

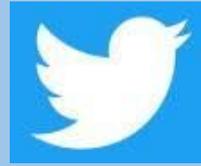
Implementing Thinking Classrooms

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<https://tinyurl.com/mathinactionthinkingclassroom>

David Sladkey



@dsladkey

High School Math Teacher
Naperville Central High School



Married with 3 grown
children + 3 grandchildren





Target

To implement the
#thinkingclassroom

What is your name?

What is your location?

What is your favorite fruit?

WHEN ARE
WE EVER
GOING TO
USE THIS?

Neil
deGrasse



A question I constantly ask myself
“Who is doing the thinking in the
problem?”

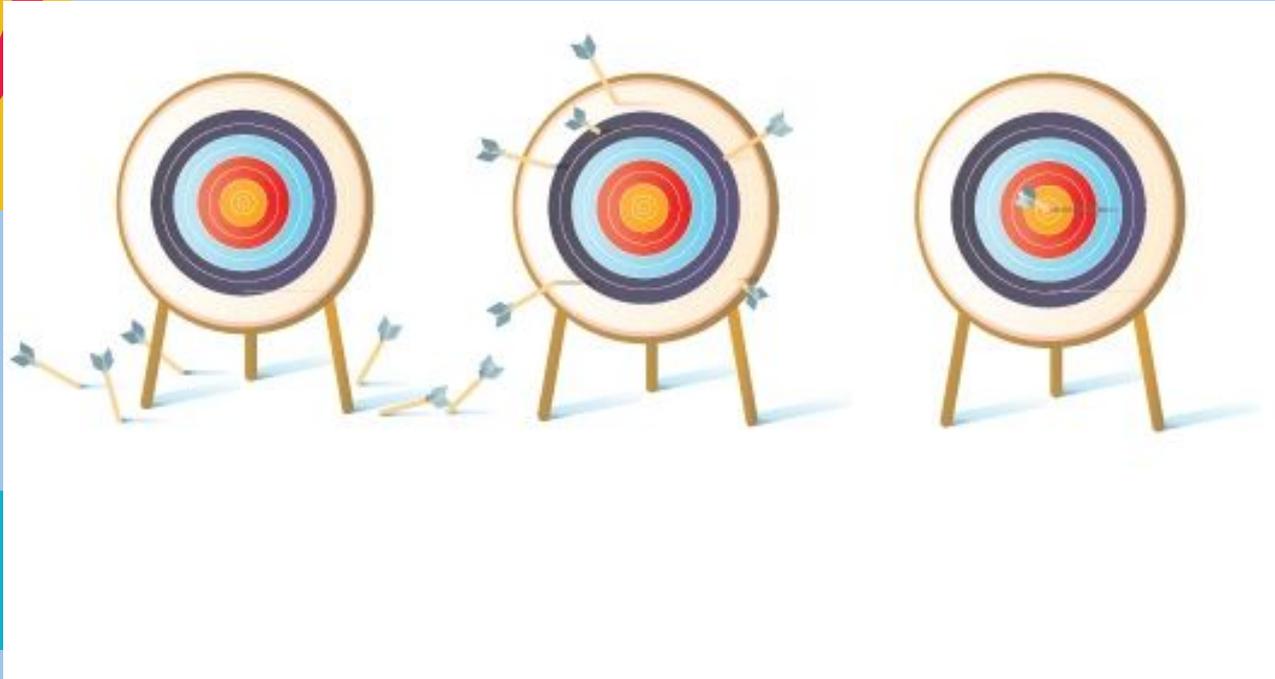
- Jana Sebestik

“People are naturally curious, but we are not naturally good thinkers; unless the **cognitive conditions** are right, we will avoid thinking.”

-Daniel Willingham

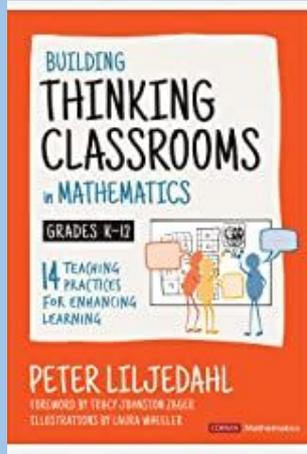
How do we create these
cognitive conditions ?

How I changed my practice



Building Thinking Classrooms in Mathematics, Grades K-12: 14 Teaching Practices for Enhancing Learning

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Problem Solving is what we do
when we don't know what to do.

