

COLLABORATE TO EDUCATE: CREATING A PROFESSIONAL E- LEARNING COMMUNITY

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AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION
OF TWO YEAR COLLEGES, PRESIDENT
TERRA COMMUNITY COLLEGE



COLLABORATION – WHAT IS IT?

Collaboration is working with each other to do a task and to achieve shared goals

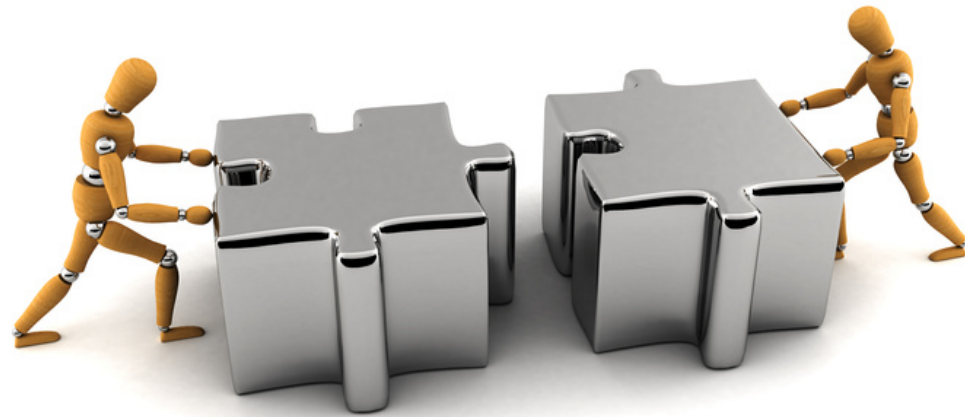


HOW IT WORKS

CONNECT
CONTRIBUTE
COLLABORATE
COMMUNICATE



IT'S NOT ALWAYS EASY . . .



COLLABORATION – WHY DO IT?

Provide support to our peers

Build Better Understanding

Share the work



TOOLS FOR COLLABORATION

Technology makes it easy!

- FaceTime or Skype
- Google Docs (www.google.com)
- Web-X GoToMeeting (www.webex.com/Online-Meetings)
- Adobe Connect (www.adobe.com/Connect)
- Educreation for iPads (www.educreations.com/)
- Internet Searches
 - 12 mazing tools for online collaboration

