

Video Supplement

Norms for Watching Video (if not using your own)

- Speak from the “I” perspective. For example: “If I could rewind the tape and ask students a question, I would ask...”
- Be inquisitive, not judgmental. For example: “I wonder what might happen if,” instead of “the teachers should have...”
- Justify your ideas and conjectures based on the video clip, and not other parts of the lesson that you didn’t see. For example: “I think that the student understands...because in the video she...”
- Focus on how what you learned from the video might help you implement this (or similar lessons) with your own students.

School Context

- School Type: Urban Public School
- School Demographic Information (approximate):
 - Students of color: 60%
 - Free and reduced lunch: 50%
 - English language learners: <5%
 - Students with special needs: 20%

Lesson Context

- Subject: 7th grade Mathematics
- Unit: Equations
- Number of students in class: 30
- Lesson duration: 90 minutes
- Prior preparation: Students have been introduced to variables and their use to represent equations in stories

Video Context

In the video, students from a group are working on the card sort activity that is an early part of the lesson, where they are attempting to match the six story cards to expressions. While there were originally going to be two groups at this table, a student being absent means that they formed a larger group.

Discussion Questions

Equitable Access to Mathematical Content: *Do I get to participate in meaningful mathematical learning? Can I hide or be ignored?*

1. **Who participates and how? Are any students ignored or “hidden” in the conversation?**
2. **As a teacher, what questions might we ask or moves might we make that encourage more meaningful participation towards important mathematical ideas by all students?**

Video Transcript

Legend		
T	Teacher	Per and within dialogue
S1 – S4	Students 1 - 4	Per and within dialogue
C	Class	Per and within dialogue
[]	Actions/Non-verbal	Dialogue
{{x}}	Sounds like	Dialogue
{{}}	Inaudible	Dialogue

- 1 S1: 0:02 You go now, S2.
- 2 S2: Yay. Okay, so – “Strawberry chews cost 3 cents more than lollipops. Sarah pays 54 cents for two strawberry chews and four lollipops. What is the price of a strawberry chew?” So
- 3 S3: That one I got $2x$ plus four times three minus x ...
- 4 S1: So x is the strawberry chew
- 5 S2: Yeah
- 6 S1: So x ...
- 7 S2: 0:29 She paid 54 cents for two chews and four lollipops. And the chews cost three cents more than the lollipops. So would it be like..
- 8 S1: Uh, it would be $2x$, no no no no no
- 9 S4: It would be this, right?
- 10 S1: No, she bought two chews, look, see, she bought two chews, right?
- 11 S2: Yeah
- 12 S1: So that would be $2x$, right?
- 13 S2: Yeah
- 14 S4: 0:56 It has to be either one of these.
- 15 S1: And then it would be...
- 16 S2: Plus four

- 17 S1: Yeah.
- 18 S2: Equals fifty four. Wait no, that's too
- 19 S1: But that's six. Oh, no no no no no no. Three cents more.... Four lollipops. So minus, right, no plus
- 20 S4: With three that would be nine.
- 21 S3: I think it's this one.
- 22 S2: No it would be x
- 23 S1: Six times three that's eighteen
- 24 S3: Cause I got two x plus 4 times x minus three
- 25 S4: 1:31 I got two x plus four
- 26 S1: Oh 54 is what you have for all of it
- 27 S4: Times x plus four
- 28 S1: So it has to equal 54.
- 29 S2 Wait wait wait. So minus six. Do minus six and then
- 30 S1 Wait I have a calculator. Here, I got it.
- 31 S2: Do 54. Here I got it.
- 32 S1: 54 minus six
- 33 S2: 1:58 54 minus six
- 34 S4: That's 48
- 35 S2: 48 divided by
- 36 S1: 2, no 4, 4

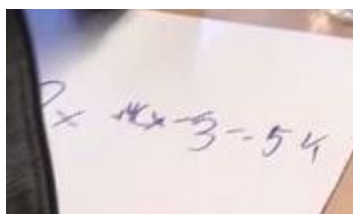


Figure 1. S3's whiteboard.

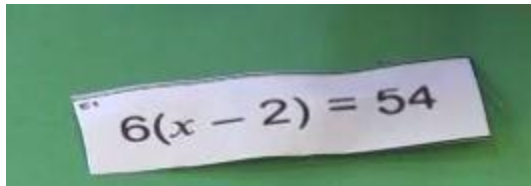


Figure 2. Paper that S3 and S4 are showing S1 and S2

- 37 S3: I'm pretty sure it's this
- 38 S2: 12, so it would be 12
- 39 S1: 12 dollars each
- 40 S2: 12 cents
- 41 S1: 12 cents each
- 42 S4: It'd be this one
- 43 S2: No, for the lollipops
- 44 S3: Guys
- 45 S2: Because we just subtracted six.
- 46 S4: It would be this one
- 47 S3: Hello. Guys
- 48 S2: It would be fifteen though.
- 49 S1: No, but, the twelve would be for the two chews, no?
- 50 S4: 2:30 Yeah, so this.
- 51 S1: But it wouldn't be for the lollipops.
- 52 S2: I don't, I'm confused
- 53 S1: No, look, so this is how I always do it. You put a 54
- 54 S4: Cause each one is three cents
- 55 S1: And x is the price of a strawberry chew, we don't know how much that is
- 56 S3: Look, guys. This is the equation
- 57 S1: Three cents more
- 58 S3: That you could have gotten for that one. You simplify that two, two x plus four x minus 12 equals 54, and when you add those together you get 6x minus 12 equals 54, and where's that
- 59 S4: 3:09 This one

- 60 S3: Yeah, so
- 61 S1: Oh, it could be the distributive property, and then you simplify it
- 62 S4: Yeah
- 63 S3: If you do 6 times x minus two equals 54. You get six x minus 12 equals 54. They connect to the same thing.

The image shows a piece of paper with handwritten mathematical work. The equations are as follows:

$$6(x-2) = 54$$

$$6x - 12 = 54$$

$$2x + 4(x-3) = 54$$

$$2x + 4x - 12 = 54$$

$$6x - 12 = 54$$

Figure 3. S3's work demonstrating equivalence

- 64 S2: 3:31 Whoa, okay. Alright,
- 65 S4: So there's that
- 66 S3: This one
- 67 S2: Yeah. Six x minus two
- 68 S4: I'll put this one here
- 69 S2: So this one would be with three
- 70 S1: And that one would be four. Why don't you do four now, since S3 did