Peter Liljedahl

Practice #1 Tasks

Low Floor High Ceiling

Non-curricular

Scripted Curricular

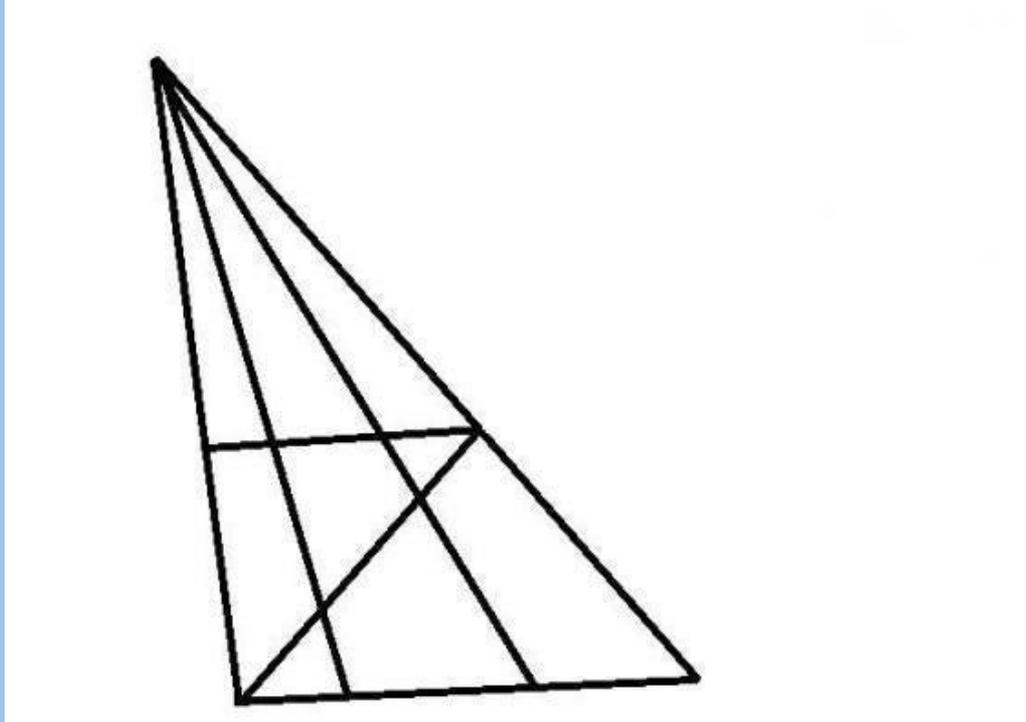
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Non-curricular

You have a 4 minute and a 7 minute egg timer-the kind that you turn over and let the sand run through. How can you make a 9 minute egg using these timers?

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How many distinct triangles can you find?

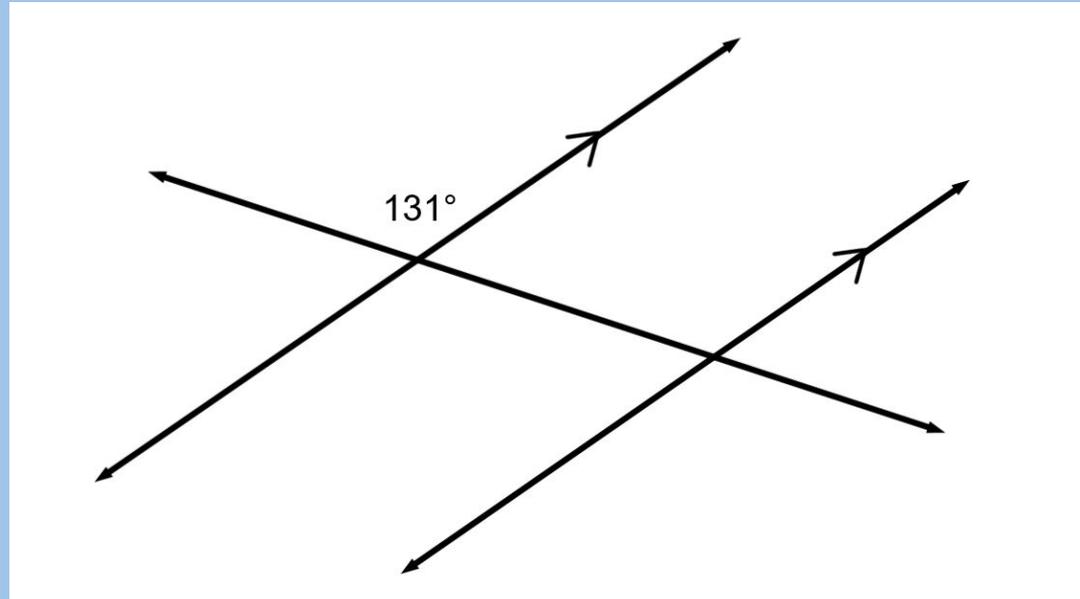


Curricular - Scripted

Draw the following.

What do you notice?

Find the missing angle measures.

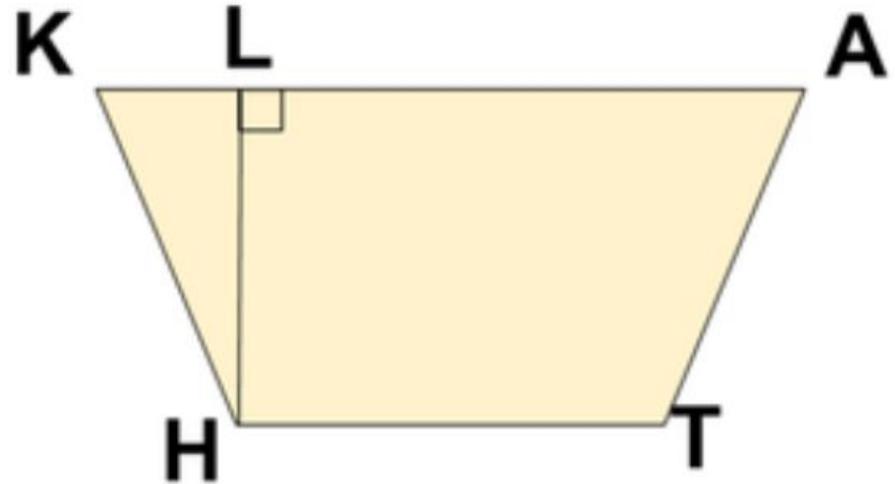


Vertical Surface Problems

2. KATH is an isosceles trapezoid with bases segment KA and segment TH. Given segment HT=18 cm, segment HL=8 cm, and the $m\angle K=67^\circ$.

