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**AMIDON**  **PLANET**

*production*

# **Creating Space to Support the Progressive Teaching of Mathematics**

Joel Amidon, Ph.D.  
University of Mississippi

Virginia Cornelius  
Lafayette High School

Morgan Trevathan  
Lafayette High School

# Mathematics Education Trust Grants

**Mission:** The Mathematics Education Trust (MET) channels the generosity of contributors through the creation and funding of grants, awards, honors, and other projects that support the improvement of mathematics teaching and learning.

# MET Awards, Grants, and Scholarships

The Mathematics Education Trust (MET) was established by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) to fund special projects that enhance the teaching and learning of mathematics.

**LEGEND:** Grades PreK–5 ● Grades 6–8 ● Grades 9–12 ● Prospective Teachers ● Affiliates ● ▶◀ Partial Grade Band

## WINTER CYCLE (postmarked by November 8, 2013)

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# Abstract

Mathematics teachers are under pressure. Students need mathematics to have access to academic and economic opportunities beyond high school (or even to graduate from high school). Districts need test scores that demonstrate “adequate yearly progress” to avoid being taken over. The cumulative effect of this pressure can be that teachers refrain from making changes to improve their teaching practice at the risk of lowering their test scores or putting their students at a disadvantage. The primary purpose of this project is alleviate some of the risk associated with changing practice and, through the grant and the university researcher, provide the space, resources, and expertise for classroom teachers to study and advance their practice. The secondary purpose is to create a high-functioning professional learning community that will continue beyond this project.

# Abstract

Mathematics teachers are under pressure. Students need mathematics to have access to academic and economic opportunities beyond high school (or even to graduate from high school). Districts need test scores that demonstrate “adequate yearly progress” to avoid being taken over. The cumulative effect of this pressure can be that teachers refrain from making changes to improve their teaching practice at the risk of lowering their test scores or putting their students at a disadvantage. **The primary purpose of this project is alleviate some of the risk associated with changing practice and, through the grant and the university researcher, provide the space, resources, and expertise for classroom teachers to study and advance their practice. The secondary purpose is to create a high-functioning professional learning community that will continue beyond this project.**

What does it look like to differentiate  
professional development?

# Coaching

Vision for teaching

# Coaching

Vision for teaching

Specific goals for improvement

# Coaching

Vision for teaching

Specific goals for improvement

Identifying resources

# Coaching

Vision for teaching

Specific goals for improvement

Identifying resources

Selecting artifacts

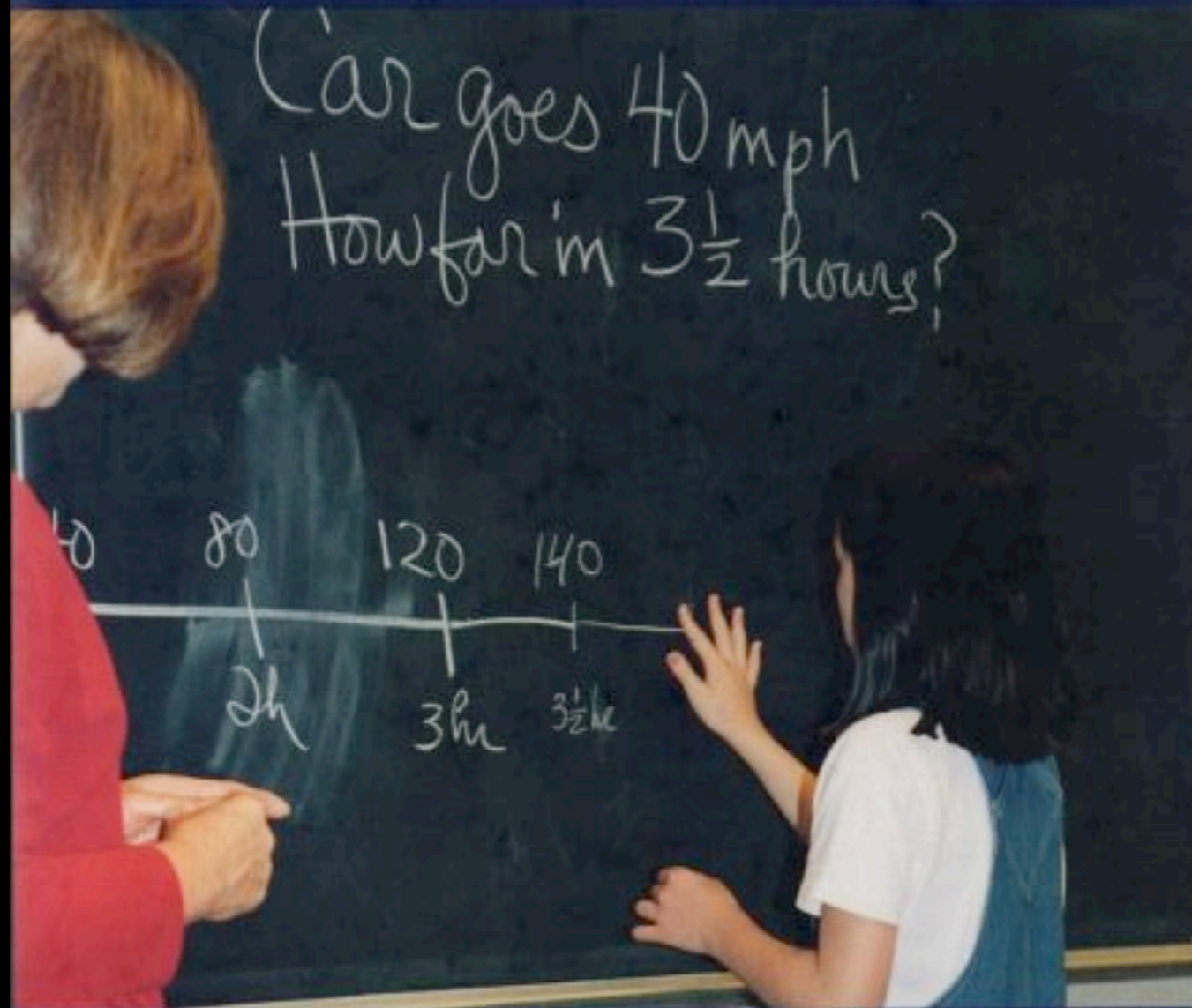
Mathematics



Students



# TEACHING PROBLEMS AND THE



# PROBLEMS OF TEACHING

MAGDALENE LAMPERT

Mathematics



Students

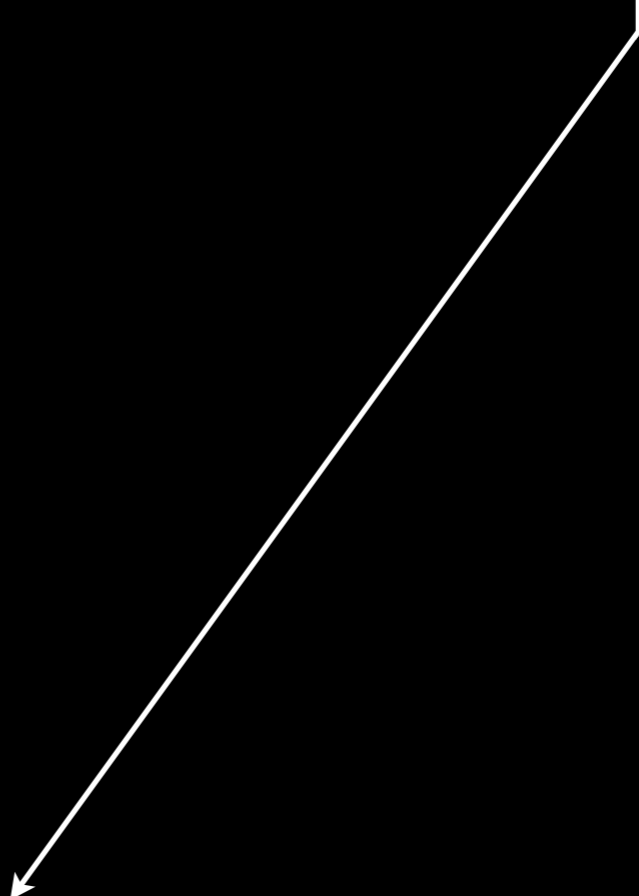
Teacher

Mathematics



Students

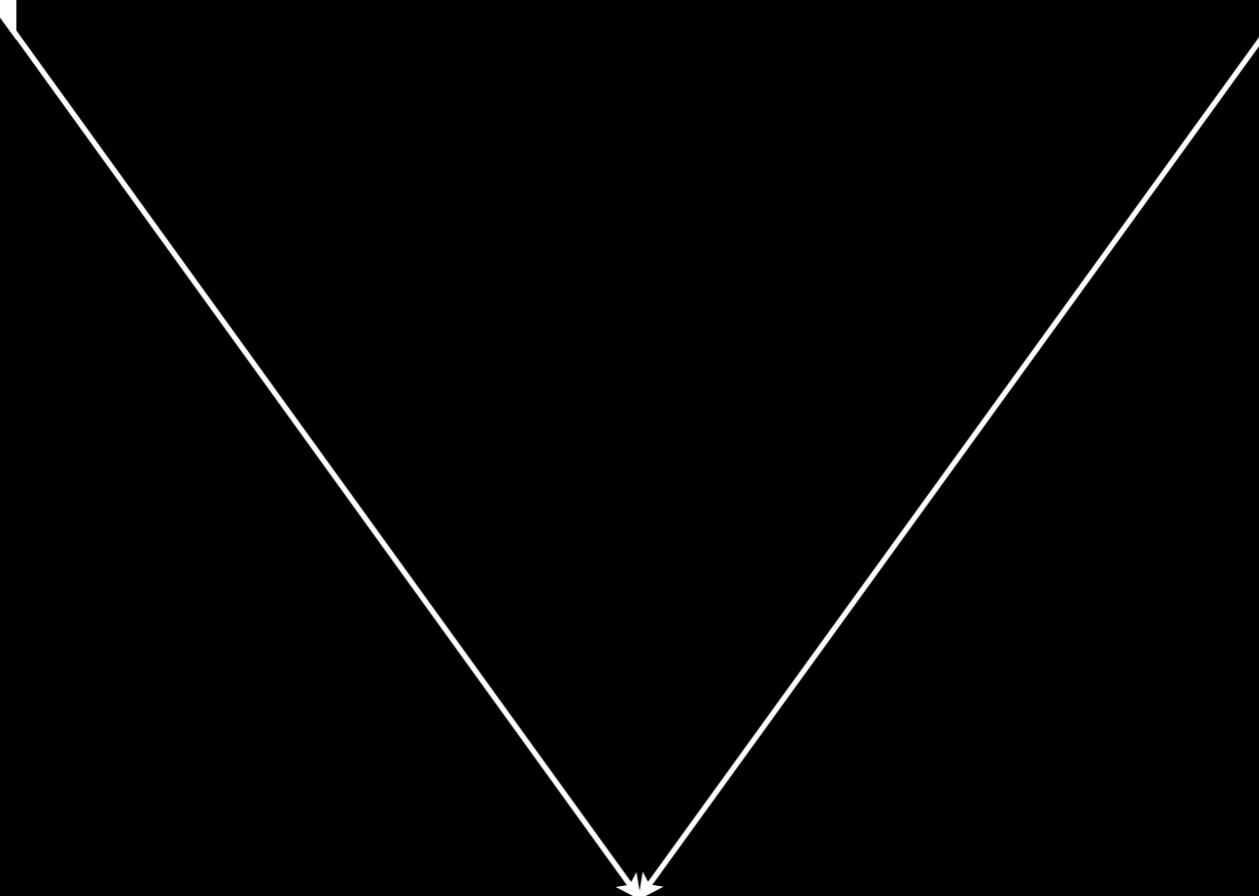
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Mathematics

