

MAKING MISTAKES INTENTIONAL.

Analyzing the Nature of Student Understanding with Low-Entry, High-Ceiling Problems

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<http://msmaths.weebly.com/NCTM18.html>

- Math induces anxiety
- Performance culture - answers
- Learning culture - process
- Listening to students



If a euro is worth \$1.50, five euros is worth what?

A: Thirty quarters

B: Fifty dimes

C: Seventy nickels

D: Ninety pennies

Math-associated anxiety

25% of 4-year US college students

80% of community college students

Nearly 50% of first and second graders



Study of 2nd and 3rd graders

Group of typical learners

- Not generally anxious
- Average working memory
- Average intelligence
- Average reading ability



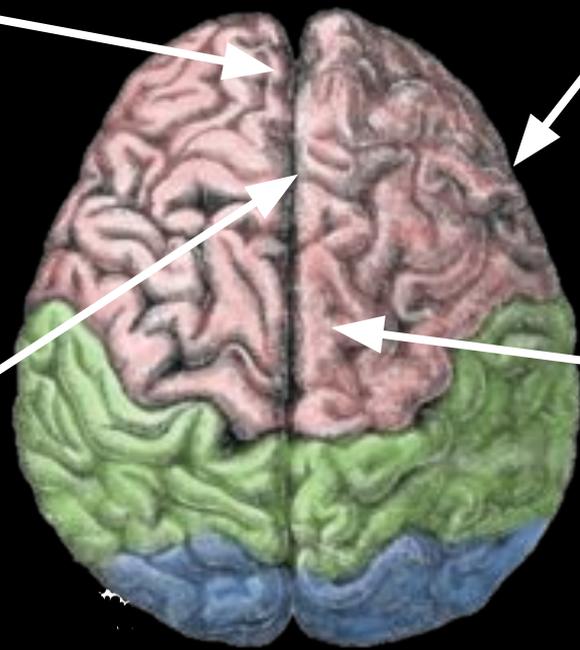
Math anxiety and the brain

Reduced activity
in the prefrontal cortex

WM, attention, and
number reasoning

Heightened activity in
the
hippocampus

Forms new memories



Heightened activity
in the right amygdala

Associated with fear

Stronger connection
between amygdala and
prefrontal cortex

Regulates
negative emotions

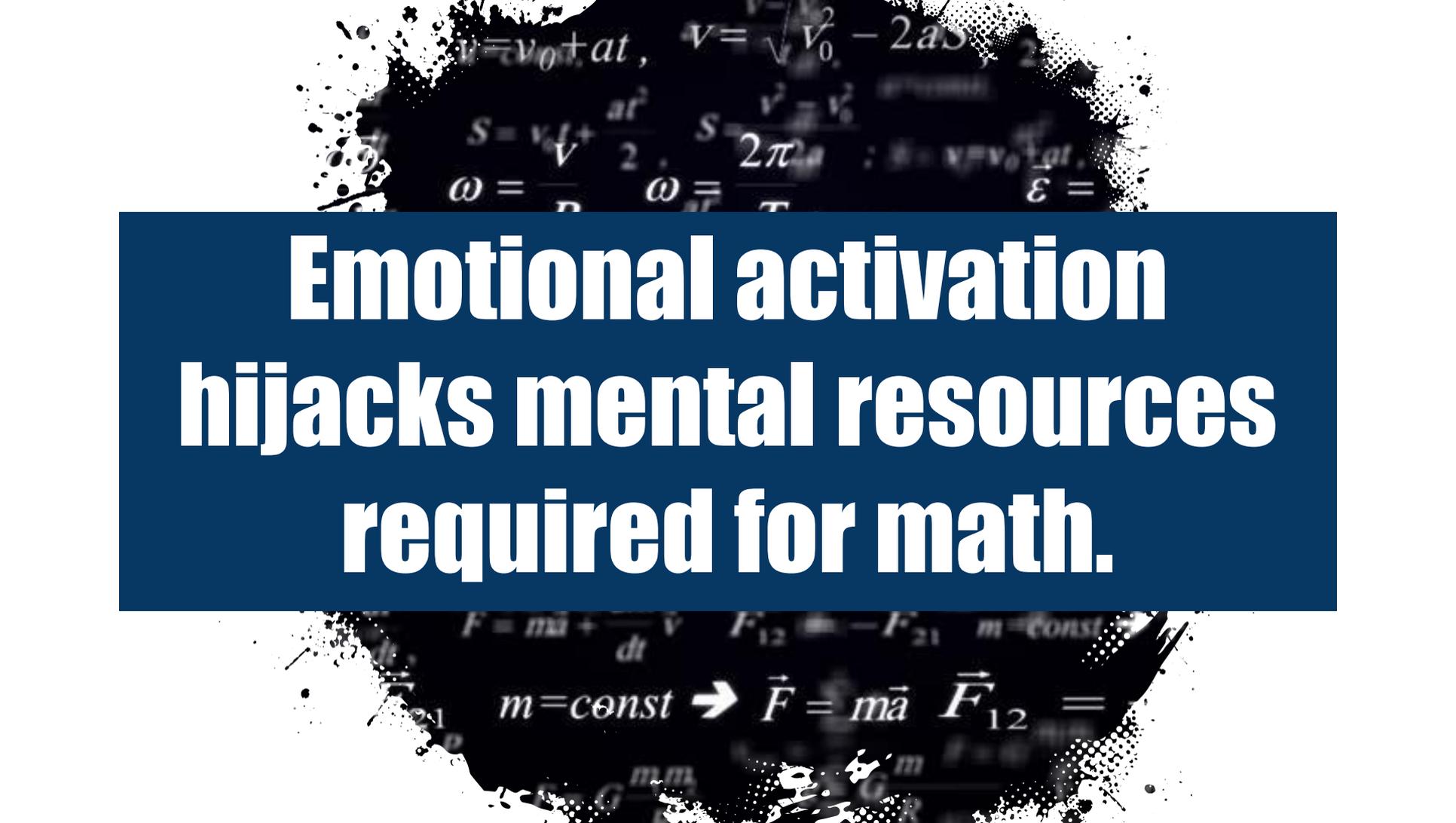
Reduced working memory

Reduced attention

Reduced reasoning ability

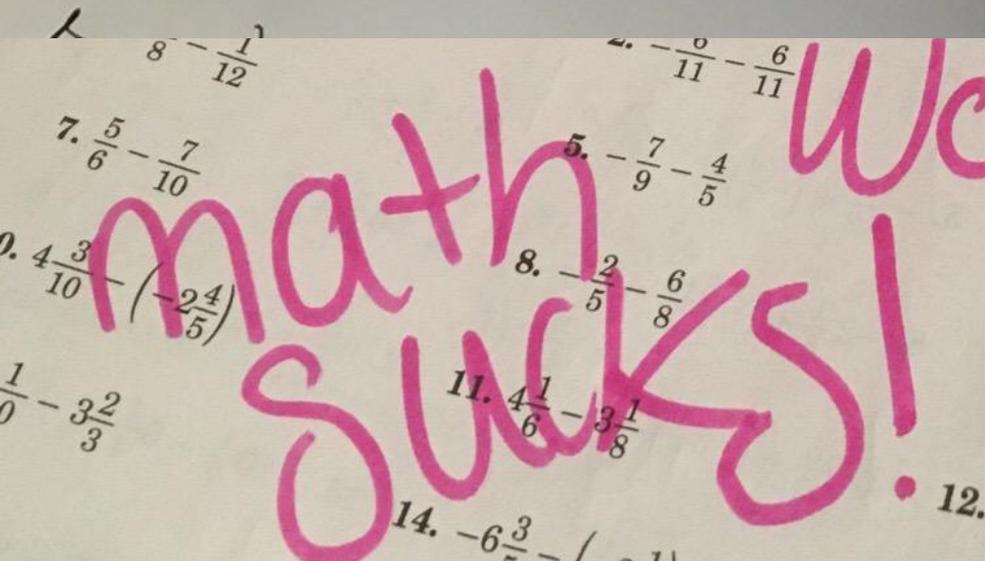