Find:

- the measure of segment AT
- $m\angle A$
- $m\angle T$



Vertical Surface Problems

- [Vertical Surface Problems Quadrilaterals Target B](#)
- [Vertical Surface problems Right Triangles Target D](#)
- [Vertical Surface Problems Similarity Target C](#)
- [Vertical Surface Problems Polynomials Target E](#)
- Vertical Surface [Exponential Graphing problem](#)

Practice #2 Grouping

Collaborative

Random

Size

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Groups of 3

When 2 is too little and 4 is too much



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Random Groups

- Groups of 4 with One High, One Low and Two Middle.
- Partners group of two.

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Random Groups

Chapter 2 Page 45

“Once we implemented frequent and visible random groupings, we saw an immediate uptick in the amount of students’ engagement.”

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Invest in a deck of cards



Random Groups

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SMART BOARD



Window



Group 4

Wall



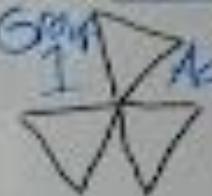
Group 3

Wall



Group 2

Wall



Group 1

Wall

Ace

Window



Group 8

Window

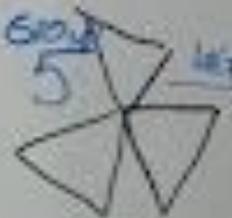


Group 7



Group 6

Group 5



Wall

Break Out Room

Group 9



DOOR

Laura Wheeler Tweet



VISIBLY RANDOM GROUPS

in math classrooms

Strategic Groupings Goals

- Educational
 - pedagogical
 - productivity
 - peacefulness
- Social
 - diversity
 - integration
 - socialization

Visibly Random Groups

- students need to see!
- ~~teacher assigns~~
~~students choose~~
- 3s** are ideal

SEPT. 1 Can be introduced ANYTIME in a course so start **TODAY!** & repeat **DAILY!**

Students become agreeable to **WORK** in any **GROUP** they are placed in

Eliminates social barriers

Mobility of Knowledge between students

↓ Reliance on teacher for answers

↑ Reliance within and between groups for answers

↑ Engagement on task

↑ Enthusiasm for the class (even if the subject is not their favourite)

Sketchnote: @wheeler_laura

Research: Peter Uijedahl

Practice #3 Where Students Work

Location

Location

Location

[#thinkingclassroom](#)