Students

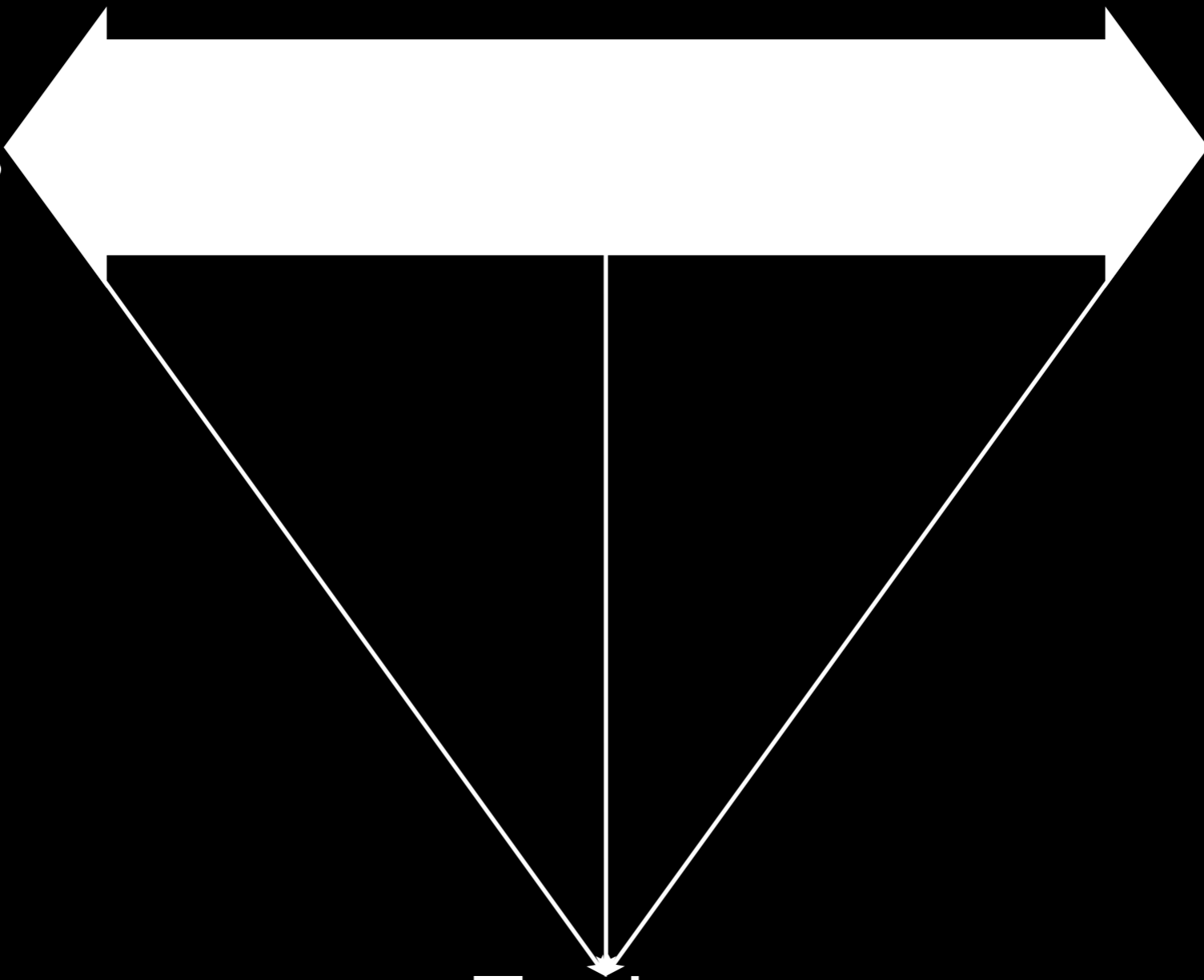
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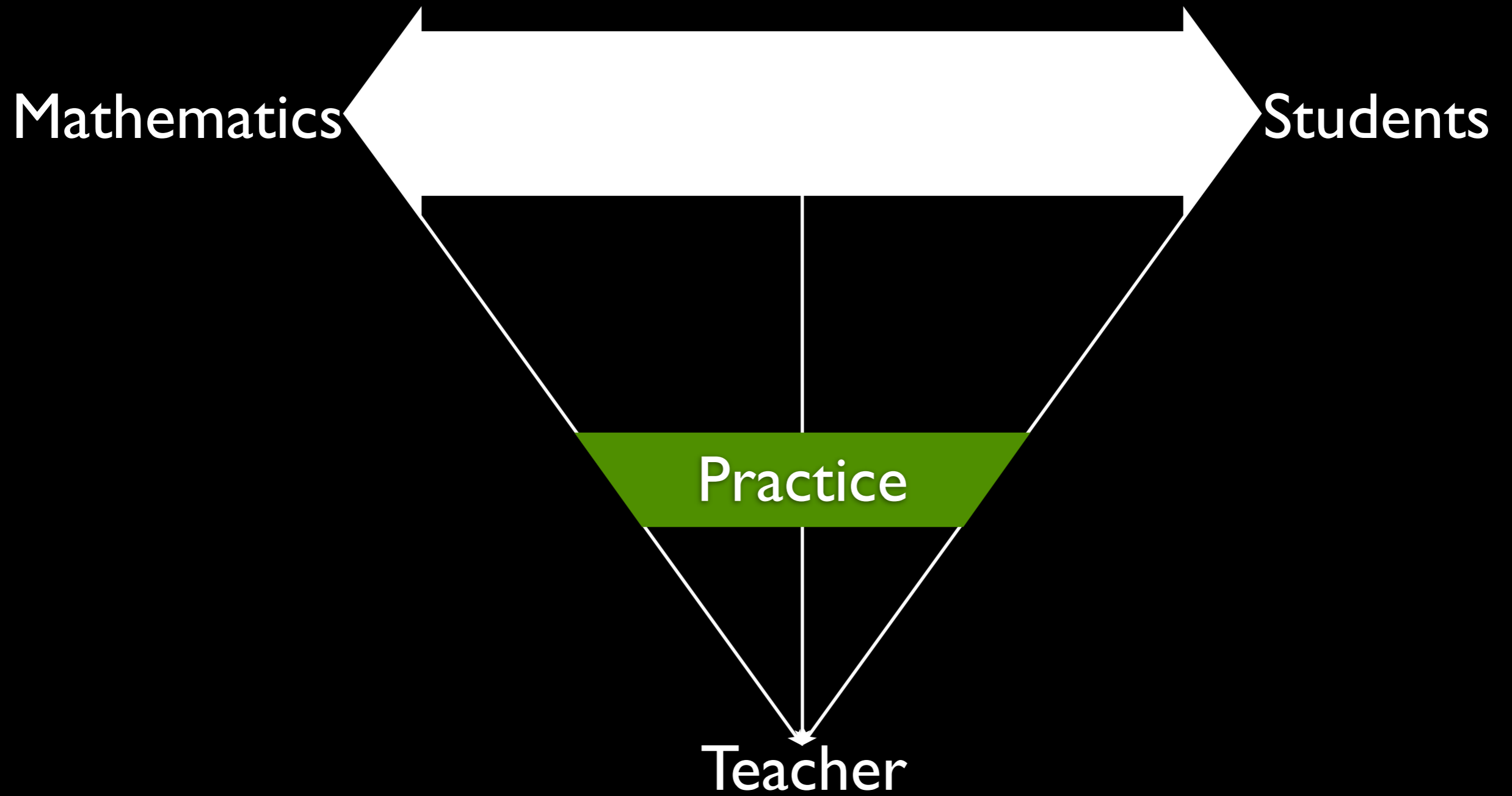


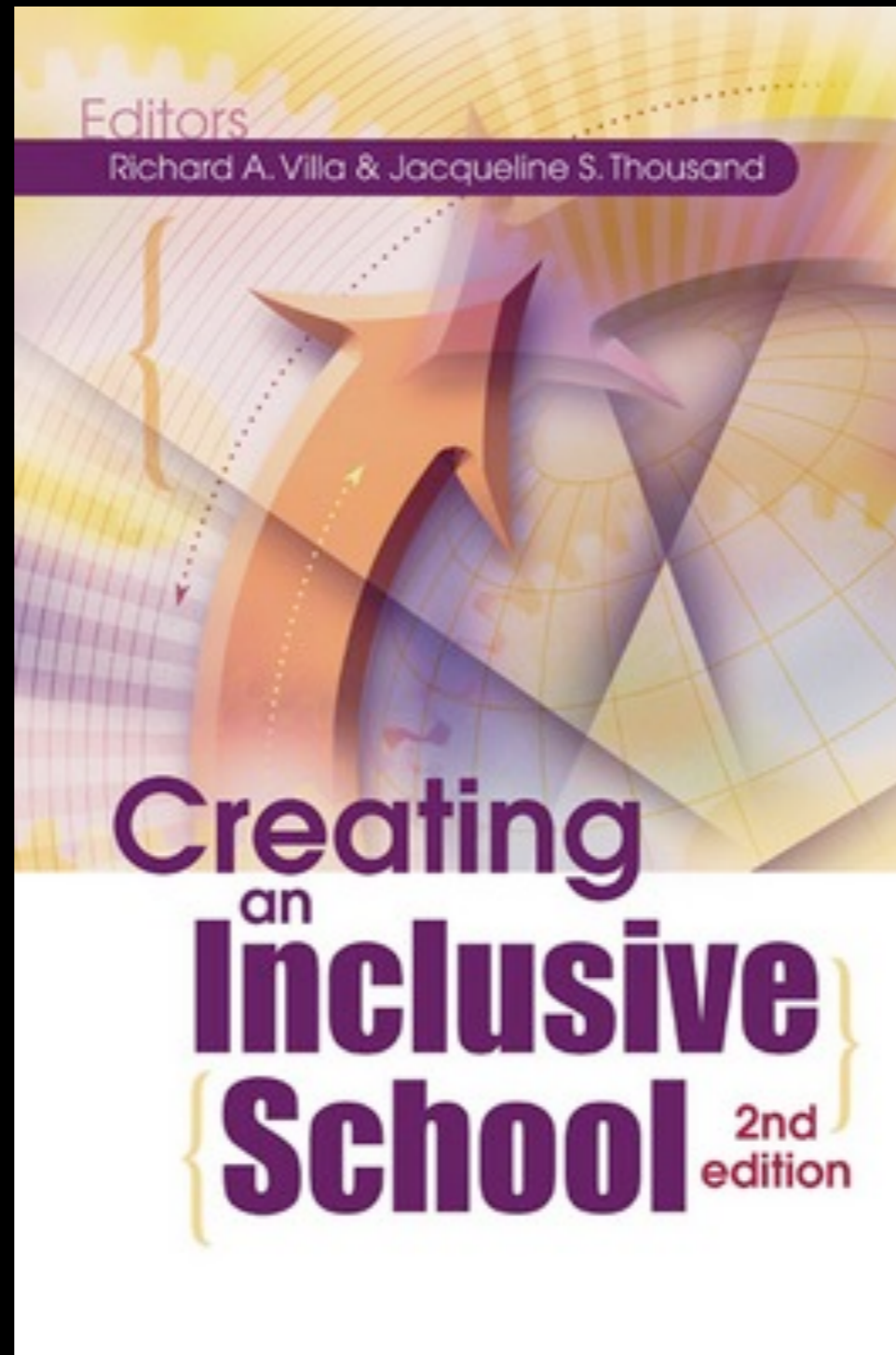
Mathematics

Students

Teacher







# Universal Design Process

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)

# **Universal Design Process**

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)



Learners

Who will engage in the lesson?

# Universal Design Process

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)

Content

Learners

What content will the students engage with?

# Universal Design Process

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)



How will the students engage with the content?

# Universal Design Process

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)

Content



Process & Product



Learners

What will be accepted as evidence of the students learning?

