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 they..."
- 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%
 - o Free and reduced lunch: 20%o English language learners: <5%
 - o Students with special needs: 20%

Lesson Context

- Subject: 5th grade General Mathematics
- Unit: Fractions
- Number of students in class: 27
- Lesson duration: 100 minutes
- Prior preparation: Students have been introduced to fractions as well as some of the contextual clues for multiplication and division ("groups", "split", etc.)

Video Context

In the video, one student is making a match and explaining their thinking, matching a card with 6 circles all split into thirds. The other two students are prompting them to clarify her thinking, and to guide her in making a match.

Discussion Questions

Agency, Ownership, and Identity: Do I get to explain, to present my ideas? Are they built on? Am I recognized as being capable and able to contribute in meaningful ways?

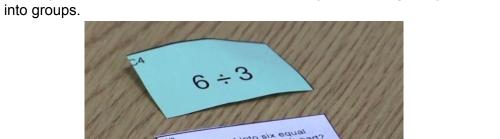
- 1. How are students' ideas presented and built upon? How are students recognized as being capable and able to contribute in meaningful ways?
- 2. As a teacher, what questions might we ask or moves might we make that better build students' thinking and recognize them as being capable and able contributors towards important mathematical ideas?

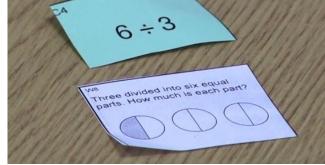


Video Transcript

Legend			
Т	Teacher	Per and within dialogue	
S1 – S3	Students 1 - 3	Per and within dialogue	
С	Class	Per and within dialogue	
[]	Actions/Non-verbal	Dialogue	
{{x}}}	Sounds like	Dialogue	
{{} }	Inaudible	Dialogue	

1	S 1:	0:01	divide them in half by two.
2	S3:		Can you say more about that? Like, can you explain more about that?
3	S2:		Cause I think that three divided by
4	S3:		Can you explain more about your idea
5	S2:		So can you just show us your cards
6	S1:	0:27	Ok. So, if it's 6 divided by 3 that would equal 2. There's three pizzas, and if you divided them by 2 it would equal 6, which is the number you want to get, if you're dividing them





- So then why do you think that's the same problem 7 S2:
- S1: What do you mean? 8



9	S2:		Like, this has 6 divided by 3. This has three divided by two. Or three divided by one half.
10	S1:	0:55	Well, I feel like it's six divided by three because it gets to the number six if you put it in half.
11	S2:		Yeah but this has three wholes, and this has six wholes.
12	S1:		Then yeah, but that wouldn't make sense, cause if this [expression], if you had put that in six, put it in half, it wouldn't equal three, it would equal twelve
13	S2:		Yeah
14	S1:		Yeah
15	S2:		But that doesn't, it doesn't match, because if this equals twelve and this equals
16	S1:		This doesn't equal twelve. If you put six and divided by a half that would equal twelve.
17	S2:	1:32	Okay. So what do you think the answer to this is [pointing to diagram]
18	S1:		6 divided by 3 not 6 divided by 3
19	S2:		What do you think the answer is?
20	S1:		Six
21	S2:		So you think the answer to this is six?
22	S1:		Correct
23	S2:		And this [points to expression]. What's the answer to six divided by three
24	S1:		Two.
25	S2:		[nods] So then, how do they match?
26	S1:	2:00	Uhhh, well I'm taking a different paper! Three divided by six.
27	S3:		Okay.
28	S2:		Yeah. Yeah, I agree. It's three divided into six equal parts. And this is three divided into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
29	S3:	2:34	Oh yeah, I agree.
30	S1:		Your turn