Vertical Spaces

Windows

Whiteboards

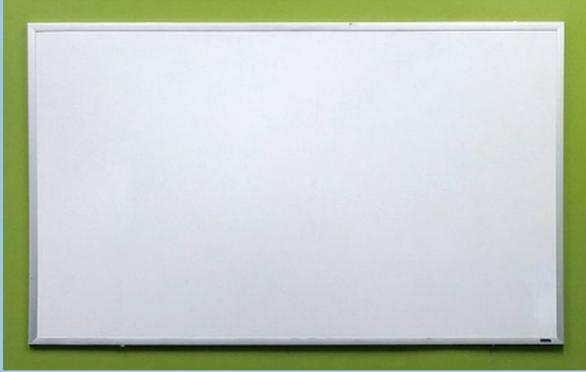
Static Whiteboard Sheets

Movable Whiteboards

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Vertical Spaces

Whiteboards



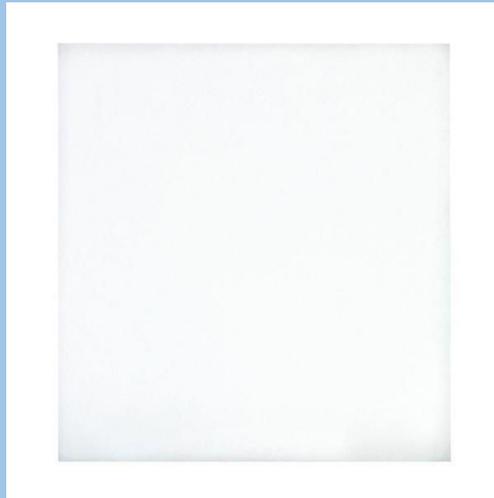
Movable Whiteboards



Static Cling Whiteboard Sheets

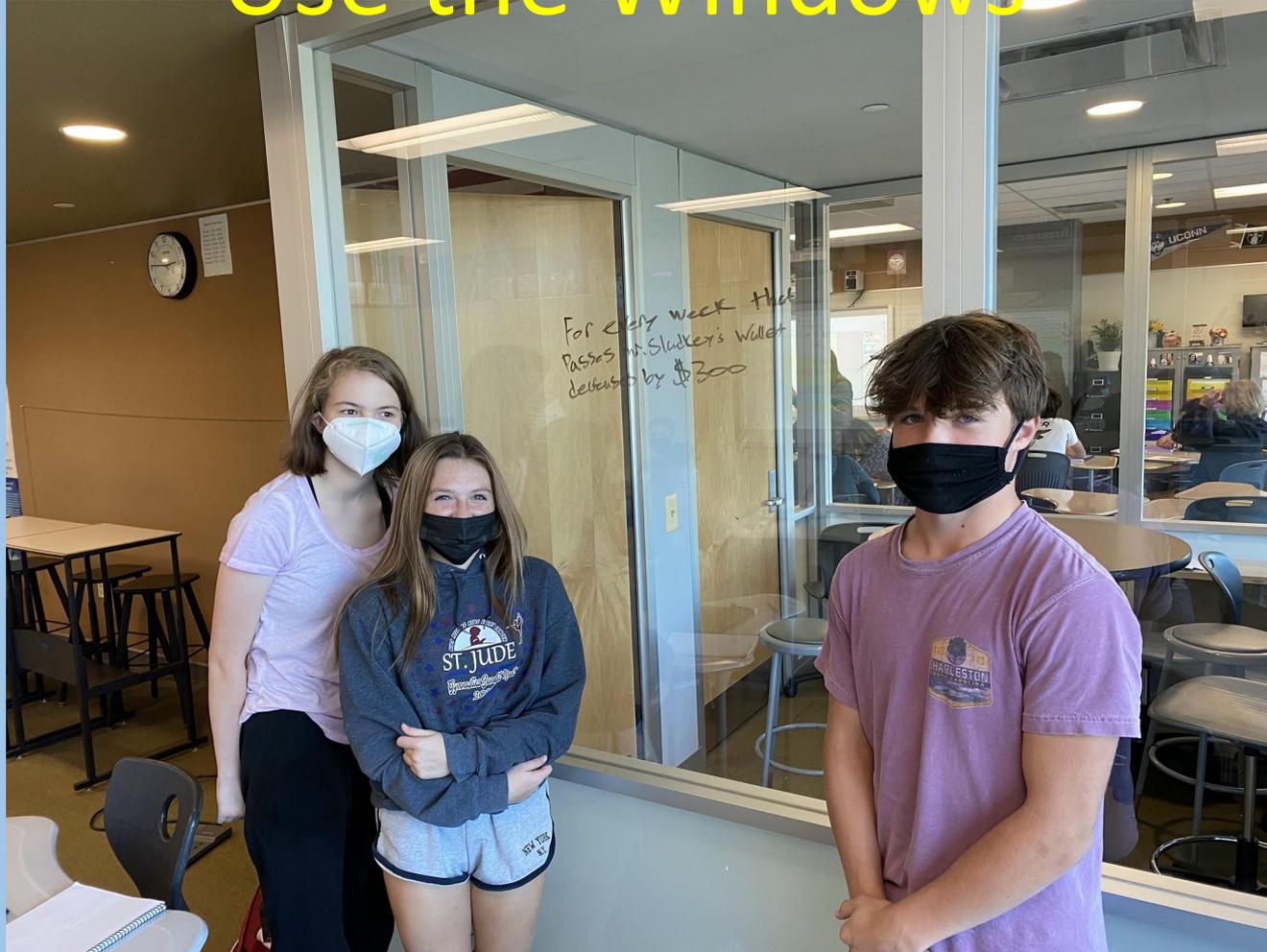