# Universal Design Process

(Udvari-Solner, A., Villa, R. A., & Thousand, J. S., 2005)

Content



Process & Product



Learners

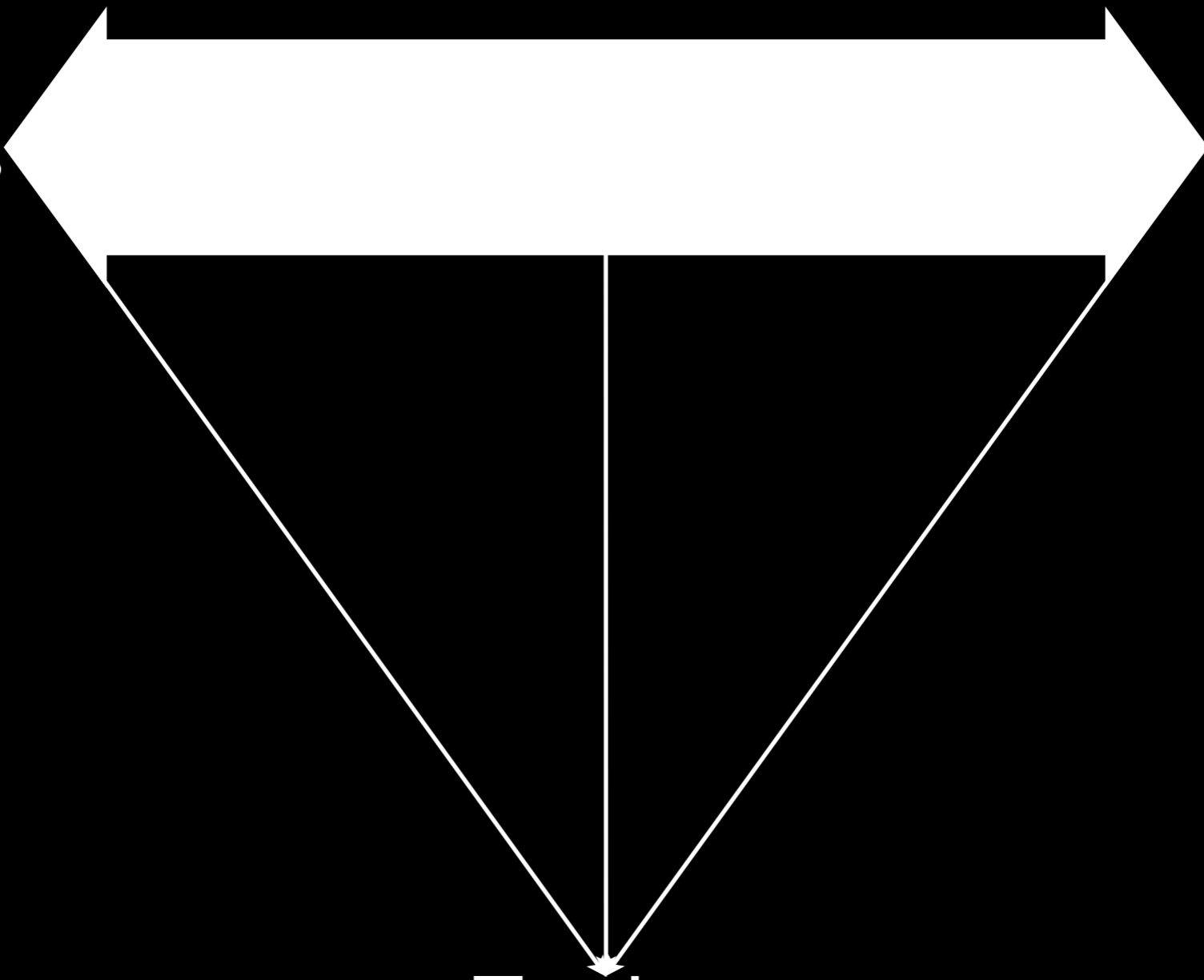
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Mathematics

Students

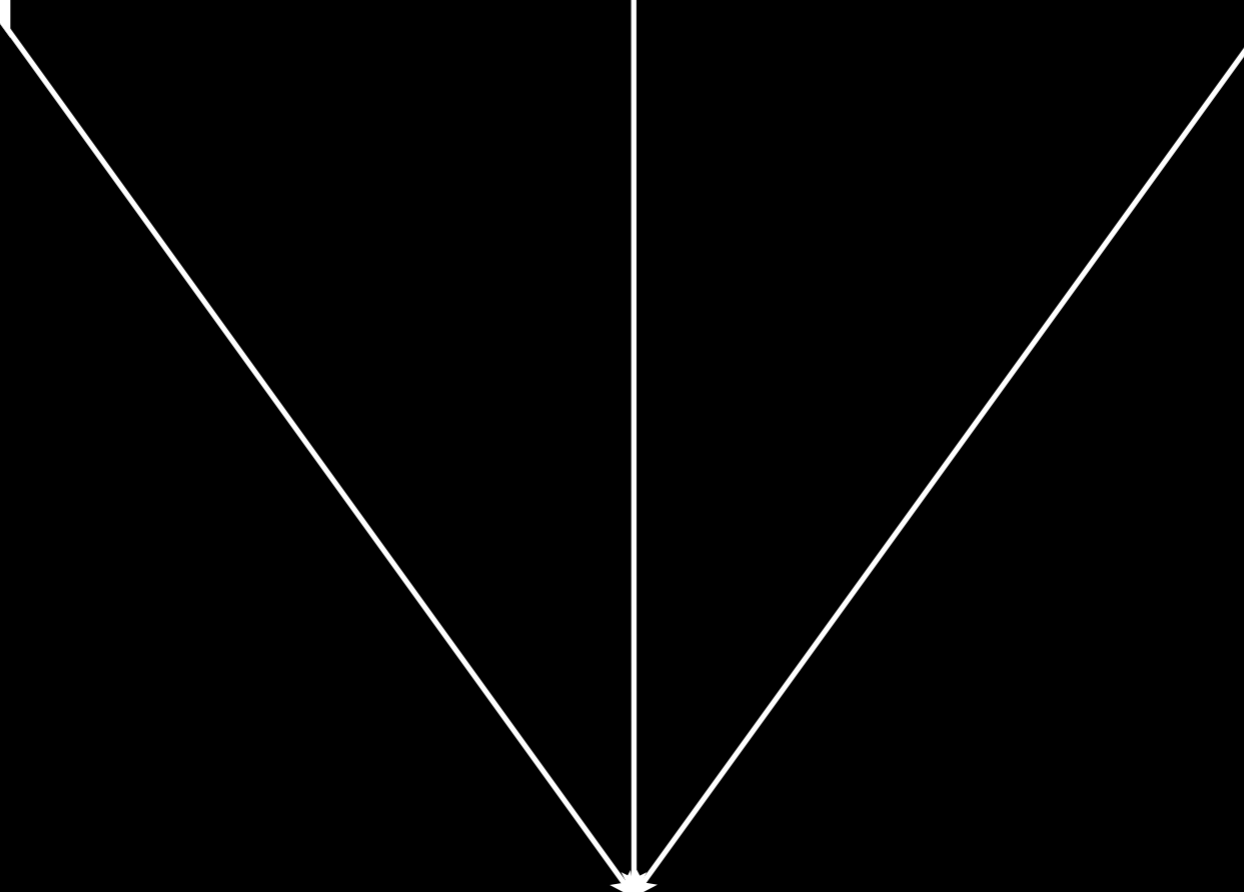
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Mathematics

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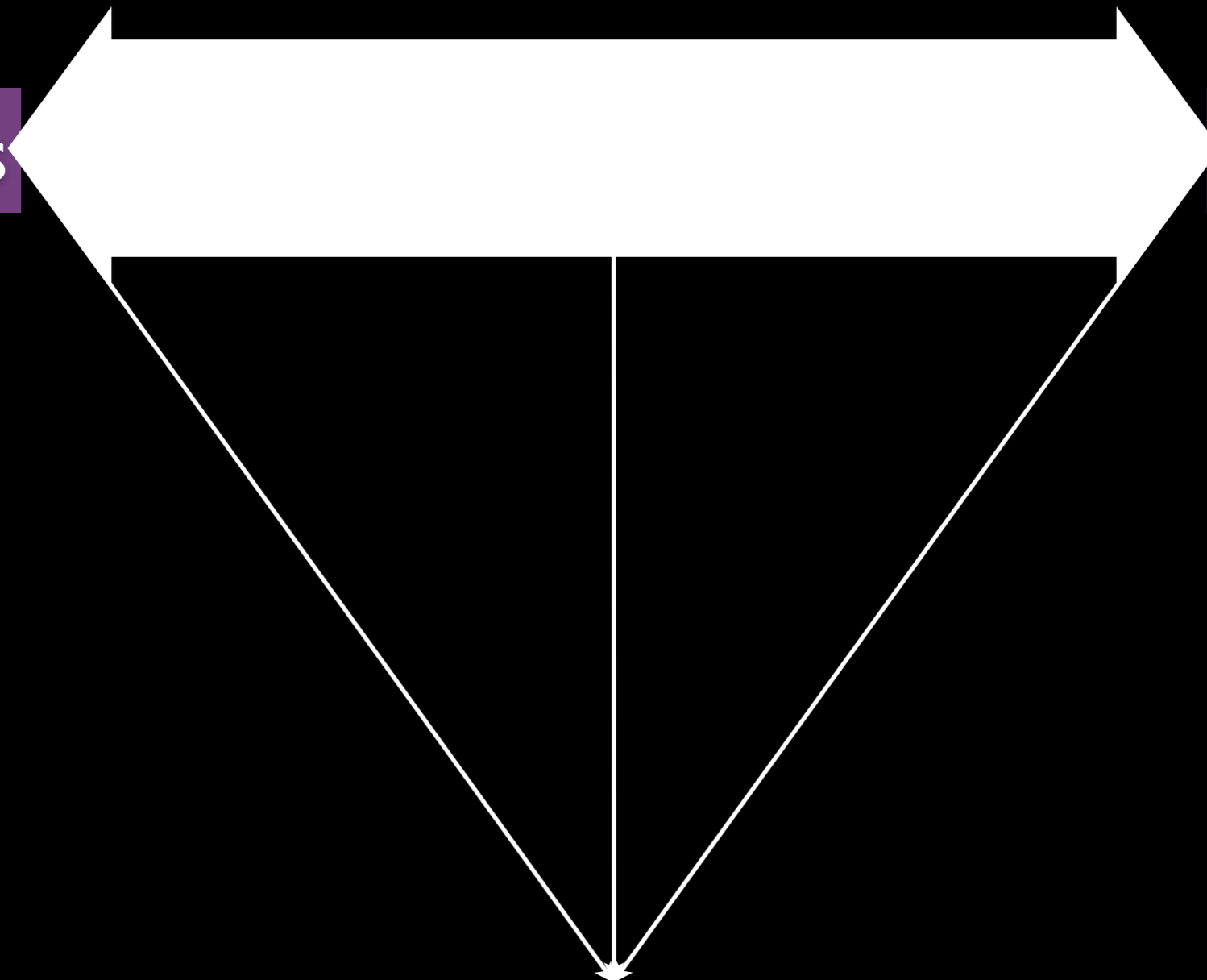
Teacher