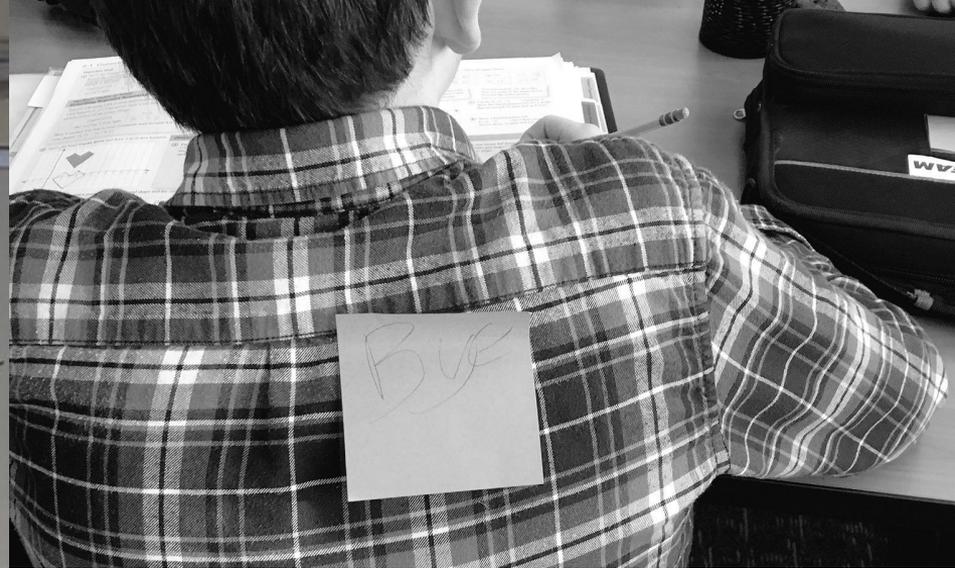
Heightened negative emotions (fear!)



The background features a dark, textured surface with various mathematical formulas in white. At the top, there are kinematic equations: $v = v_0 + at$, $v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2as}$, $S = v_0t + \frac{at^2}{2}$, $S = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2a}$, $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$, and $\varepsilon = \frac{dv}{dt}$. At the bottom, there are Newton's laws: $F = ma + \frac{dv}{dt}$, $F_{12} = -F_{21}$, $m = \text{const}$, and $m = \text{const} \rightarrow \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$. A pen nib is visible on the right side, pointing towards the bottom right. The central text is overlaid on a dark blue rectangular background.

**Emotional activation
hijacks mental resources
required for math.**

singing to ban all educational material and play kahoot



1.1 Walking Marathons

Ms. Chang's class decides to participate in a walkathon. Each participant must find sponsors to pledge a certain amount of money for each kilometer the participant walks. Leanne suggests that they determine their walking rates in meters per second so they can make predictions.

Do you know what your walking rate is?