Hardy Board at HOME-DEPOT



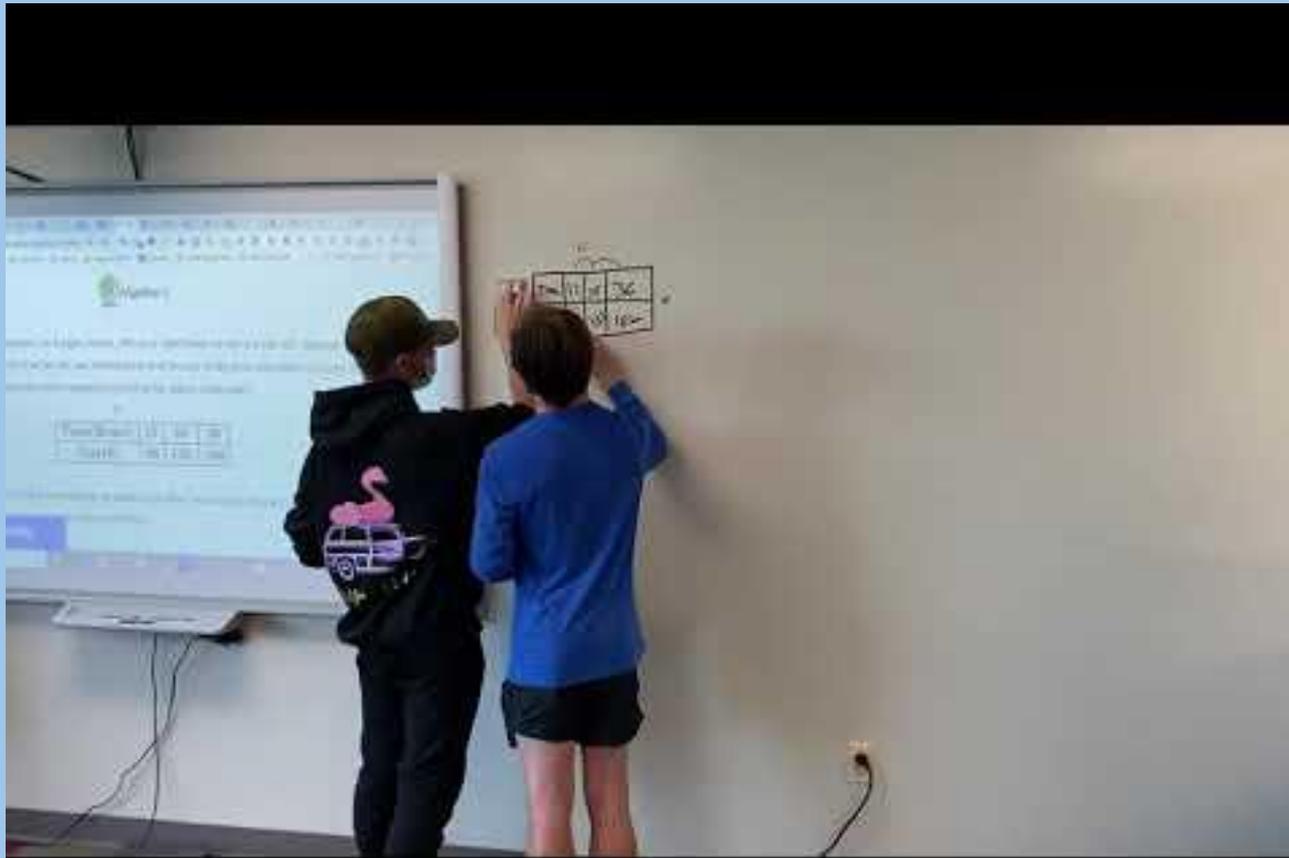
Vertical Spaces

Use the Windows

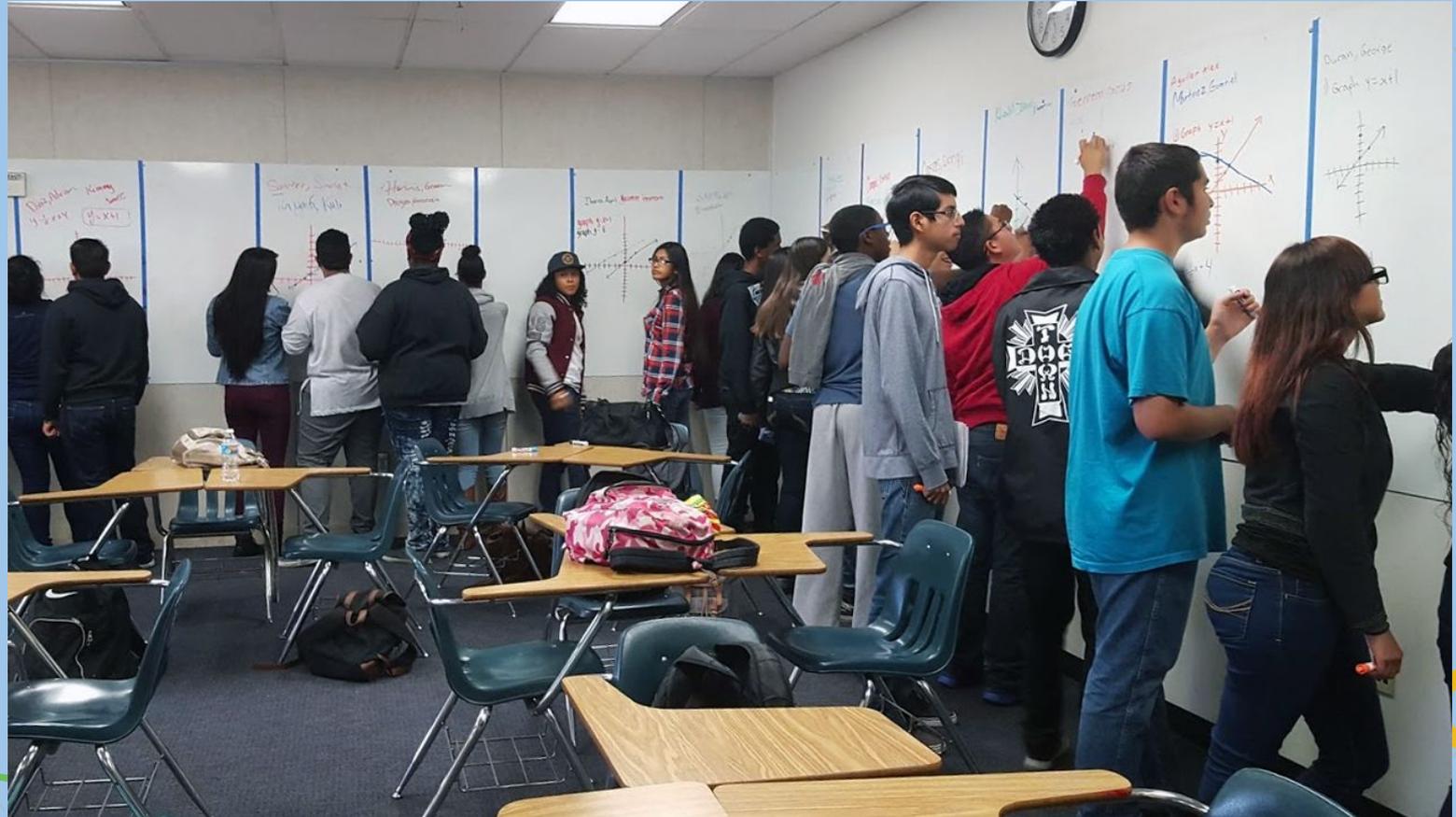


Vertical Spaces

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Random Groups and Vertical Spaces

Student Comments

I like random groups, it gives opportunity to have a problem explained from different perspectives.