Mathematics

Students

Teacher



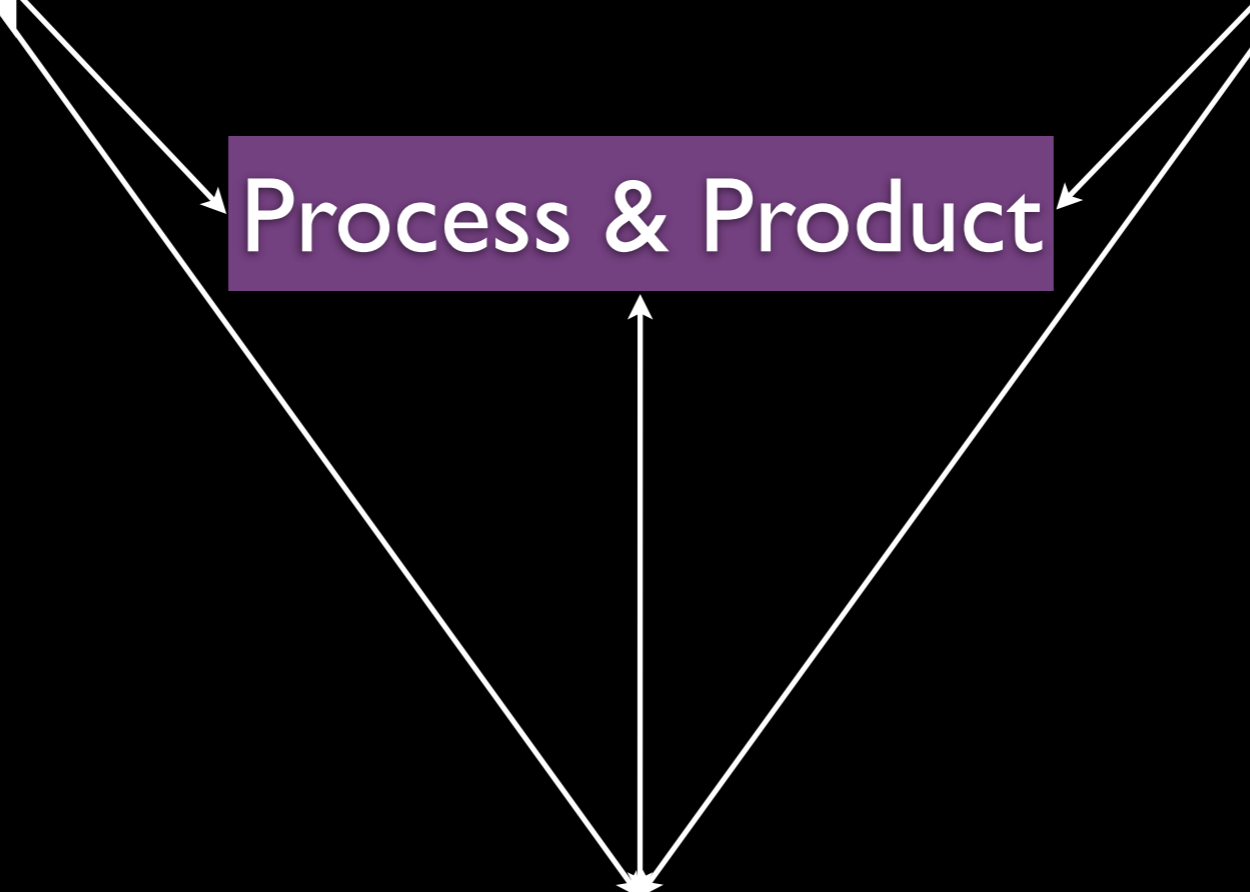


Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

Teacher

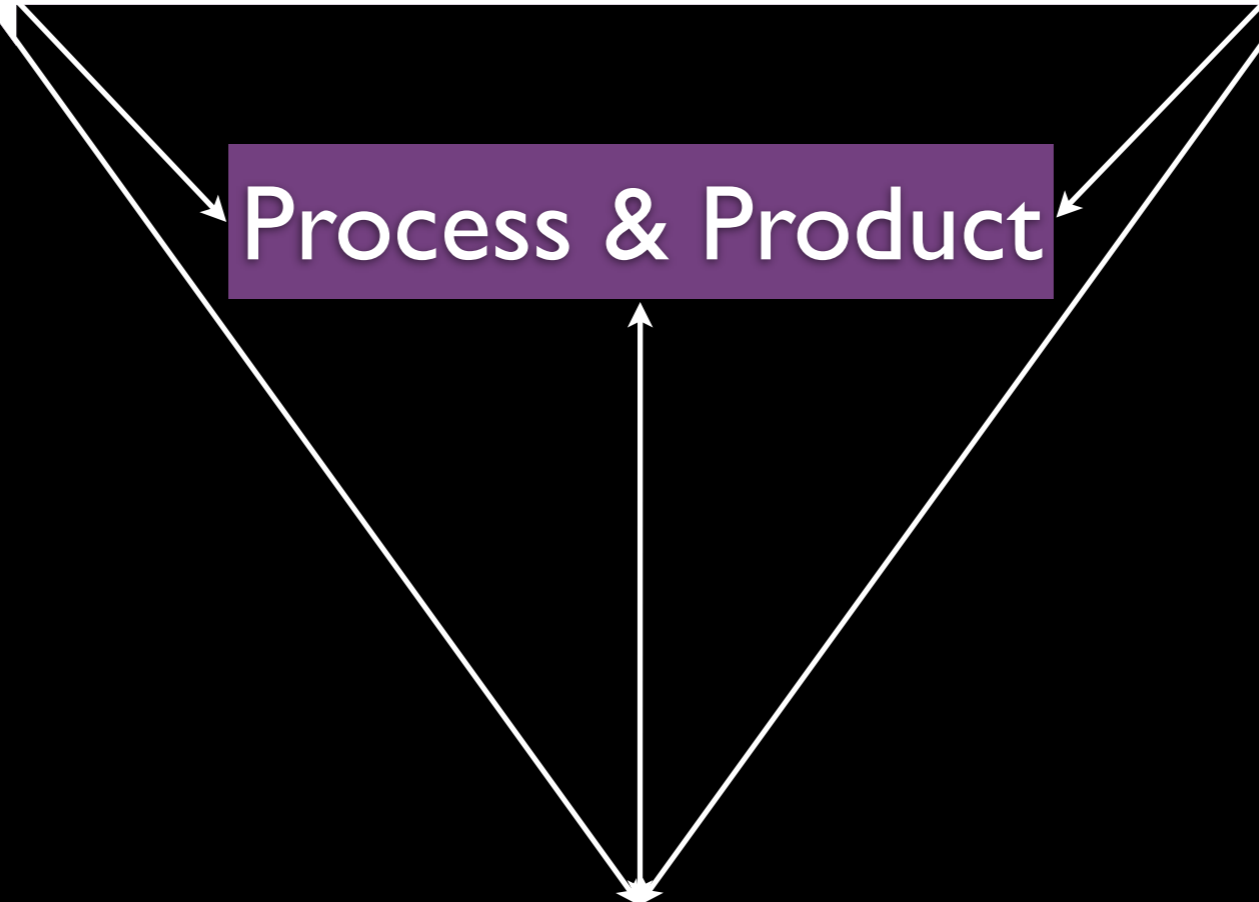


Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

Teacher &  
Professor



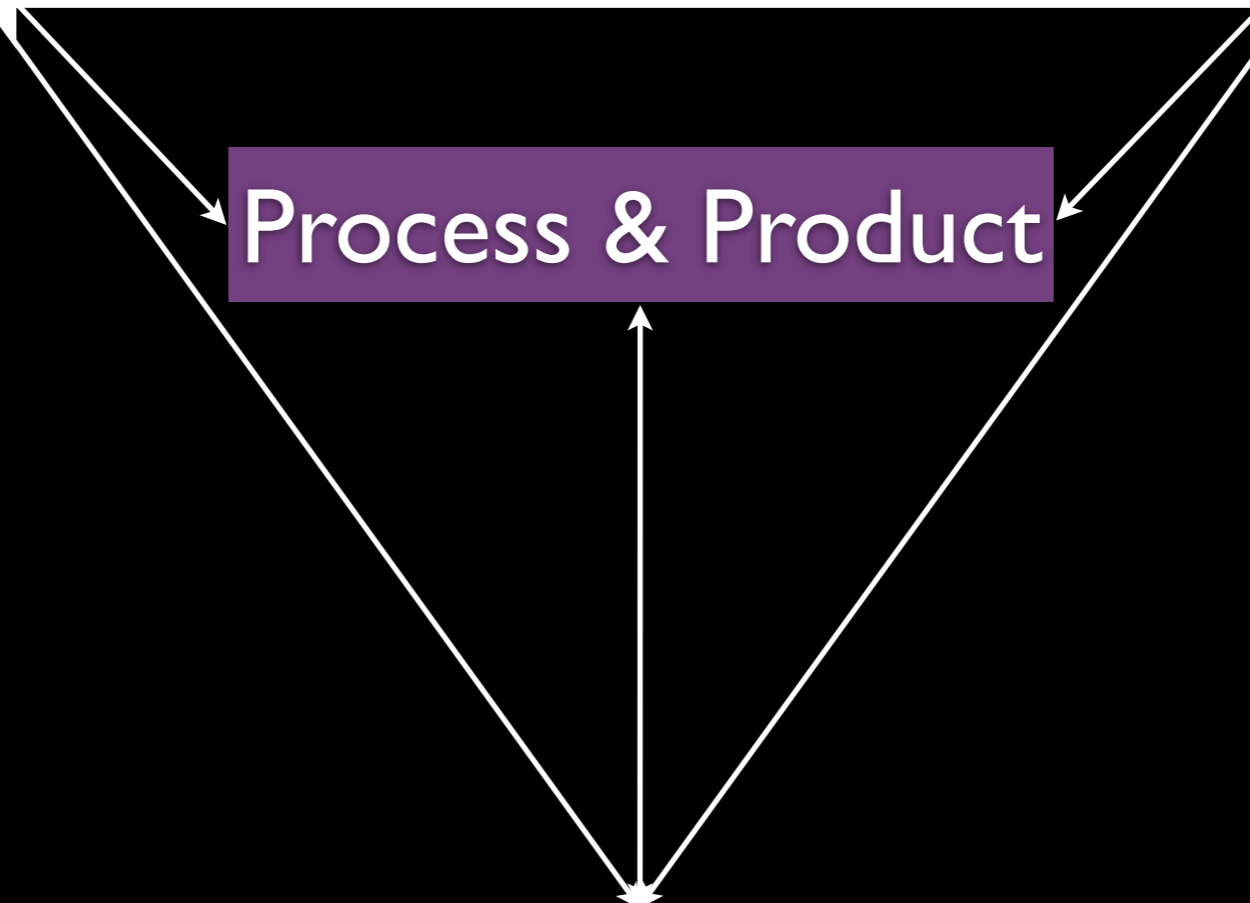
**Ms. Cornelius**

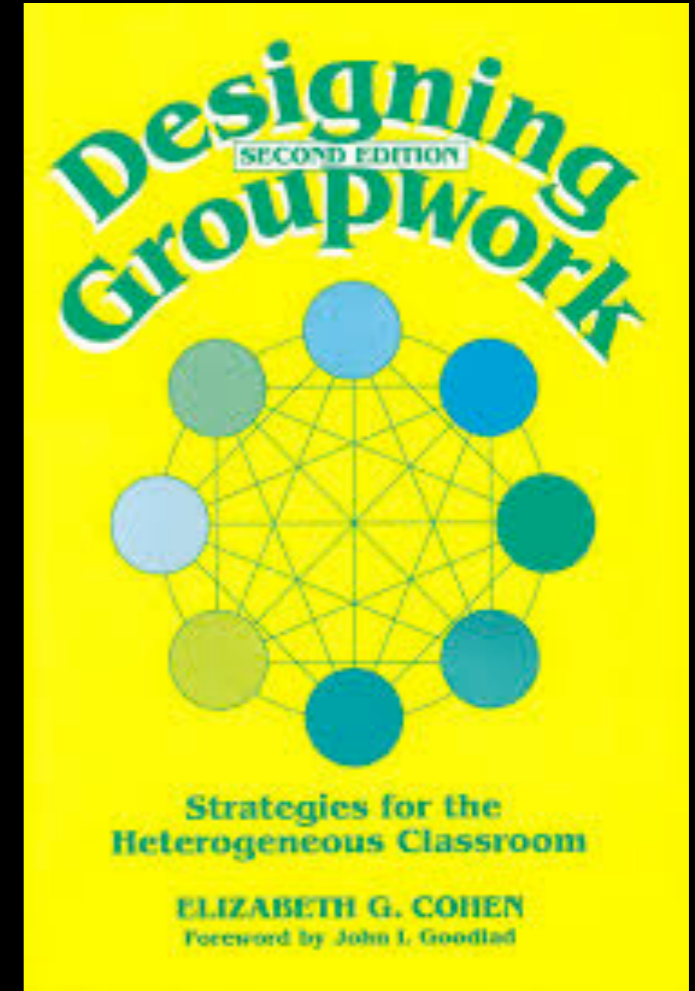
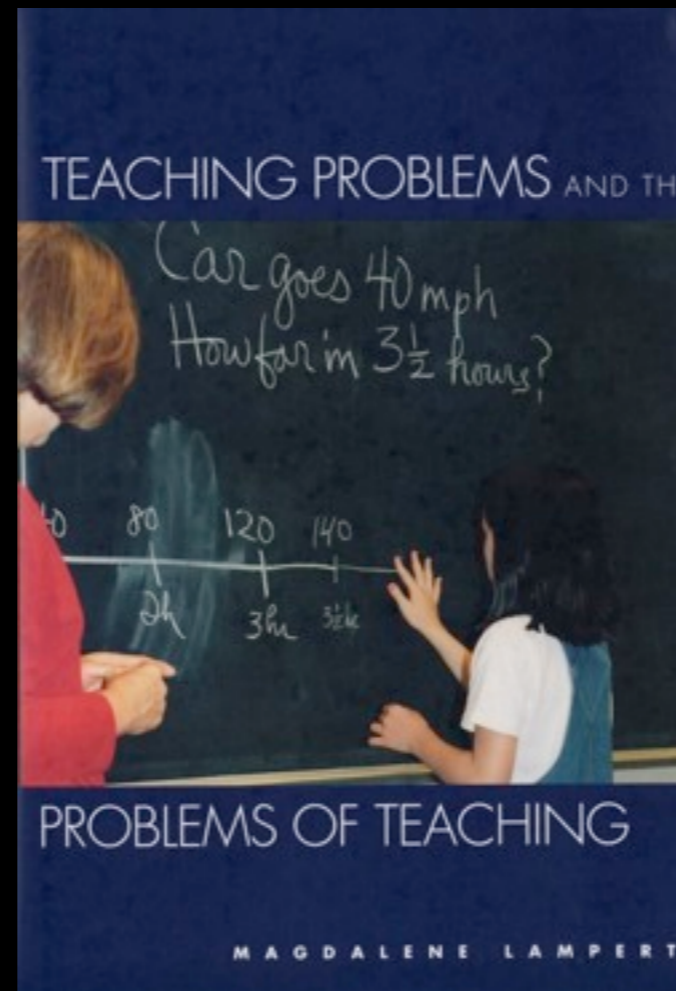
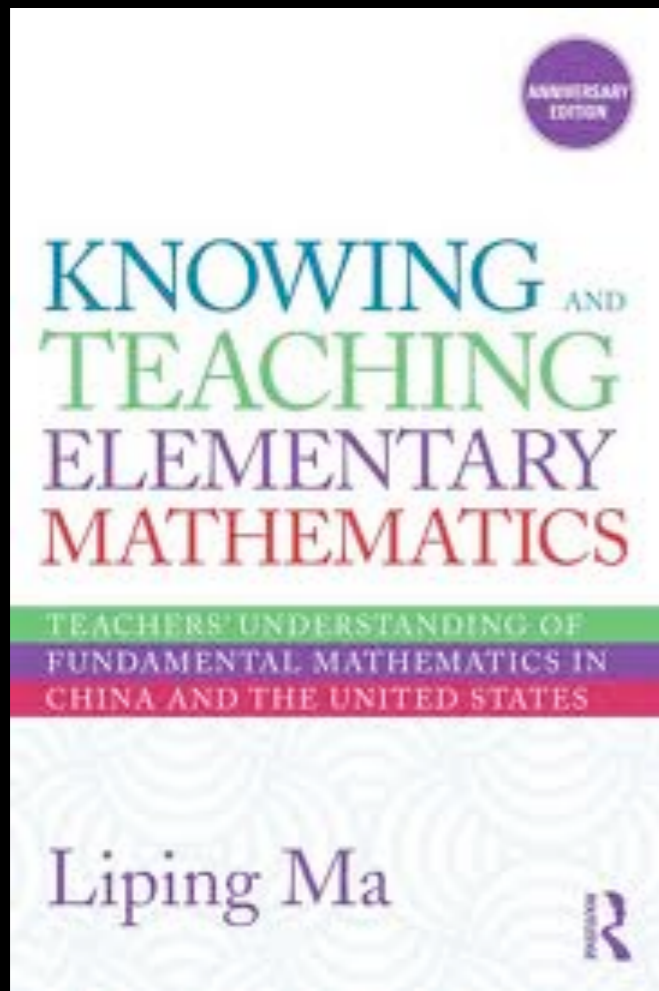
Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

**Ms. Cornelius**  
**Dr. Amidon**





A farmer has 36 meters of fencing. (Farmers would really have a lot more fencing than that but since we are not using calculators I am trying to keep our numbers small.) This farmer wishes to fence a pasture for horses. The farmer asks you for some help in the design. Each time the farmer wants to use all 36 meters of fencing.

1. At first the farmer wants to construct a rectangular pasture. Draw 5 possible rectangular pastures (with sides labeled) and determine the area and perimeter of each. For example, the farmer's pasture could look like this:



16 m

Area =  $32 \text{ m}^2$

Perimeter = 36 m

2. Draw THE rectangle which gives the maximum (largest) area. (It might not be the one of the ones your team drew above.)



**Circuit Training – Solving Linear Inequalities** Name \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the first inequality in the space provided and then graph the solution on a number line. Circle your solution. Find your solution among the choices. Put #2 in the problem blank. Work that question and proceed in this manner until finished.

Answer: $x \leq 7$ # _____ $3x-4 \geq 20$	Answer: $x \leq 30$ # _____ $2 > x-3x + 4$
Answer: $x < \frac{3}{2}$ # _____ $-9(x + 2) + 3(x-1) \leq 15x$	Answer: $x \leq -6$ # _____ $3(x + 1) < 2x + 2 + x + 1$