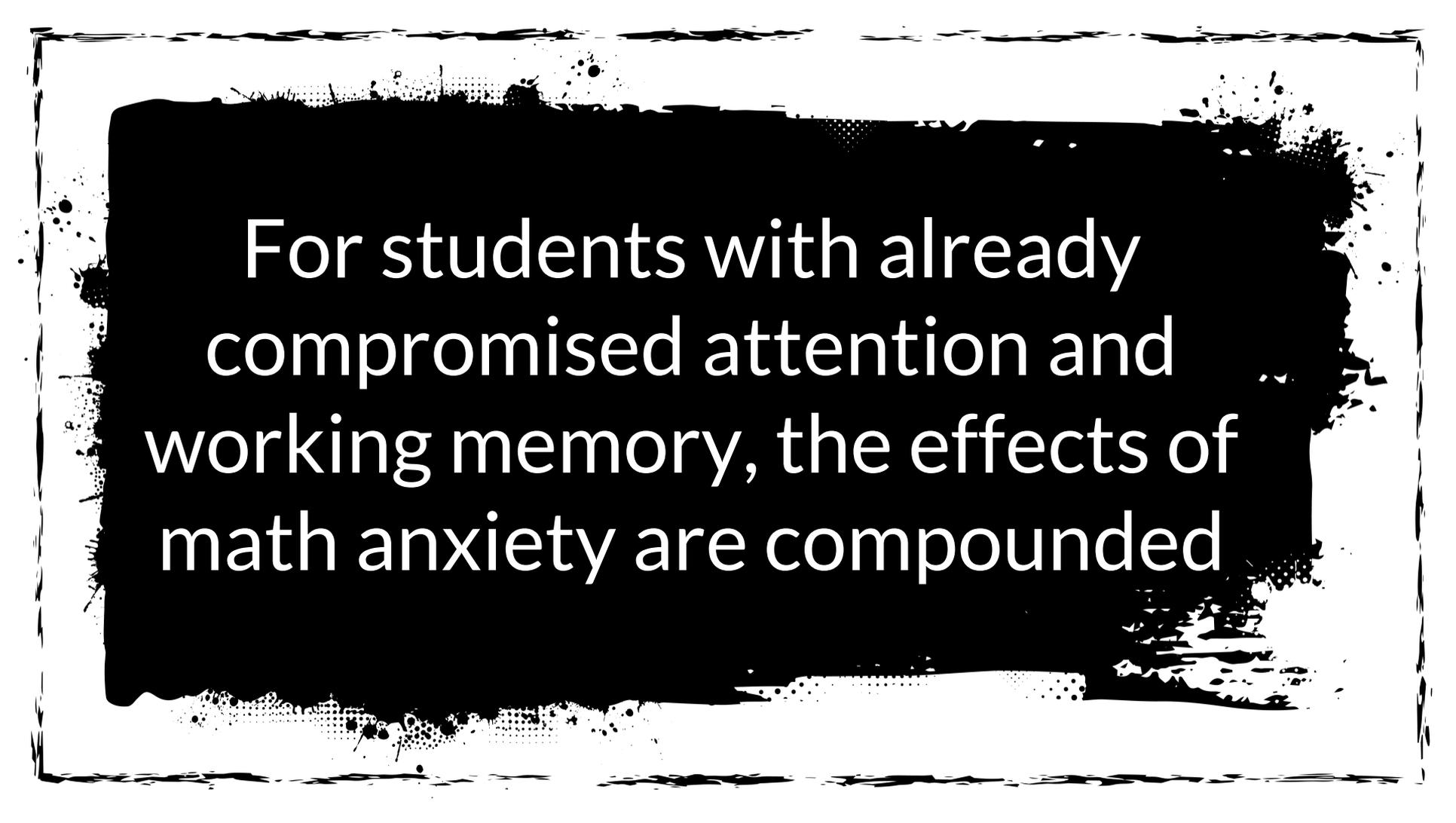
omg fly?! srslly?!



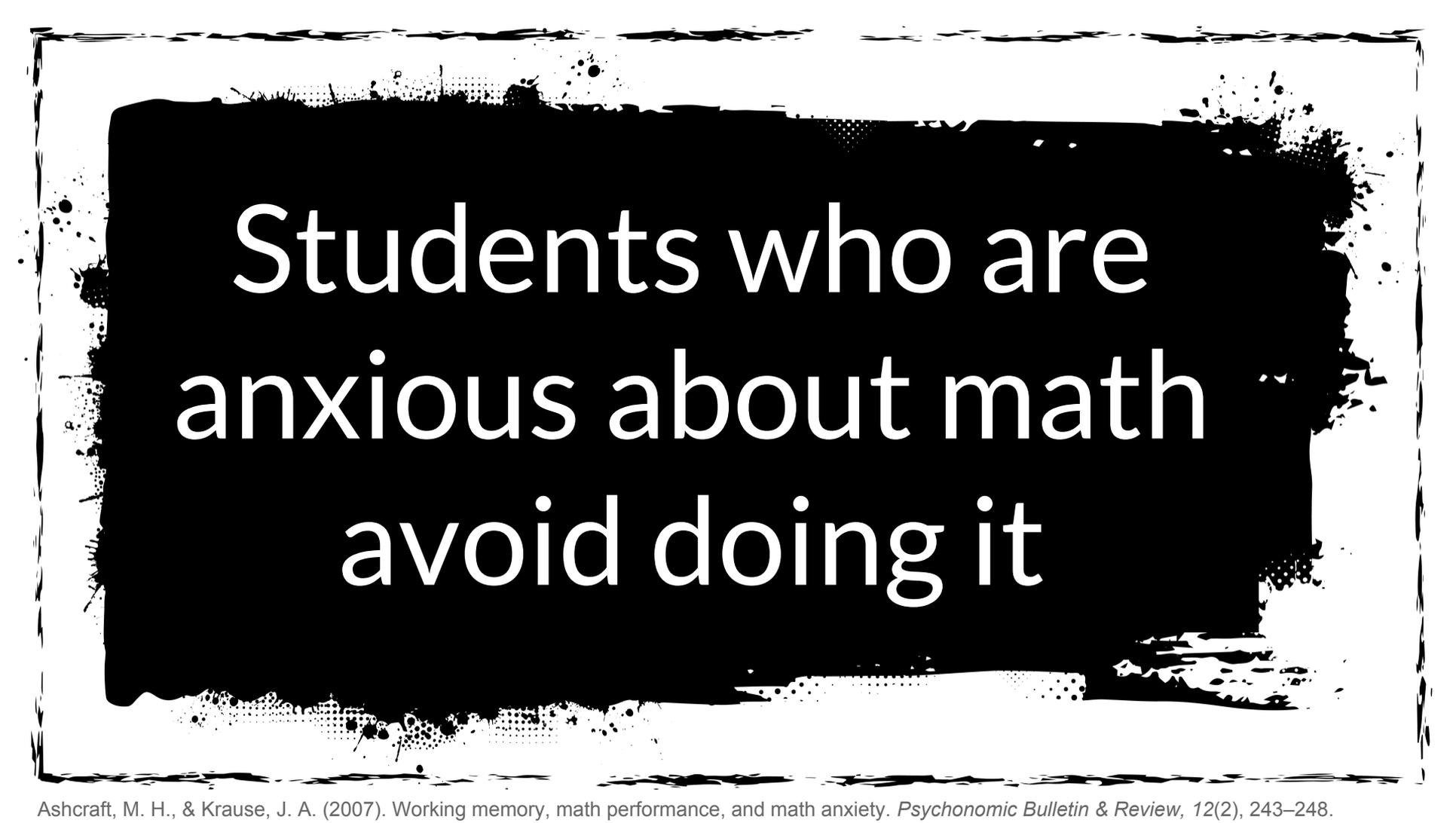
→ ok? never heard of that!