I like the chance to work with different people everyday and this way, I also solve problems on the vertical surfaces in various ways because I usually stick to the easiest method for myself when working alone.

I like random groups i get put with my friends or have a chance to meet new people and I think I work better when I work with different people sometimes.

I really like the vertical surfaces, it gives a big work surface which helps the entire group see what's going on.

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Vertical Surfaces PASS THE PEN!

Pass the pen every so often.

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Vertical Surfaces Short Problems:

- Short Questions
- Each Person has the pen for the whole problem.
 - Keep the pace high

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I LEARNED THE HARD WAY

- Only give 1 pen per group
- Encourage students to take notes or a picture after finished or during the problem.
- ALLOW and ENCOURAGE looking at other groups work (this is not cheating)

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Say 21 and WIN

partner

You and your partner are trying to count by ones up to twenty-one.

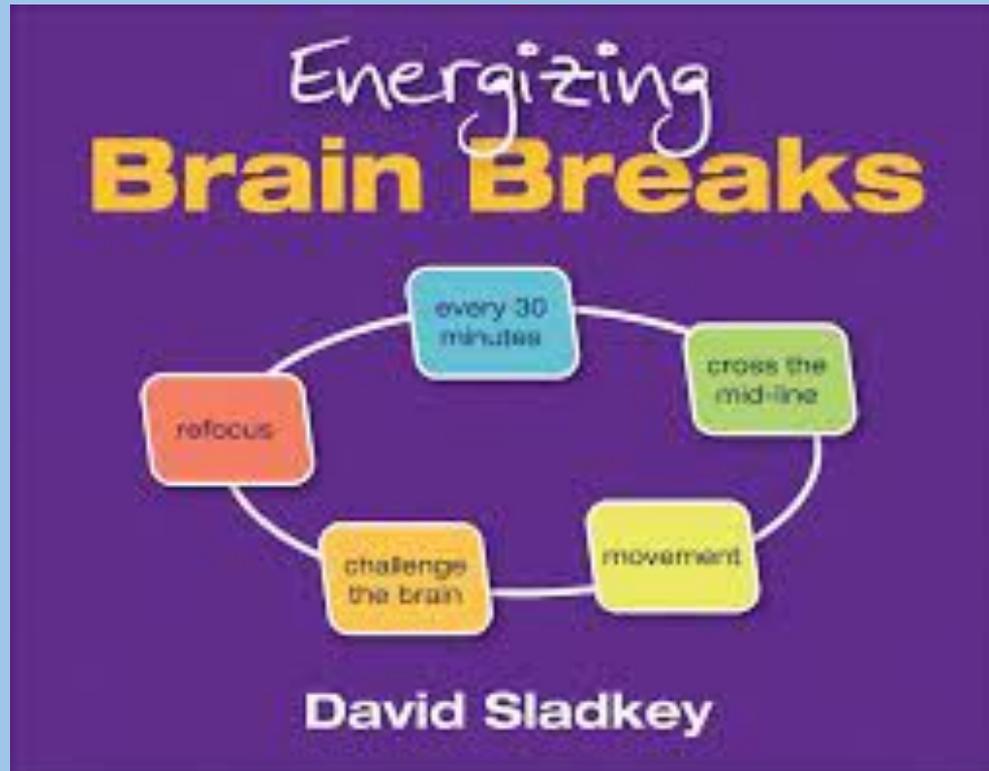
The first person to say “21” will win.

1. Stand up and find a partner. Decide who is A and who is B.
2. The goal is to be the first person to say the number 21.
3. You will alternately say consecutive numbers starting at “1” until someone says “21”. However, at your turn you have your choice of saying only one number or two numbers at a time. (For example, if person A just finished their turn and said “7”, then person B could either say just “8” or “8” then “9”).
4. Person A will start counting at “1.”

If you finish one game, continue with another until the brain break is over.