<http://www.creativebloq.com/design/online-collaboration-tools-912855>



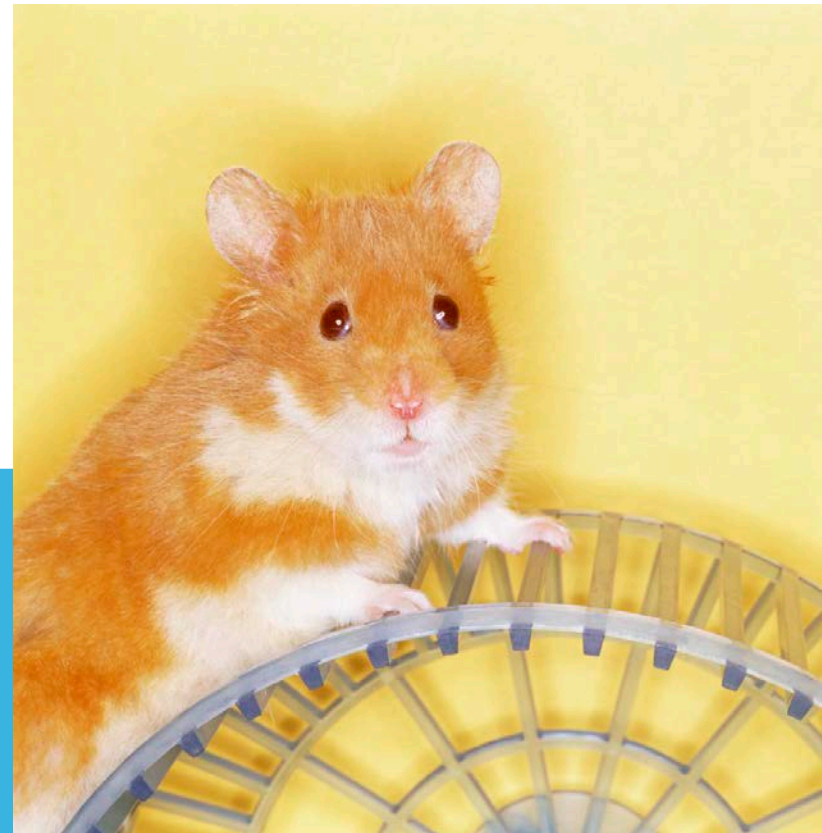
DON'T REINVENT THE WHEEL

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics Illuminations

- <http://illuminations.nctm.org/>

Ohio Resource Center

- <http://www.ohiorc.org/>
- <http://www.ohiorc.org/standards/commoncore/mathematics/>

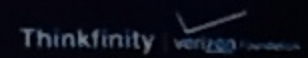




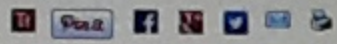
ILLUMINATIONS

Resources for Teaching Math

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Lessons **Interactives**



What's Next?

GRADE: Pre-K-2,3-5 PERIOD: 1	STANDARDS: 	AUTHOR: Grace M. Burton Location: unknown
---------------------------------	----------------	---

In this lesson, students make patterns with objects, read patterns and find patterns in the environment. They should be encouraged to classify patterns by type (i.e. AAB, ABC). They continue learning about patterns by extending a given pattern, identifying missing elements in a pattern, and recording a pattern.

- Instructional Plan
- Objectives + Standards
- Materials
- Assessments + Extensions
- Questions + Reflection
- Related Resources
- Print All

Begin the lesson by displaying a piece of fabric or wallpaper with a pattern. Ask the students to describe the pattern in words (for example, red, green, blue, red, green, blue) and then to record the pattern using crayons. Then ask the students to look around the room to see what other patterns they can find. You might want to suggest that they look at classmate's clothing. Next, ask the students what patterns they found at their house. Ask students to compare one another's patterns. Provide them with the appropriate pattern names, such as ABA and AAB).

Then put the students into pairs and distribute materials such as buttons, pretty pasta, or color tiles. Ask each student to make a pattern of at least 3 repeats. When all the students have done this, ask them to add 2 repeats to their partner's pattern. (You may wish to provide rubber stamps or stickers in addition to, or in place of, real objects.)

Next make a pattern with overhead color tiles or some other overhead manipulatives on the overhead projector, and ask for volunteers to extend the pattern. For example, if you laid out buttons in the pattern red, red, green,

search site:

Lessons
 Interactives

NCTM Standards	Common Core Math Standards
----------------	----------------------------

Pre-K-2 3-5
 6-8 9-12

- Number & Operations
- Algebra
- Geometry
- Measurement
- Data Analysis & Probability

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FYI

[Theme of newest In Perspective is the writing process](#)
 Read feature articles by Penny Kittle and Robin Holland in the latest issue of ORC's online literacy journal, In Perspective. The issue, "Ohio's New... [\(more\)](#)

[Visit ORC at the Ohio Early Care & Education Conference, April 10-12](#)

Come by and say hi to ORC's early childhood specialist Nancy Brannon at the Greater Columbus Convention Center in downtown Columbus. ORC is sharing Booth 415 with... [\(more\)](#)

[Watch broadcasts of the Digital Learning Day panel discussion](#)

Be sure to watch the Digital Learning Day panel discussion "Perspectives on Digital Learning in Ohio," which was originally

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 Model with mathematics.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5 Use appropriate tools strategically.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6 Attend to precision.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7 Look for and make use of structure.

CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice

CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches. ([ORC Resources](#))

CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects. ([ORC Resources](#))

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

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1 Supreme Court Welcome

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ORC# 7867

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?ID=U168>

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grade 6

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: This two-lesson unit allows students to investigate the triangular numbers in an interesting, real-world context, the Supreme Court. Beginning with the classic handshake problem, students generate geometric and algebraic representations for the patterns they encounter and conclude with a formula for the nth triangular number....