Answer: $y \leq \frac{3}{4}x-3$ # _____ $3\pi + 4\pi \geq \pi x$ (solve for x)	Answer: $y \geq -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$ # _____ $3x-4y \geq 12$ (solve for y)
Answer: $x \geq 8$ # _____ $-2x + 3 < 17$	Answer: $x > -7$ # _____ $\frac{x}{2}-4 \leq -10$
Answer: $x = \text{no solution } \emptyset$ # _____ Three increased by twice a number is at least -7. Write the inequality and then solve it!	Answer: $x < 20$ # _____ Seventeen is less than twice the sum of a number and three. Write the inequality and then solve it!

# Research Clips and Briefs

NCTM's Research Clips and Briefs are research-based responses to questions of practice.

- **Clips** are short and provide only the findings.
- **Briefs** include more information and list related research.

[Send questions](#) or topics related to classroom practice that you would like to see addressed. Research Clips and Briefs are [designed](#) to closely connect to practitioner needs.

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## **Algebra** (March 2007)

Algebra in the Elementary Grades	<a href="#">Clip</a>	<a href="#">Brief</a>
Introduction to Algebra Symbols	<a href="#">Clip</a>	<a href="#">Brief</a>

## **Curriculum** (September 2007)

Selecting the Right Curriculum		<a href="#">Brief</a>
Producing Gains	<a href="#">Clip</a>	

## **Discussion** (January 2013)

Benefits of Discussion	<a href="#">Clip</a>	<a href="#">Brief</a>
Strategies for Discussion	<a href="#">Clip</a>	<a href="#">Brief</a>

## **Effective Instruction** (March 2007) [Clip](#) [Brief](#)

## **Formative Assessment** (June 2007)

What Is It?	<a href="#">Clip</a>	
Key Strategies	<a href="#">Clip</a>	<a href="#">Brief</a>
Brief		<a href="#">Brief</a>