Working memory processing is critical to both arithmetic and math problem solving

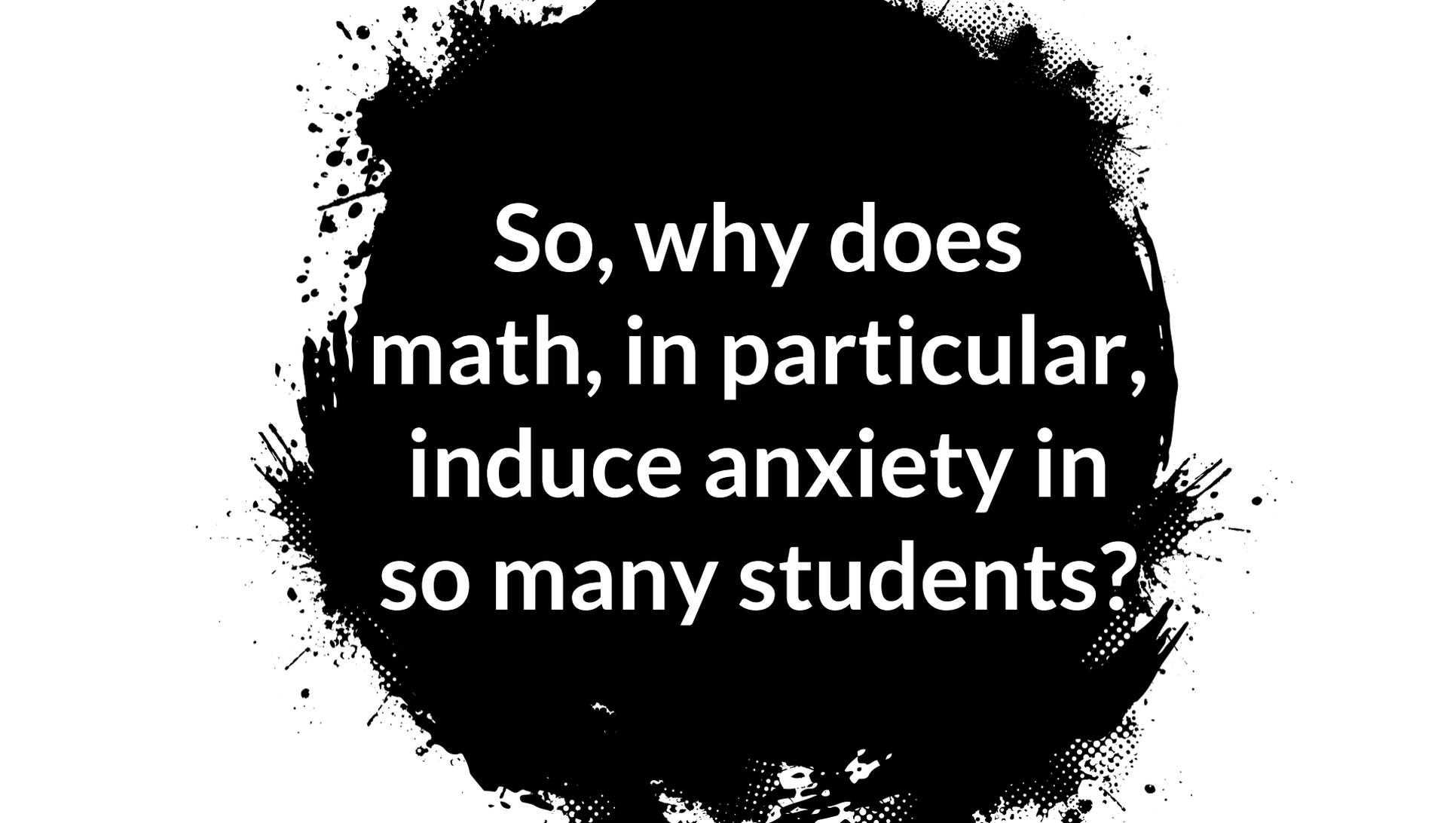


For students with already
compromised attention and
working memory, the effects of
math anxiety are compounded

A blackboard with white text and a white border. The text is centered and reads: "Students who are anxious about math avoid doing it".

Students who are
anxious about math
avoid doing it

**“The math performance-anxiety relationship is bidirectional. That is, poor performance can lead to anxiety, and anxiety can lead to poor performance, thus creating a vicious circle.”
- David Ludden**

A large, irregular black ink splatter or blotch is centered on a white background. The splatter has a rough, textured edge with many small black dots and streaks radiating outwards. Inside the black area, the text is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

**So, why does
math, in particular,
induce anxiety in
so many students?**

So, why do we

hear about math, in particular,

in anxiety in

many students?