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

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1 Walk the Plank

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RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L682>

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grade 8

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: When one end of a wooden board is placed on a scale and the other end is propped on a textbook, students can "walk the plank" the weight measurement as their distance from the scale changes. The results are unexpected—the relationship between the weight and distance is linear, and a

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

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1 Detective Slope - An Investigation of the Slopes of Lines and Shapes

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ORC# 8871

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_school...

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 8-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: This learning unit is designed for students to investigate the definition of slope and the slopes of parallel and perpendicular lines. Students are introduced to special parallelograms by applying the concept of slope using Geometer's Sketchpad@....

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2 Circle Packing 3: Circle Packing and Curvature

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ORC# 7611

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?ID=L692>

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 9-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: An important idea in advanced mathematics is curvature, the

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4 Model with mathematics.

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1 At The Circus

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ORC# 8874

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_school...

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 9-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: Students use algebra or geometry software to discover that the height at which guy wires supporting two vertical poles cross does not depend on how far apart the poles are. This counterintuitive result can lead to conjecturing and testing hypotheses as to what factors determine the height at which the wires cross...

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2 Power of Points

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ORC# 7860

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L700>

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MPS Use appropriate tools strategically.

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1 Walk the Plank

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ORC# 7882

RESOURCE INFORMATION

 RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L682>

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grade 8

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: When one end of a wooden board is placed on a bathroom scale and the other end is propped on a textbook, students can "walk the plank" and record the weight measurement as their distance from the scale changes. The results are unexpected— the relationship between the weight and distance is linear, and all lines have...

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2 Impact of a Superstar

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ORC# 7718

RESOURCE INFORMATION

 RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L673>

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP6 Attend to precision.

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1 Pinwheel

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ORC# 7847

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L608>

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 6-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: Students create parallelograms from square sheets of paper and connect them to form an octagon. During the construction, students analyze angle measures, segment lengths, and areas in terms of the original square....

MORE...

2 Check That Digit

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ORC# 7607

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: <http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L693>

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP7 Look for and make use of structure.

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1 Tweaking a Trigonometric Function -- An Exploratory Lesson

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ORC# 8932

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_school...

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 9-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: This lesson demonstrates the various translations of $y = A \sin B(x + C) + D$ and $y = A \cos B(x + C) + D$ based upon changes in A, B, C, and D. Graphing calculator overlay graphs make it easy for students to detect, understand, and predict the relationship between changes in parameters and...

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2 Regular Pentagons, "Star Polygons," and the Golden Ratio

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ORC# 8876

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_school...

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CCSS.Math.Practice.MP8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

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1 What About Medians?

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ORC# 8881

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_schoo...

RESOURCE TYPE: Lessons

DISCIPLINE: Mathematics

GRADES: Grades 9-12

PROFESSIONAL COMMENTARY: Students draw a triangle and the three medians of the triangle using Geometer's Sketchpad®. The students identify and measure the line segments between the vertices of the triangle and the centroid and between the centroid and the midpoints of the opposite sides using dynamic geometry software....

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2 Regular Pentagons, "Star Polygons," and the Golden Ratio

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ORC# 8876

RESOURCE INFORMATION

RESOURCE URL: http://www.nsa.gov/academia/files/collected_learning/high_schoo...

The background features a white central area with text. The top-left and bottom-right corners are decorated with overlapping, semi-transparent blue geometric shapes, including rulers and protractors. The bottom of the slide is a solid blue gradient that transitions from a darker shade on the left to a lighter shade on the right.

WHAT STANDARD(S) FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE DO YOU SEE IN THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION?