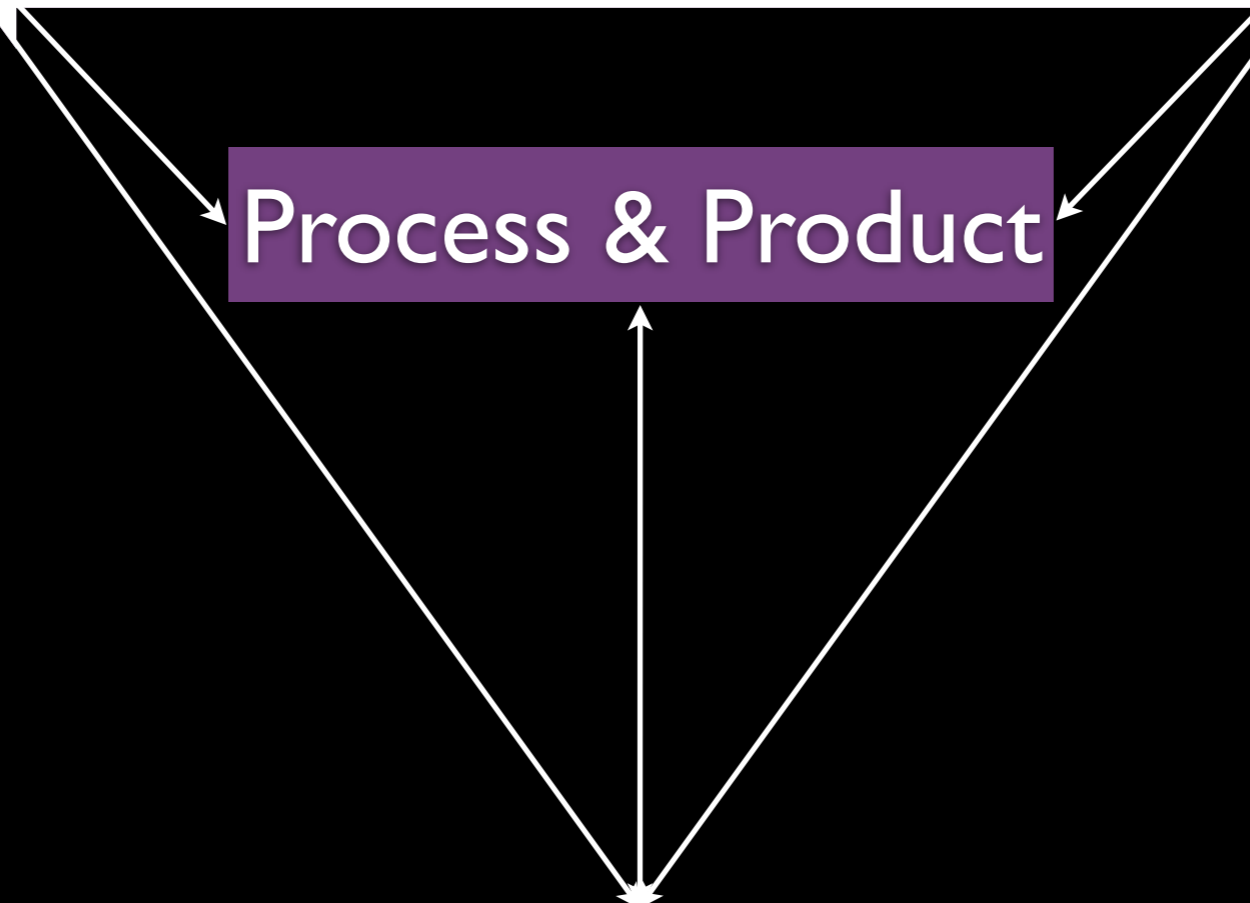
**Ms. Trevathan**

Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

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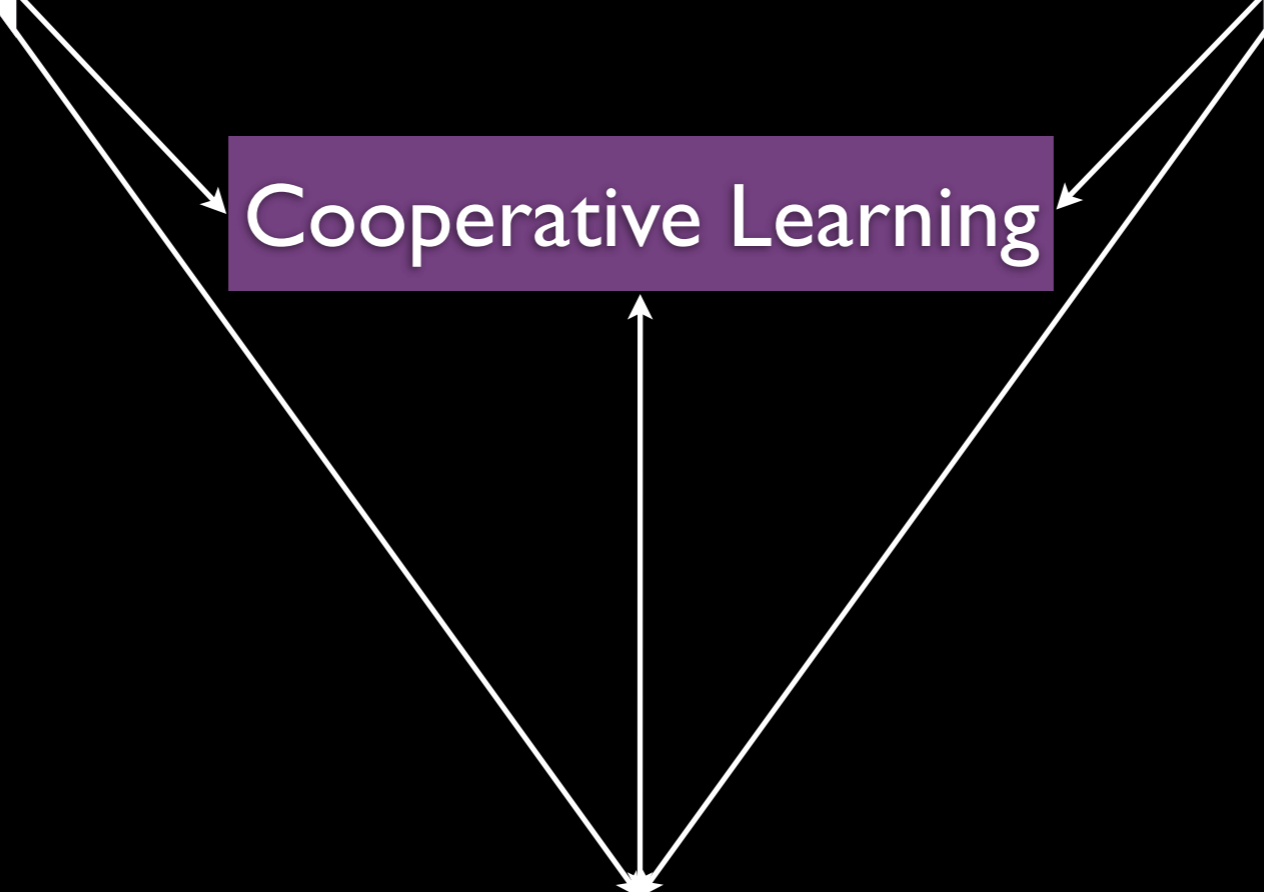


Mathematics

Students

Cooperative Learning

**Ms. Trevathan**  
**Dr. Amidon**

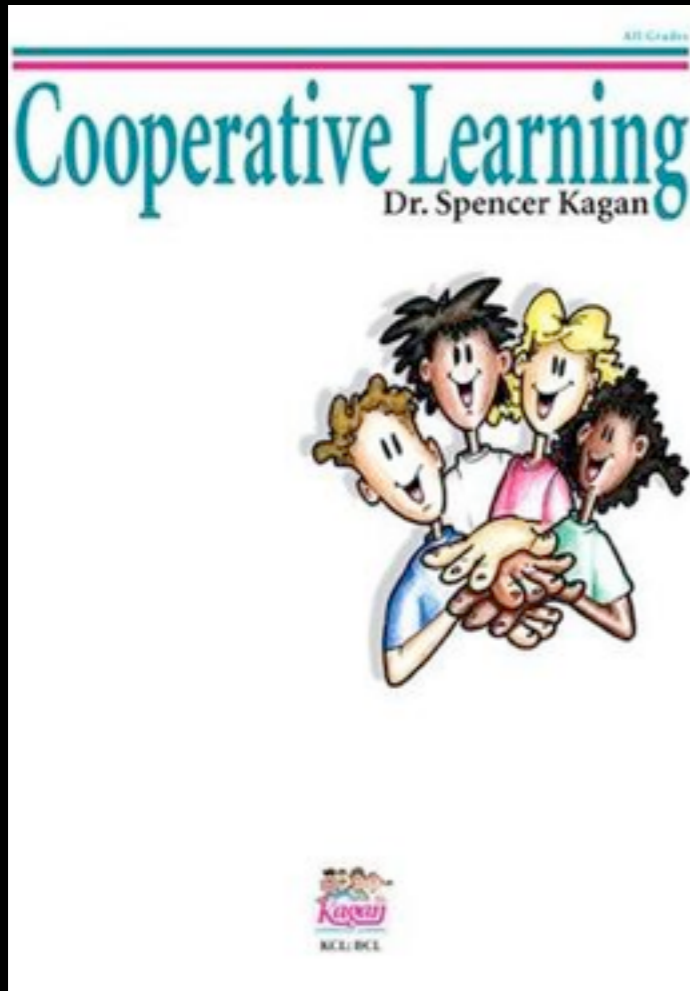


All Grades

# Cooperative Learning

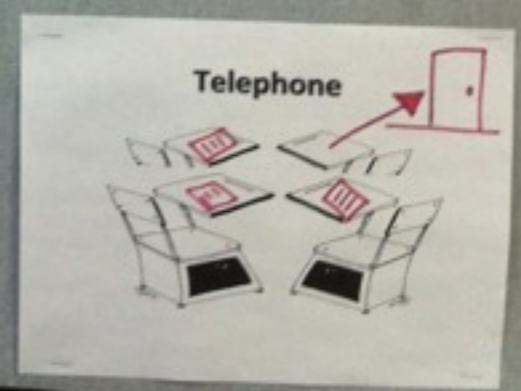
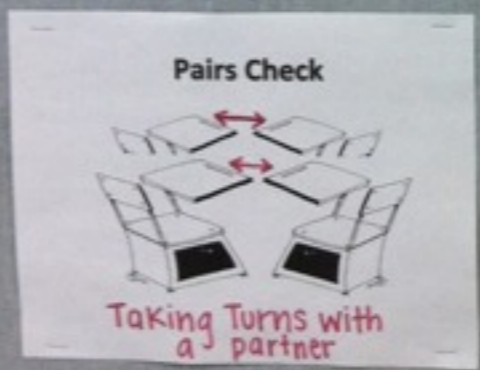
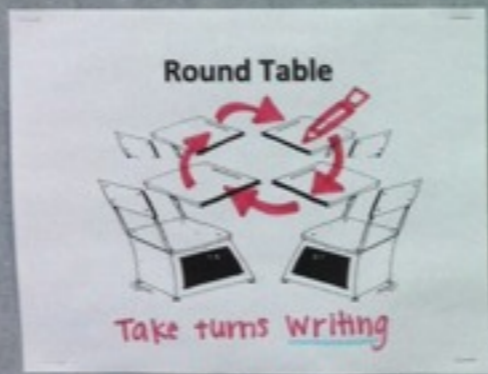
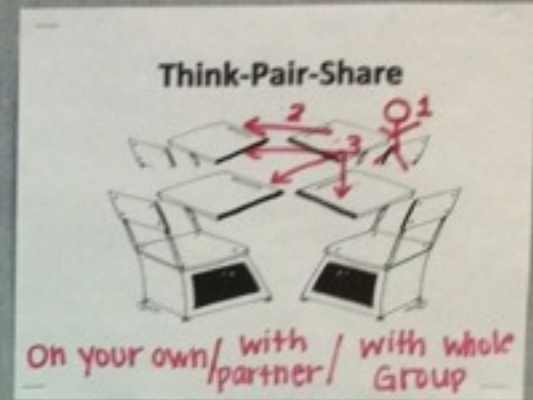
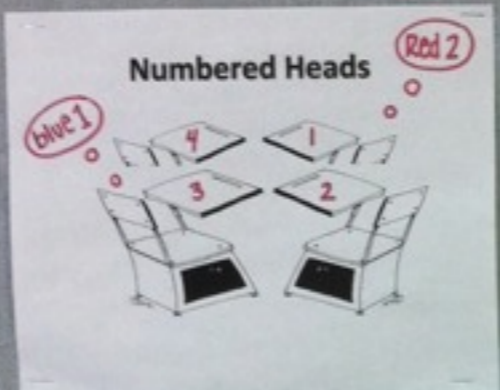
Dr. Spencer Kagan





**Group**

**Work**



## *I HAVE USED*

### **Cooperative Learning Methods**

Flash Card Games

Pairs Check

Send-A-Problem

Round Table

Write-What-I-Say

Workstation Review

Speed Dating

### **Cooperative Management**

Team Test Taking

I do, You do, We do

### **Grouping**

Numbers

Draw Sticks

Cards

Hand Chosen

## *I WOULD LIKE TO USE*

### **Cooperative Learning Methods**

Numbered Heads

Share and Compare

Pair Learning

Telephone

Jigsaw

Inside-Outside Circle

### **Cooperative Management**

Team Notebook

Quiet Signal

Class Meetings

### **Grouping**

Ranking

Mix - Freeze – Group

9-Week groups\*\*

## Method Definition

**Pairs Check:** Students pair up to work on a worksheet. One student works while the other “coaches” and checks their work. Then they switch roles.

**Send-A-Problem:** Each student makes up a problem and writes it on a flashcard. They work it with their group and write the answer on the back. Teams pass cards to the next team to work.

**Roundtable:** Group members take turns working a problem as they move a piece of paper around the circle

**Round Robin:** Group members take turns talking or discussing a problem around the circle

**Share & Compare:** Groups compare their work with other groups by sending a student from their group around the room

**Workstation Review:** Review problems are set up around the room. Groups rotate to each station to work the problem or set of problems.

**Inside / Outside Circle:** Students sit in two concentric circles, with the inside facing out and the outside facing in

**Numbered Heads:** Students in groups number off, teacher poses a question, group members put their heads together, and Teacher calls on group and number

## What this could look like in the Math Class

-Solving Systems: One student solves a system using elimination or substitution, while the coach observes. The “coach” then checks the Solution by graphing.