We don't hear about art anxiety, or science anxiety



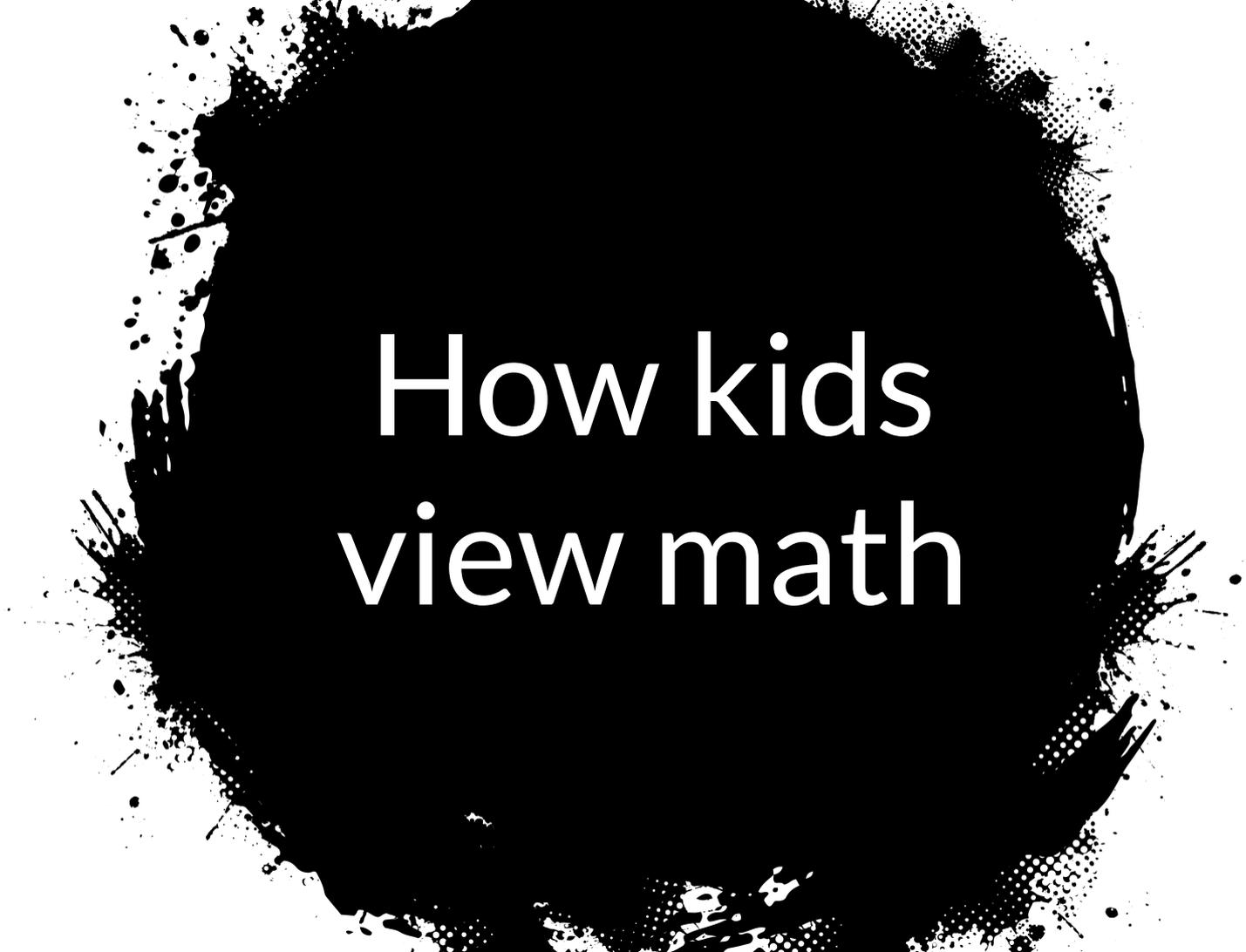
If a euro is worth \$1.50, five euros is worth what?