SOLVING MATHEMATICAL TASKS

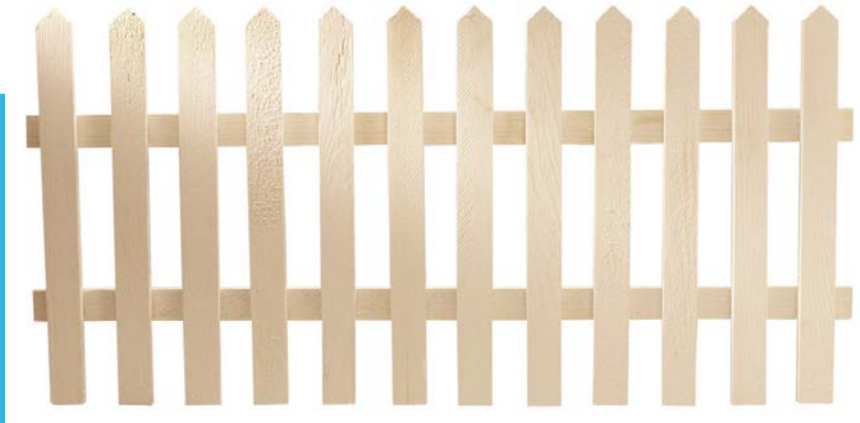
Solve the following mathematical task in as many ways as you can. Consider other approaches students might use to solve it. Identify misconceptions that you would anticipate as students work on this task. Make note of any challenges you experience as you solve the task.

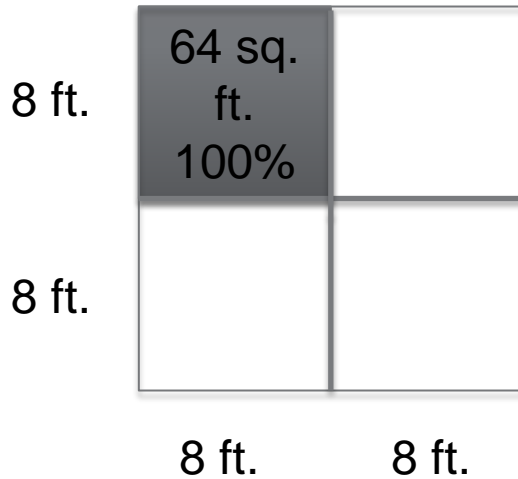
The Vegetable Garden

The students in Mr. Landon's class are designing and planting a vegetable garden as a community service project. They have 32 feet of fencing that has been donated to the class for this project. They have decided to use the fencing to make a rectangular garden.

If the students want as much space as possible to plant the vegetables, how long will each of the sides of the garden need to be?

The class receives additional fencing from a second donor. They now have 64 feet of fencing in total—double the amount of the original fencing. Determine the largest rectangle possible to allow for the maximum space to plant the vegetables. How does the area of this new garden compare to the original design?





Original garden: $8\text{ft} \times 8\text{ft} =$ perimeter 32 ft.
Area 64 sq. ft.

Double dimension garden: $16\text{ft} \times 16\text{ft} =$
Perimeter 64 ft. Area 256 sq. ft.

The diagram makes it easy to see that first garden could be copied and pasted three more times to fill the second garden. This would be 300 “more” percent than we had originally. This is a 300% increase.

If students first learn to model percent using 100 grids, it makes this easier to connect with percent. It helps them to see the original amount as 100%.

This model could also represent that the larger garden is 400% or 4 times the original garden.

Slide contribution:
Jacqueline Miller, MATH6561
Spring Semester 2014
Walden University

FROM ANOTHER STUDENT . . .

The teacher knowing what misconceptions the students may have is a good idea. I like to know in advance how the students maybe thinking so that I can address these issues while I am teaching the lesson. Most of the time when I bring the misconceptions to my students' attention they don't make the mistakes. I love doing hands on activities in the classroom, this allows the students to have something concrete to refer back too. When students are given an assignment they must know how to use critical thinking to address everything that the problem asks them. I use a method call unpacking. With unpacking the students read the question and figure out what they are asked to do and make sure the answer covers everything. For instance we were asked to: Post an explanation of at least two different strategies for solving the mathematical task. Include the mathematical thinking you used as you applied your strategies. Identify misconceptions that may occur while students work on this task. If you had difficulties in solving the task, indicate the challenges you had in solving the task. You would make a chart with two sides the first is DO and the second is What.