-Solving for Y: Each student in a group writes a two-variable equation (using the variable  $y$  with a coefficient greater than one) and pass to next group to solve for  $y^*$

-Solving for Y (each member completes one step before passing)

-Graphing a system of inequalities

-Word Problems

-Solving Systems of Equations

-Compound Inequalities

All Chapter reviews\*

Math Worksheets (speed dating) completed by working each problem with a different partner\*

Questioning Method: I will have my students in colored groups with each member numbered off 1-4 (Example Student: Red 3)

# Fruits of the Partnership



# **Fruits of the Partnership**

## **The Phone Call**

# Fruits of the Partnership

## The Phone Call

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
1	Activate	Activate	Activate
2	Scaffold & Develop		Target Problem
3		Development	Practice
4			New Context
5			
6		Target Problem	Challenge
7		Practice	
8		New Context	
9			
10	Target Problem	Challenge	

# **Professional Learning Community**

# Abstract

Mathematics teachers are under pressure. Students need mathematics to have access to academic and economic opportunities beyond high school (or even to graduate from high school). Districts need test scores that demonstrate “adequate yearly progress” to avoid being taken over. The cumulative effect of this pressure can be that teachers refrain from making changes to improve their teaching practice at the risk of lowering their test scores or putting their students at a disadvantage. The primary purpose of this project is alleviate some of the risk associated with changing practice and, through the grant and the university researcher, provide the space, resources, and expertise for classroom teachers to study and advance their practice. The secondary purpose is to create a high-functioning professional learning community that will continue beyond this project.

# Abstract

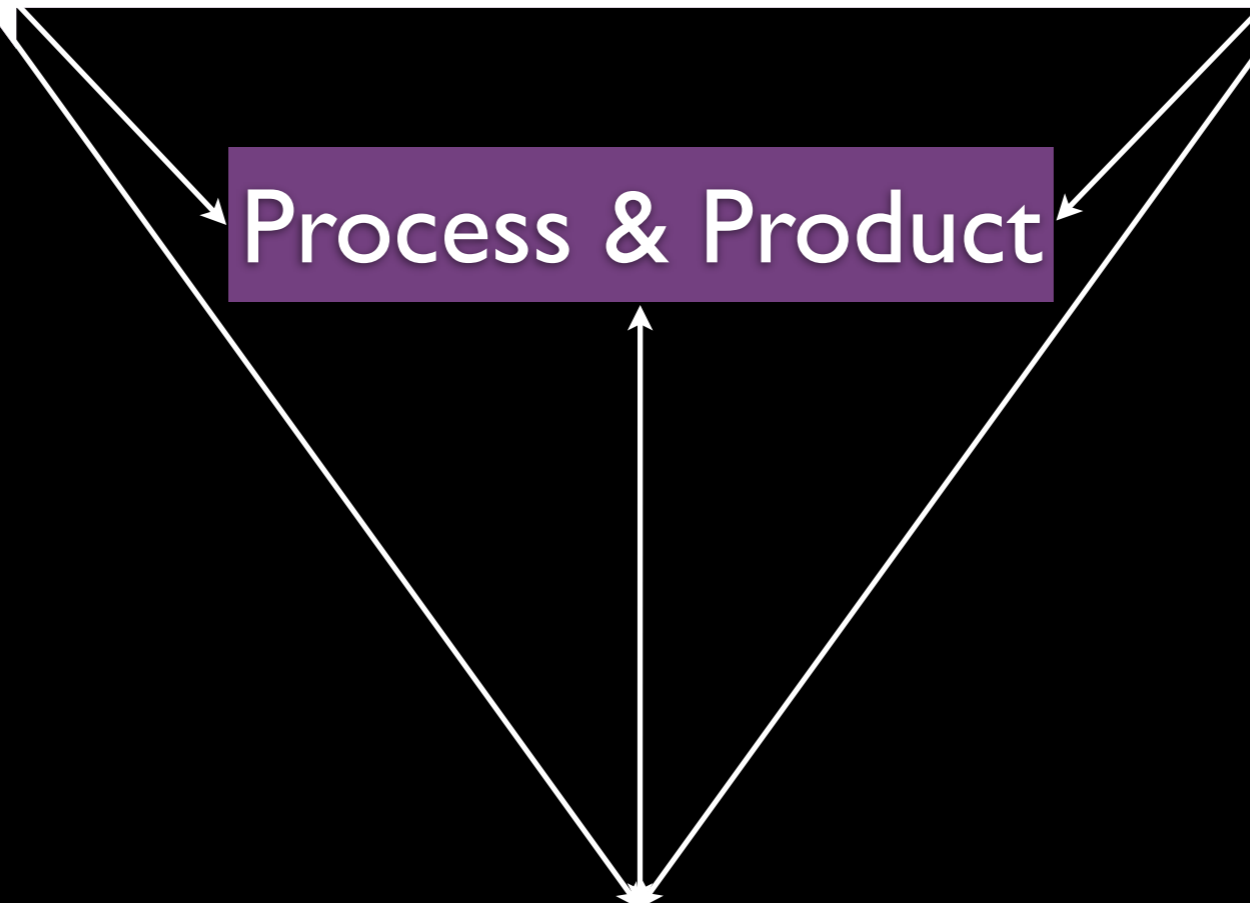
Mathematics teachers are under pressure. Students need mathematics to have access to academic and economic opportunities beyond high school (or even to graduate from high school). Districts need test scores that demonstrate “adequate yearly progress” to avoid being taken over. The cumulative effect of this pressure can be that teachers refrain from making changes to improve their teaching practice at the risk of lowering their test scores or putting their students at a disadvantage. The primary purpose of this project is alleviate some of the risk associated with changing practice and, through the grant and the university researcher, provide the space, resources, and expertise for classroom teachers to study and advance their practice. The secondary purpose is to create a high-functioning professional learning community that will continue beyond this project.

Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

**Ms. Cornelius**  
**Ms. Trevathan**  
**Dr. Amidon**

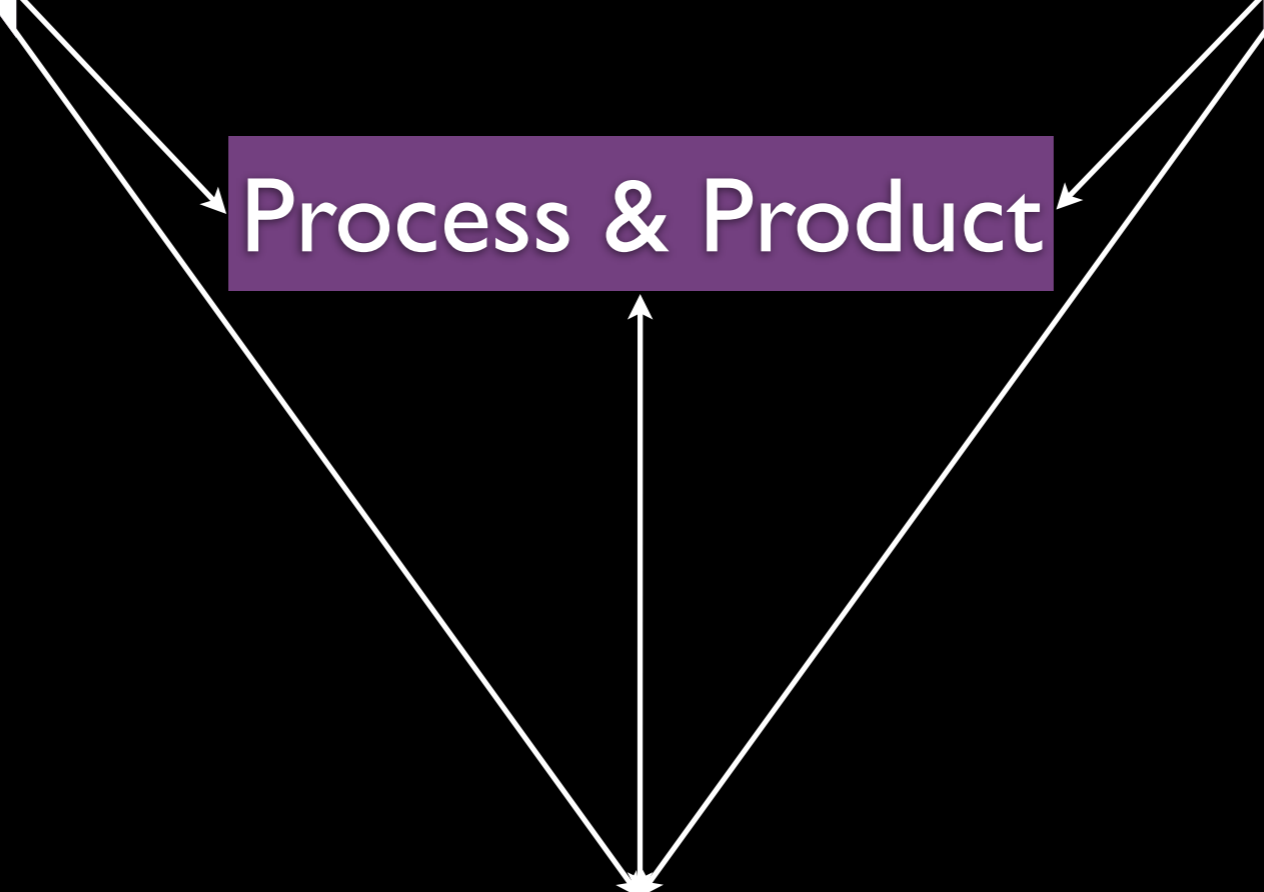


Mathematics

Students

Process & Product

**Ms. Cornelius**  
**Ms. Trevathan**

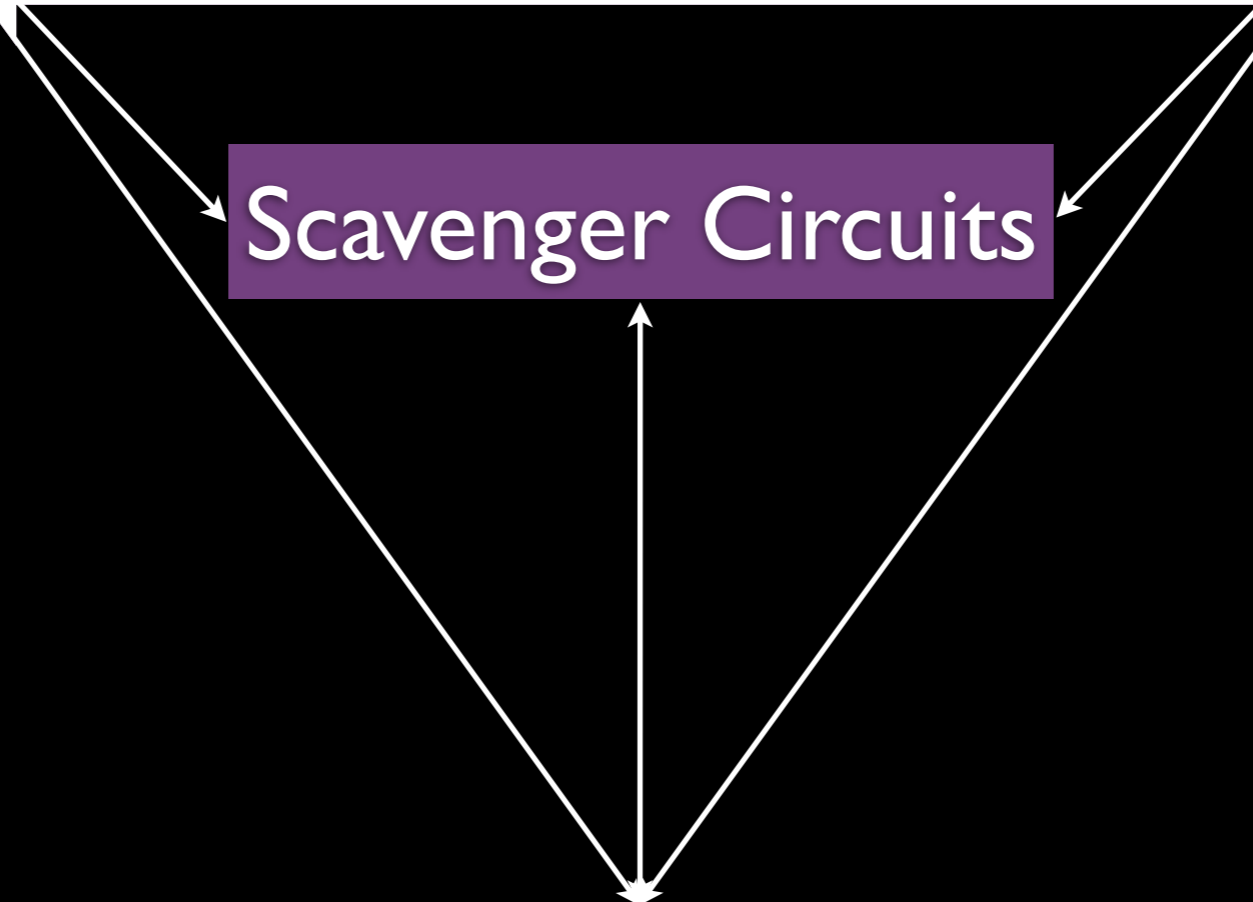


Mathematics

Students

Scavenger Circuits

**Ms. Cornelius**  
**Ms. Trevathan**



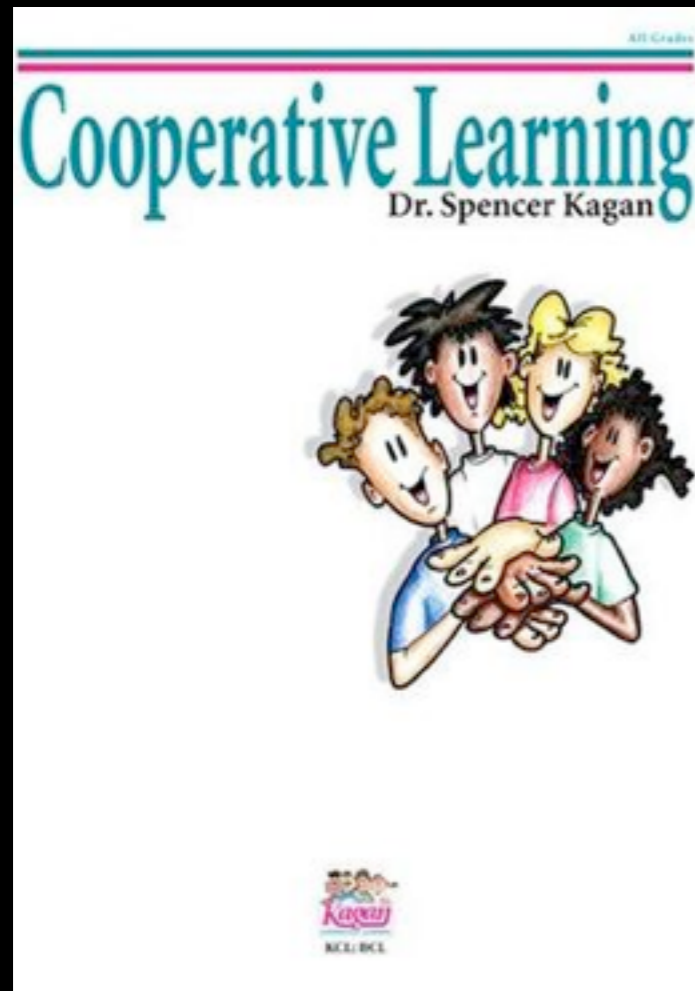




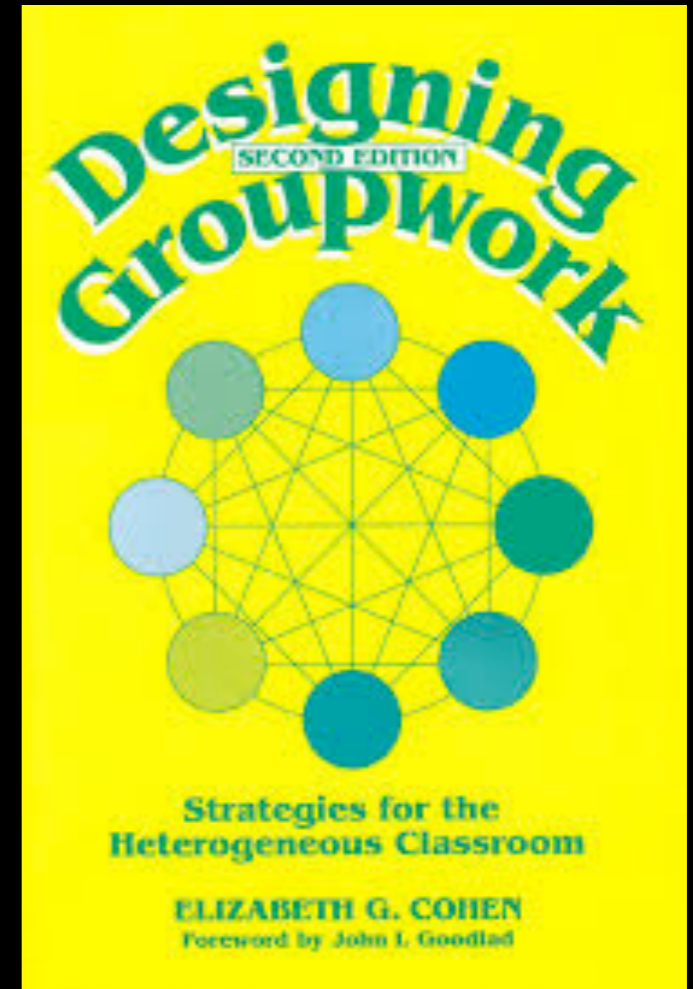
**Circuit Training – Solving Linear Inequalities** Name \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the first inequality in the space provided and then graph the solution on a number line. Circle your solution. Find your solution among the choices. Put #2 in the problem blank. Work that question and proceed in this manner until finished.

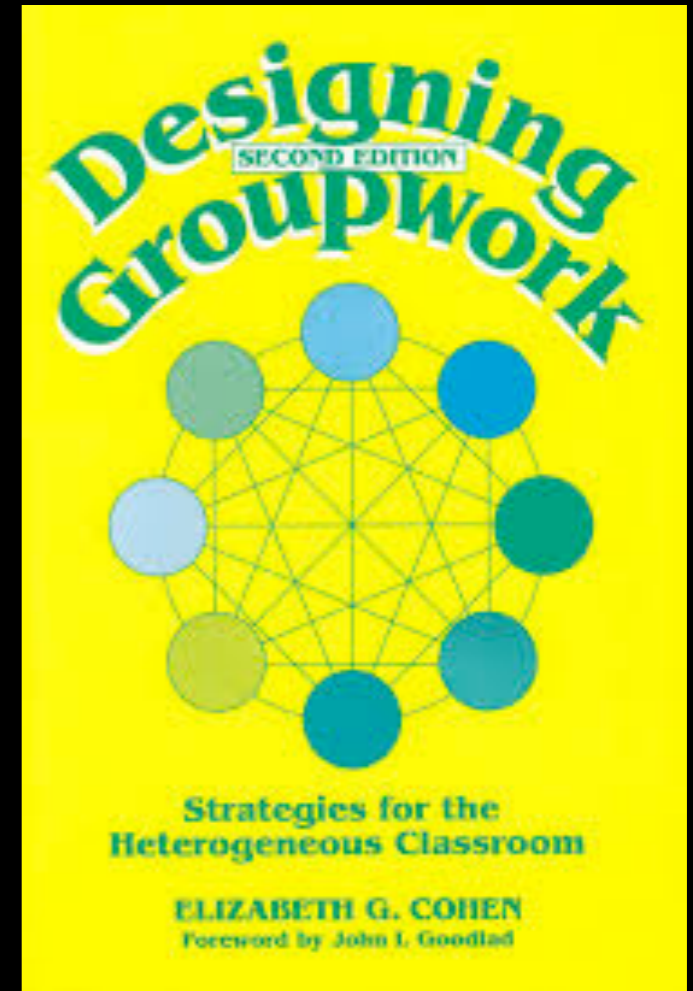
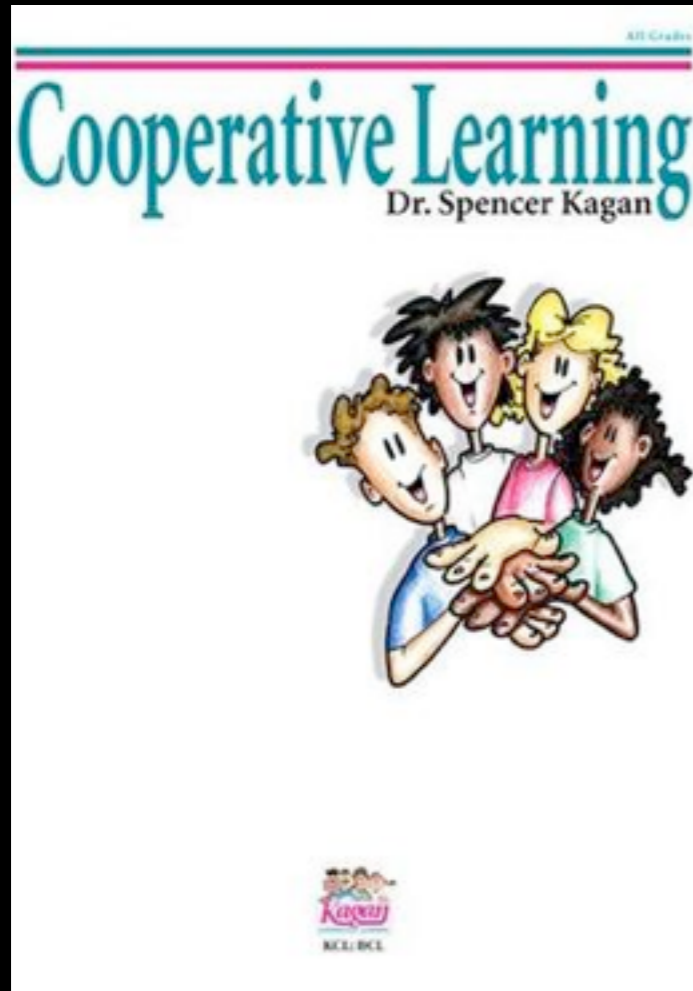
Answer: $x \leq 7$ # _____ $3x-4 \geq 20$	Answer: $x \leq 30$ # _____ $2 > x-3x + 4$
Answer: $x < \frac{3}{2}$ # _____ $-9(x + 2) + 3(x-1) \leq 15x$	Answer: $x \leq -6$ # _____ $3(x + 1) < 2x + 2 + x + 1$
Answer: $y \leq \frac{3}{4}x-3$ # _____ $3\pi + 4\pi \geq \pi x$ (solve for x)	Answer: $y \geq -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$ # _____ $3x-4y \geq 12$ (solve for y)
Answer: $x \geq 8$ # _____ $-2x + 3 < 17$	Answer: $x > -7$ # _____ $\frac{x}{2}-4 \leq -10$
Answer: $x = \text{no solution } \emptyset$ # _____ Three increased by twice a number is at least -7. Write the inequality and then solve it!	Answer: $x < 20$ # _____ Seventeen is less than twice the sum of a number and three. Write the inequality and then solve it!



**Ms. Trevathan**



**Ms. Cornelius**



# Creating Space to Support the Progressive Teaching of Mathematics

Joel Amidon, Ph.D.  
University of Mississippi

[jcamidon@olemiss.edu](mailto:jcamidon@olemiss.edu)

Virginia Cornelius  
Lafayette High School

[virginia.cornelius@go Commodores.org](mailto:virginia.cornelius@go Commodores.org)

Morgan Trevathan  
Lafayette High School

[morgan.trevathan@go Commodores.org](mailto:morgan.trevathan@go Commodores.org)