Factors

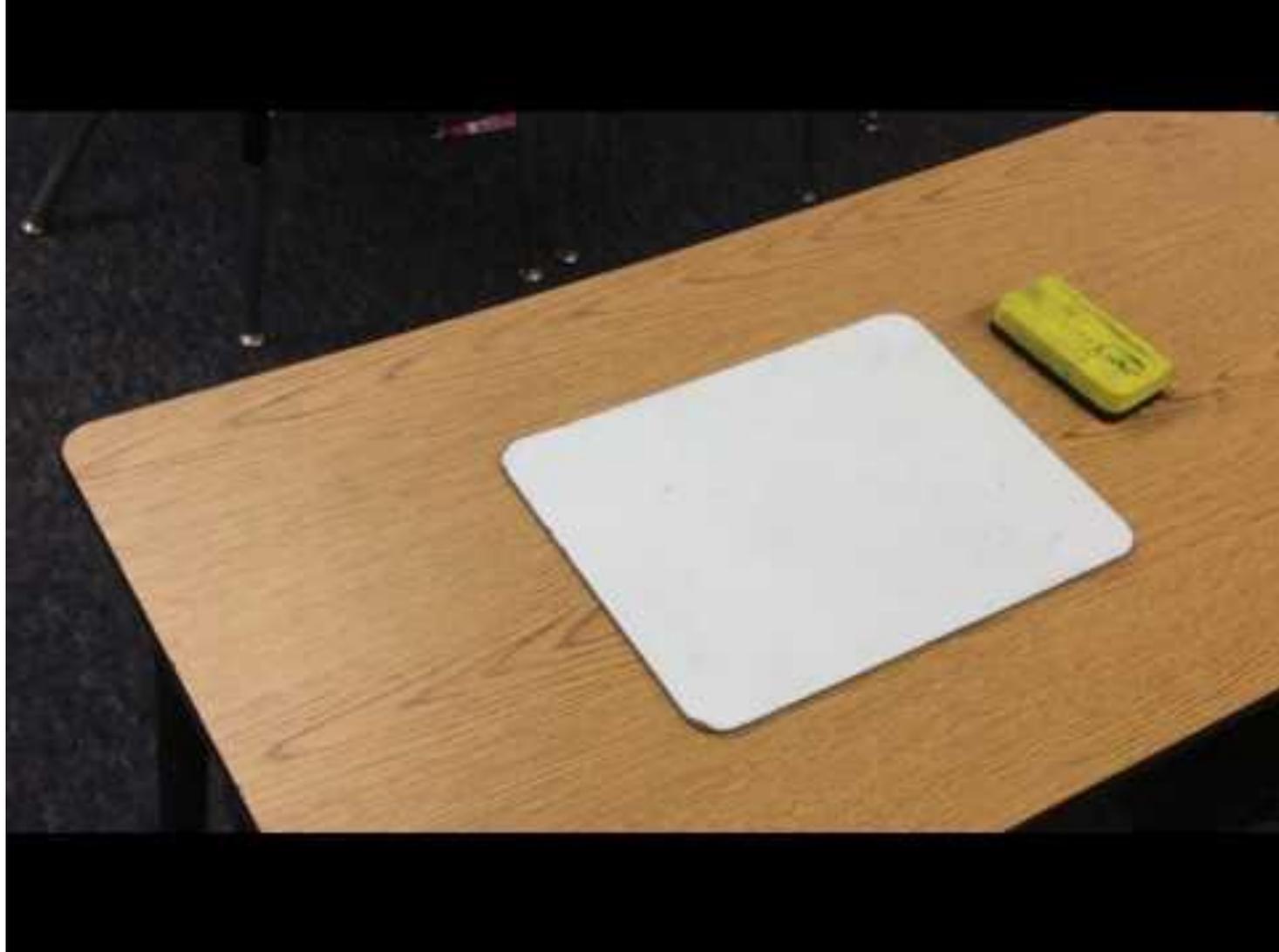
Environmental (classroom experiences)

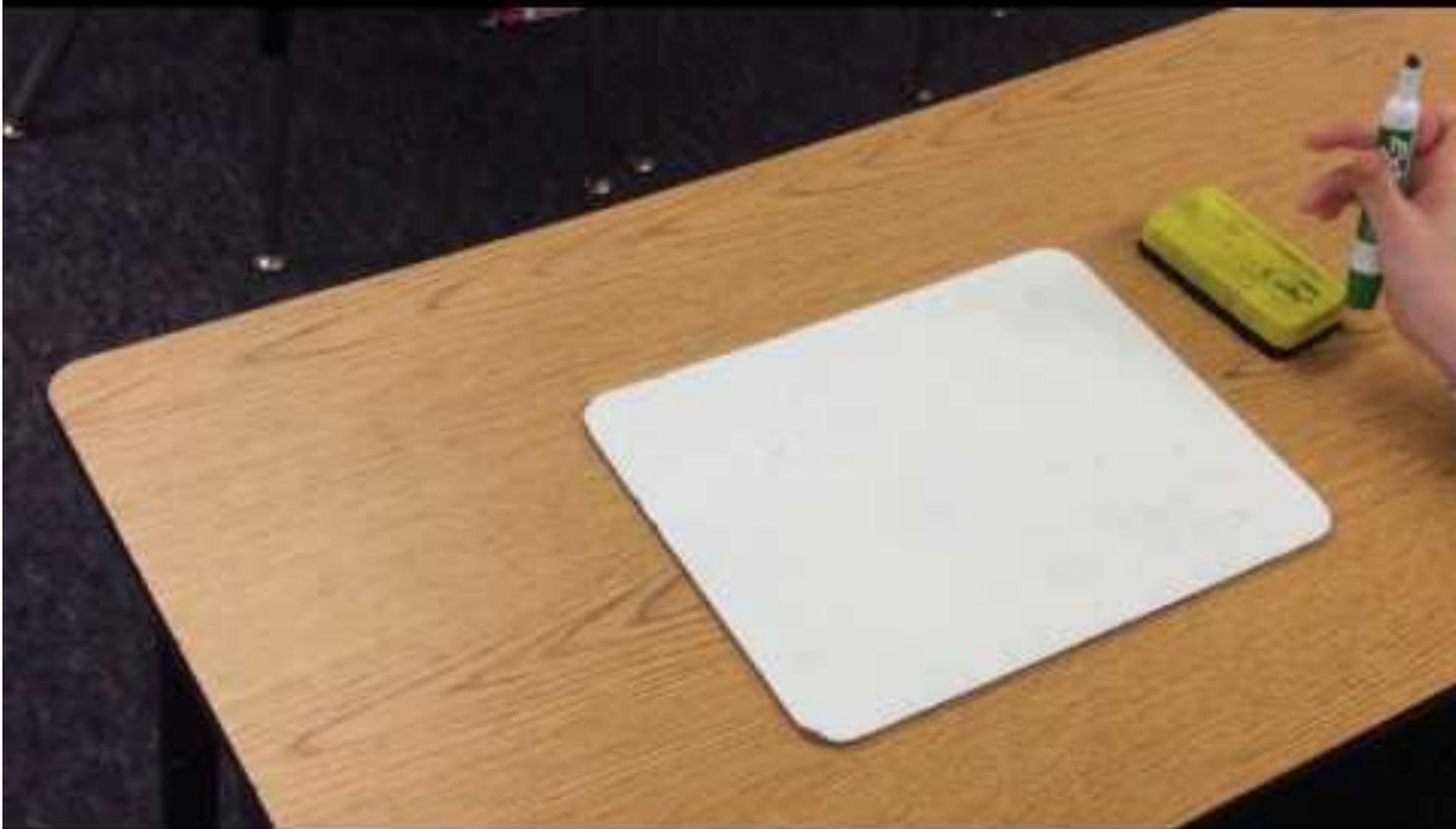
Personal (confidence, self-esteem)