For instance we were asked to: Post an explanation of at least two different strategies for solving the mathematical task. Include the mathematical thinking you used as you applied your strategies. Identify misconceptions that may occur while students work on this task. If you had difficulties in solving the task, indicate the challenges you had in solving the task. You would make a chart with two sides the first is DO and the second is What.

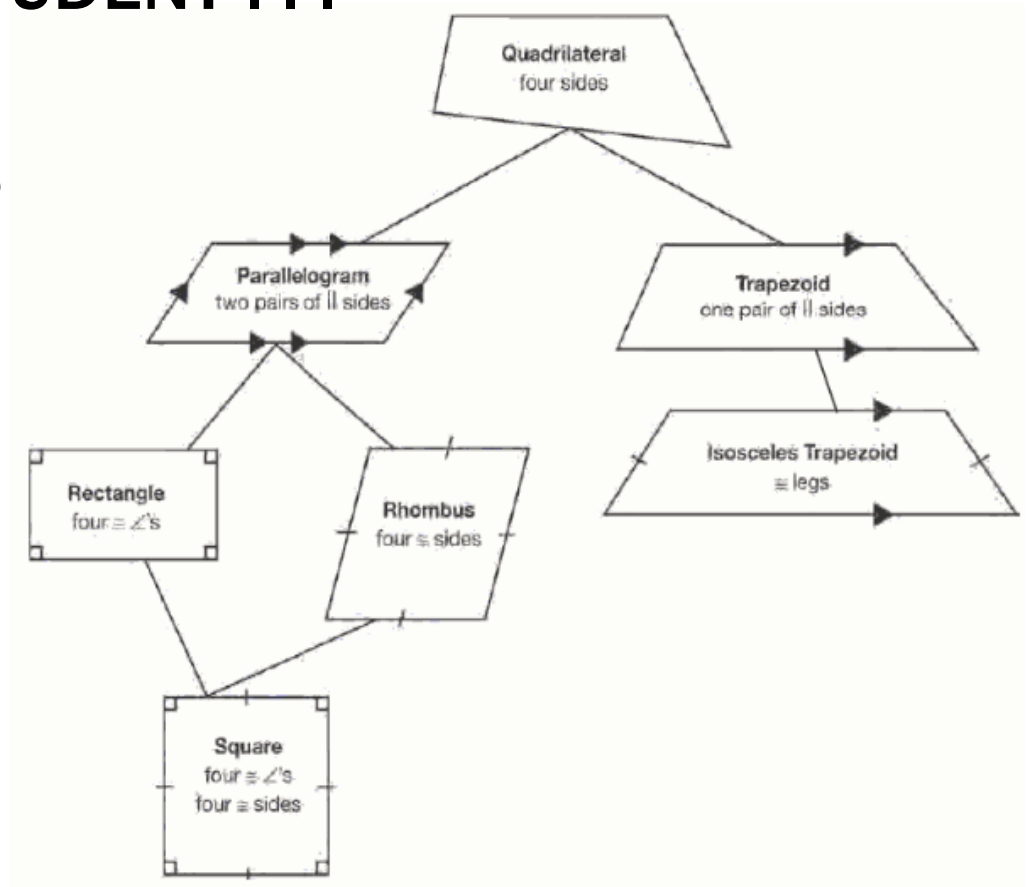
Do (Action)	What (Response)
Post	Two different strategies for solving the math task
Include	Math thinking used as u applied strategies
Identify	Misconceptions students may have
Identify	Difficulties you had
Indicate	Challenges you had

Slide Contribution
 Shanona Merrell, MATH6561
 Spring Semester 2014
 Walden University

FROM ANOTHER STUDENT . . .

The actual definition of a rectangle is that it is a quadrilateral with two sets of parallel lines and 4 right angles. Therefore a square is a rectangle.

This is something my fifth graders always find confusing, but we draw out examples while creating definitions. Here is an example of what we draw:



Slide contribution:
Jillian Engelhardt, MATH6561
Spring Semester 2014
Walden University

STUDENT RESPONSES

Dr. Nan!