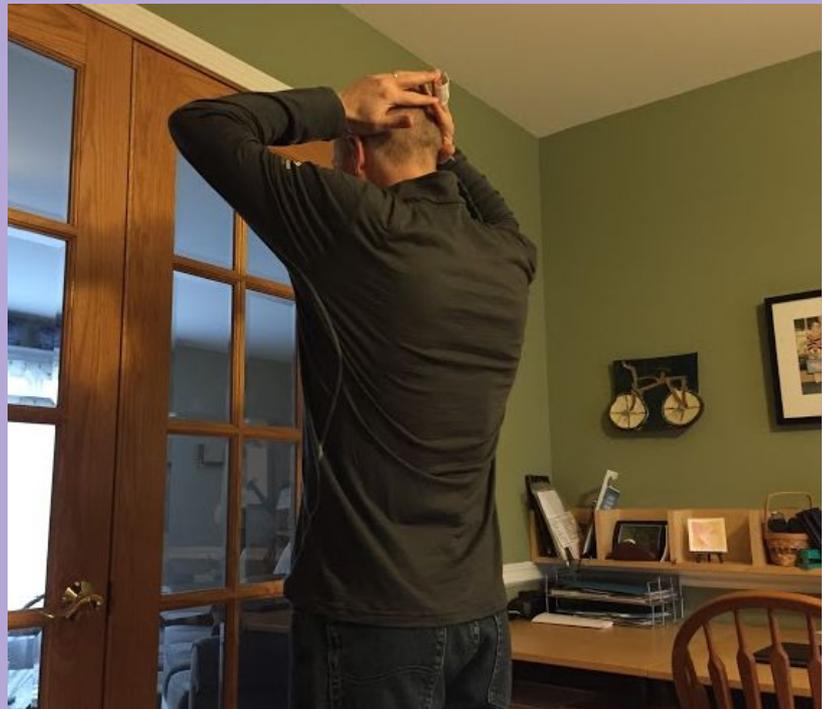
Idea from Sue McKay

Energizing Brain Breaks Google Slides Link



MOVE
AND
LEARN

Giving Away Books HEADS or TAILS

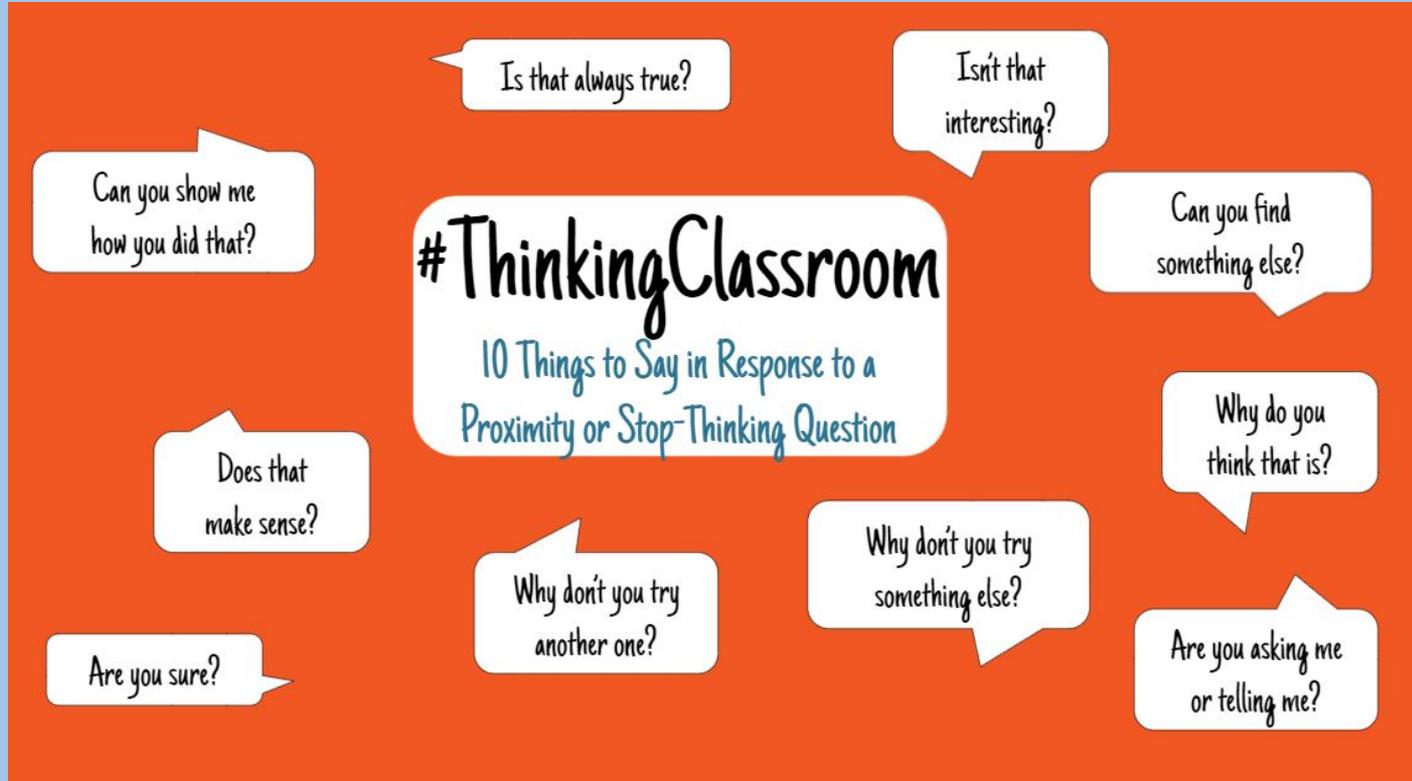


Practice #5 How We Answer Questions

Who is answering the questions?

