroom. ERIC Digest E536."

<http://www.ericdigests.org/1996-3/mixed.htm>. Viewed on March 5, 2011.

Wiggins, Grant P. and Jay McTighe. *Understanding by Design*. Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development: Alexandria, Virginia, 1998.

## Sources of patterns

- Clausen-May, T. (2005). Repeating patterns. *Mathematics in School*, 34(5), 10-11.
- Friel, S. N., & Markworth, K. A. (2009). A framework for analyzing geometric pattern tasks. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, 15(1), 24-33.
- Lee, L. & Freiman, V. (2006). Developing algebraic thinking through pattern exploration. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, 11(9), 428-433.
- Rivera, F. (2007). Visualizing as a mathematical way of knowing: Understanding figural generalization. *Mathematics Teacher* 101 (1), 69-75.
- Rivera, F.D. & Becker, J. R. (2009). Algebraic reasoning through patterns. *Mathematics Teaching in the Middle School*, 15(4), 212-221.
- Warren, E., & Cooper, T. (2008). Generalising the pattern rule for visual growth patterns: Actions that support 8 year olds' thinking. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 67(2), 171-185.