Thank you for this suggestion. Creating a table is an excellent way to not only organize information that is important to the task at hand, but it allows to student to hone in on what is being asked of them through the implementation of the task.

Dr. Nan,

Wow that is a good way to solve a problem. Creating a table does make it easier for the students to find the answer. I am going to use method with one of my lesson to see how my students like it!



Sher to Dr. Nan and Terrance,

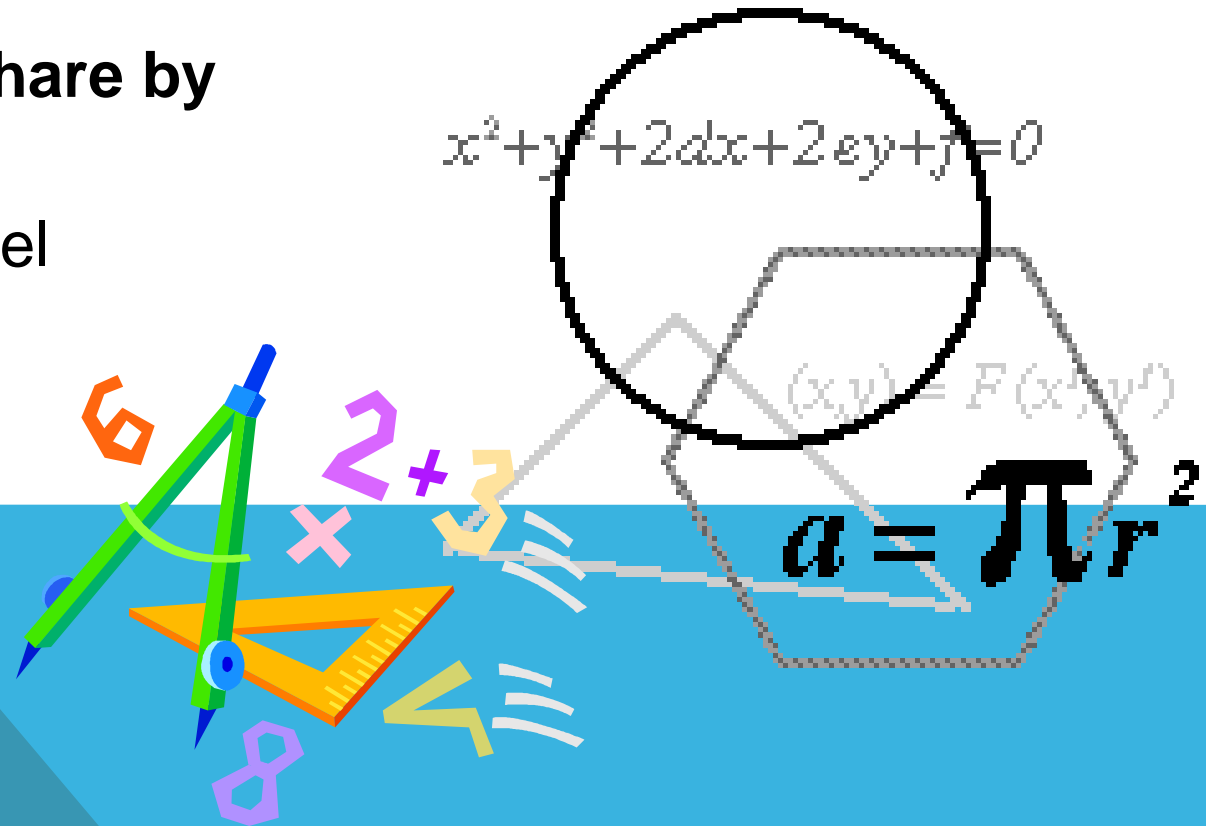
As I was reading your post (Terrance) and Dr. Nan's question... it gave me an "Aha" moment :). Area is in square units, so of course the n times that you would multiply the perimeter, the area should be n^2 greater than the original area. Oh gosh!! :) So I did a table because I really need to visualize it... so here it is.

Thank you Terrance and Dr. Nan :)



WHAT I HAVE DONE . . .