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Cool Blog: Wheeler's Thoughts on Teaching



<https://mslwheeler.wordpress.com/tag/thinking-classroom/>

Replies to Questions

1. Isn't that interesting.
2. Can you find something else?
3. Can you show me how you did that?
4. Is that always true?
5. Why do you think that is?

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Replies to Questions

6. Are you sure?
7. Does that make sense?
8. Why don't you try something else?
9. Why don't you try another one?
10. Are you asking me or telling me?

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Some of my answers to Questions

- A. Did you ask your teammates (in your group)?
- B. How did the other groups deal with that?
- C. Did you check with technology?
- D. What resources could you use?

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Watch for turning a
Rich Task into a
Mimicking Task

Non-routine task: Cash or Gas

Congratulations! You have just won the state lottery, and now you must choose your prize—either \$250,000 in cash or free gas for life.

1. Calculate which prize would be likely to have the greatest monetary value for you. Support your answer mathematically. Discuss your reasoning and any assumptions that you make.
2. Show in detail how changing one or more of your assumptions in question 1 could change the prize that is best for you to pick. Include specific calculations to support your answer.

Procedural Task: Cash or Gas

Congratulations! You have just won the state lottery, and now you must choose your prize—either \$250,000 in cash or free gas for life.

1. Subtract your age from 76.
2. How much do you spend on gas in a week? In a year? (Hint: multiply by 52)
3. Multiply the total amount you spend on gas in a year by your answer in number 1.

Too much scaffolding!!!

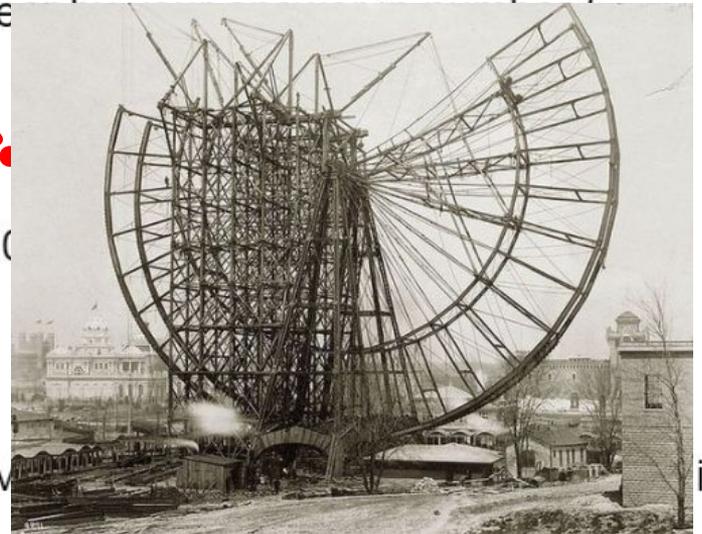
4. Which is more, your answer in number 3 or \$250,000?

5. Change your age to 20. Subtract this from 76.

6. Multiply the total amount you spend on gas in a year

7. Which is more, your answer in number 6 or \$250,0

8. Double the amount you spend on gas in a year. M
number 1.



Too much scaffolding!!!!

9. Which is more, your answer in number 8 or \$250,000?

10. Double the amount you spend on gas in a year. Multiply this number by your answer in number 5.

Extra Credit: Bring in a box of tissues

Too much scaffolding!!!!

Practice #4 How We Arrange the Furniture

Where does the teacher stand?

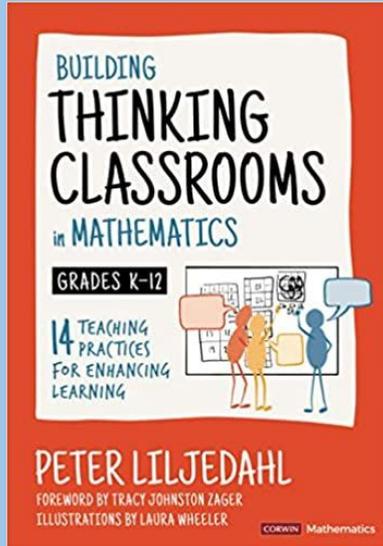
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Defront the Class

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Thinking Classrooms



Peter Liljedahl

<https://www.peterliljedahl.com/>

Summative Changes (typical timetable)

Day 1 One day of summative review (I used to have two days)

Day 2 Give the summative

Day 3 Pass back highlighted mistakes and give time for corrections

Day 4 Retake (extention for those above 80%)

Give your thoughts on this?

As a teacher you can divide 100% of class time between two categories:

-teacher talking/instructing

-teacher listening/providing feedback

What's the ideal breakdown?

#%,#%

“If I want students to learn how to communicate mathematically, I need to **ask them to communicate** .”

-Dan Meyer



[Evaluation Link](#)

The background is a light blue color with a large, faint dashed circle centered on the page. Scattered around the perimeter of this circle are various smaller circles in different colors: teal, yellow, green, orange, and pink. Some of these circles are solid, while others are hollow or have dashed outlines.

Thanks So Much

Please say hello on twitter
@dsladkey

Reflections of a High School Math Teacher

<http://teachhighschoolmath.blogspot.com/2021/12/the-magic-of-students-doing-challenging.html>

Access to many of the
presentations today!

<https://www.gvsu.edu/mathinaction/files2022>