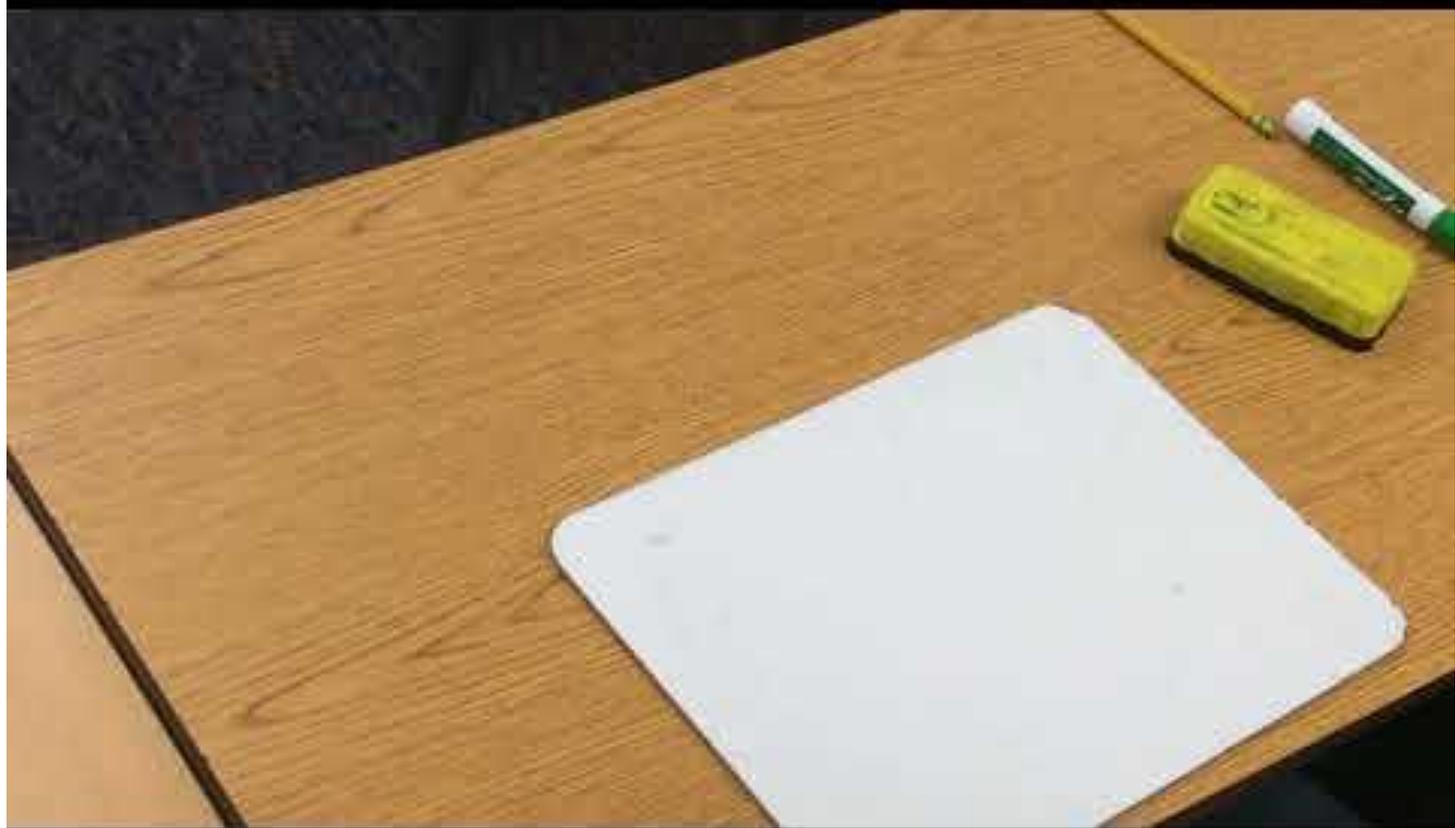
Cognitive (working memory, number sense)