- Created an Environment that encourages sharing
- Created vehicles for sharing lesson plans and electronic resources
- Students share by
 - Content
 - Grade level



RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

www.teachingchannel.org

- Teaching Channel is a video showcase -- on the Internet and TV -- of innovative and effective teaching practices in America's schools.
- [Lesson Ideas: Mush Forward with the Iditarod!](#)
- <https://www.teachingchannel.org/blog/2014/02/20/iditarod-lesson-ideas/>

<http://www.realworldmath.org/>

- **Real World Math is a collection of free math activities for Google Earth designed for students and educators. Mathematics is much more than a set of problems in a textbook. In the virtual world of Google Earth, concepts and challenges can be presented in a meaningful way that portray the usefulness of the ideas.**



MORE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

www.youtube.com

- I Can Count To 100
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W0o-uizBWDM>
- Whatcha Gonna Do Count By 2's 5's and 10's
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vq3cDj3Uj3I>
- 3D shape song by Harry Kindergarten
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2cg-Uc556-Q>
- Perimeter Song
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KwXBMGdSWml>
- Quadratic Formula - the Musical
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1oSc-TpQqQI>



MORE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

FaceBook Pages

- **Teacher Resources**

- <https://www.facebook.com/search/keyword/?q=teacher%20resources>

- **Elementary Teacher Resources**

- <https://www.facebook.com/ElementaryTeacherResources>

- **Teacher-Teacher Resources**

- <https://www.facebook.com/TeacherTeacherResources>

- **Teacher Created Resources**

- <https://www.facebook.com/teachercreatedresources>



MORE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

- **Teacher Tube**

- <http://www.teachertube.com>

- **StudyJams**

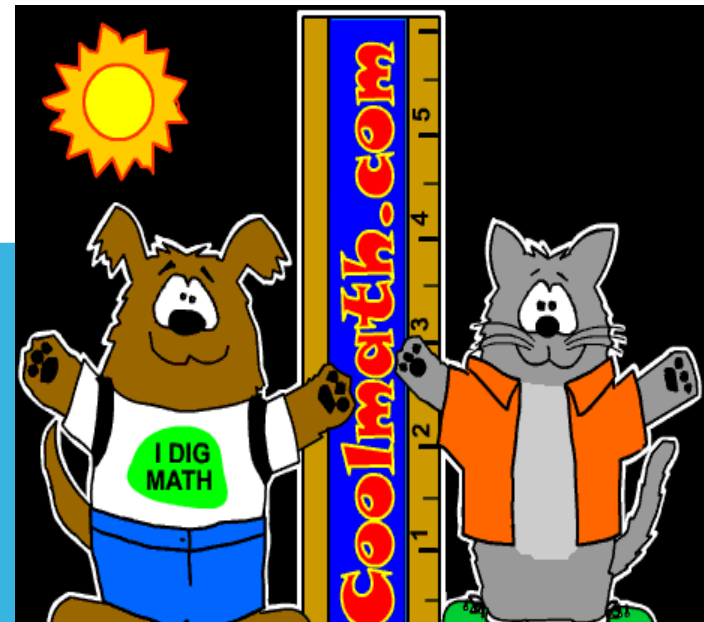
- <http://studyjams.scholastic.com/studyjams/jams/math/index.htm>

- **Sheppards Software**

- <http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/math.htm>

- **Cool Math – An amusement park of math and more...**

- <http://www.coolmath.com/>



MORE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

- **TeacherpayTeacher.com**

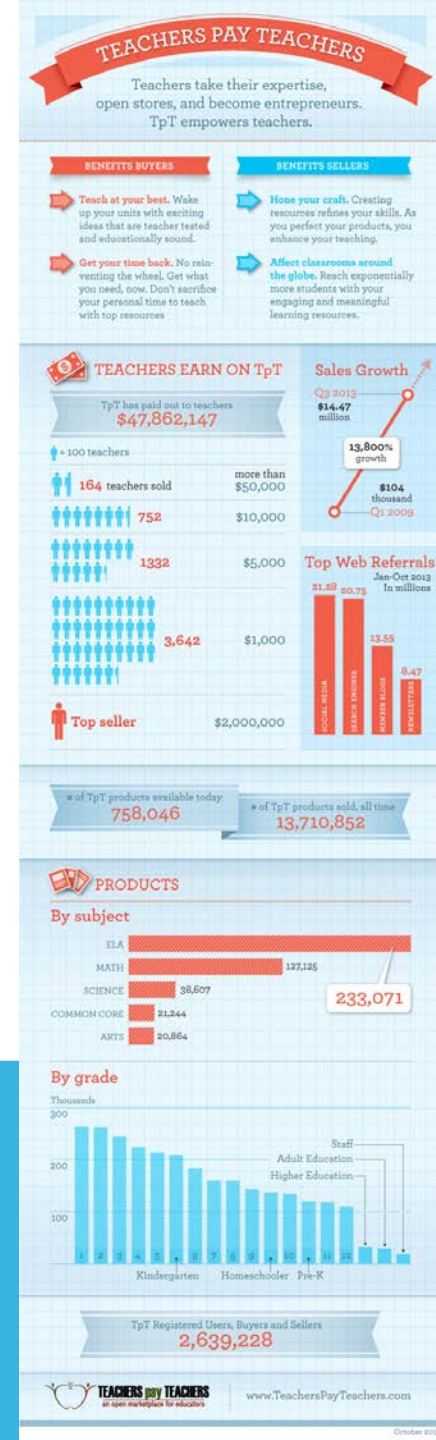
Teachers Pay Teachers is the world's first and largest open marketplace for educators to buy, sell, and share their original resources. TpT helps teachers to teach at their best and provides a community where teachers succeed.

PRICES

Free

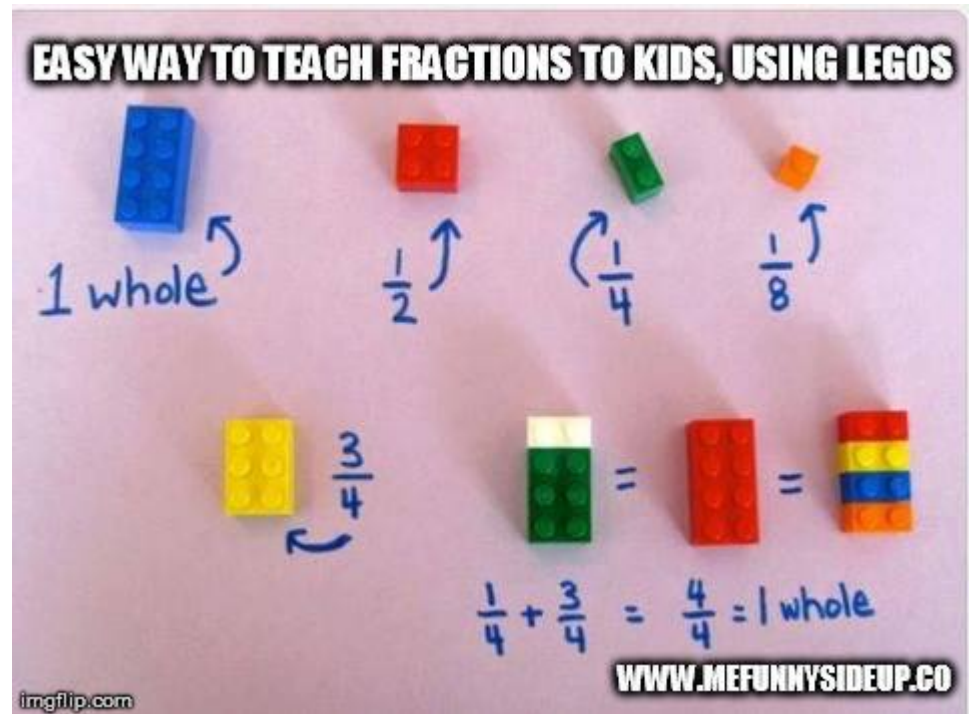
Under \$5

\$10 and up



ONE LAST
RESOURCE . . .

TEACHING
FRACTIONS





WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



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