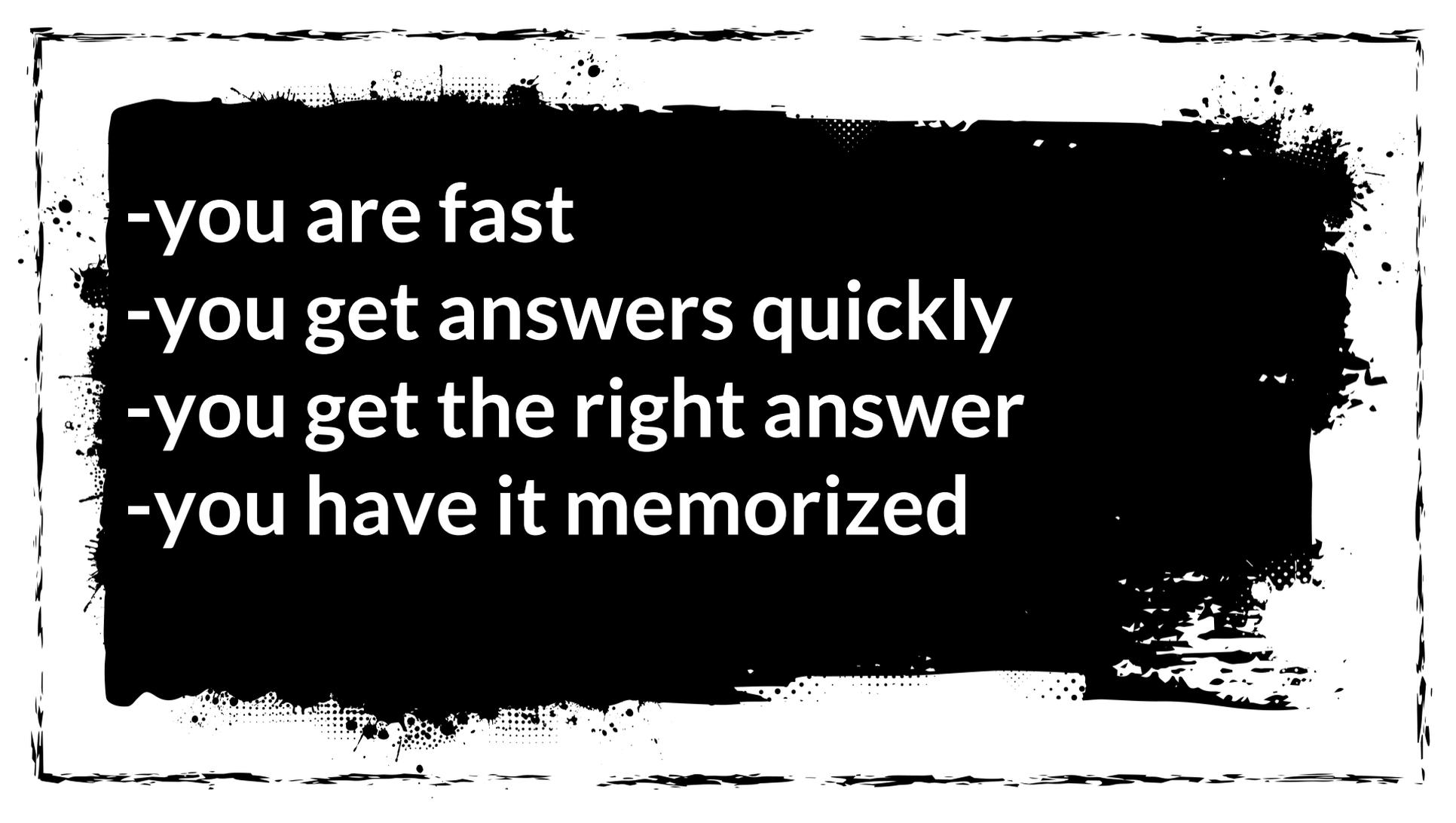


How kids view math







- 
- you are fast**
 - you get answers quickly**
 - you get the right answer**
 - you have it memorized**

Performance Culture

“Most students asked what they think their role is in math classrooms say it is to answer questions correctly.”

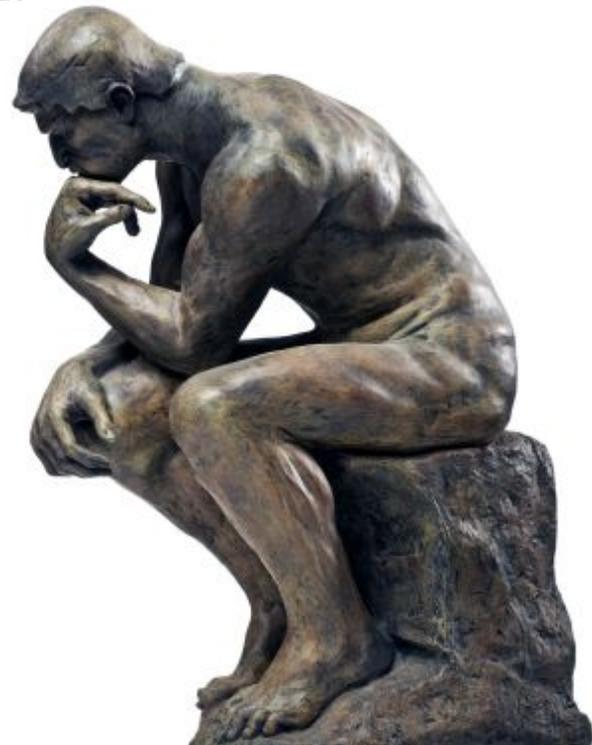
-Jo Boaler

What do we value?



**HUMAN
CALCULATOR**

OR



What types of experiences ought we provide to students who struggle with math?

Give them more opportunities to build intuition and understanding?



OR



Compensation strategies (memorization, usually) that bypass understanding?

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

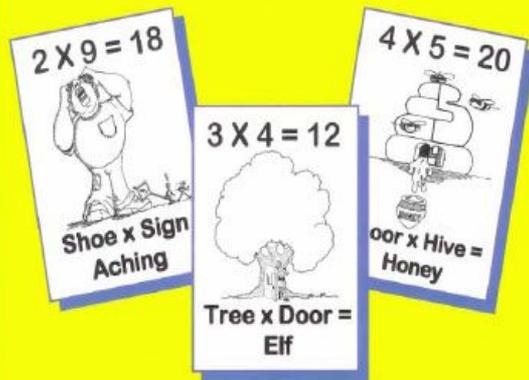


**Tree x Surfin' =
Denty Sun**

MEMORIZE IN MINUTES:

The Times Tables

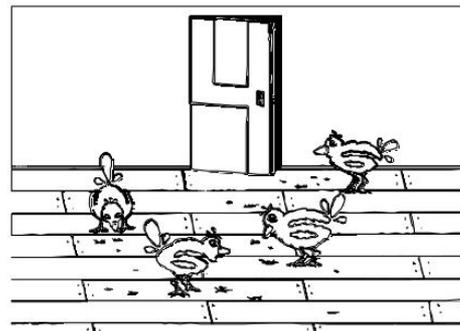
The *FASTEST* and *EASIEST* way to teach the *TIMES TABLES*



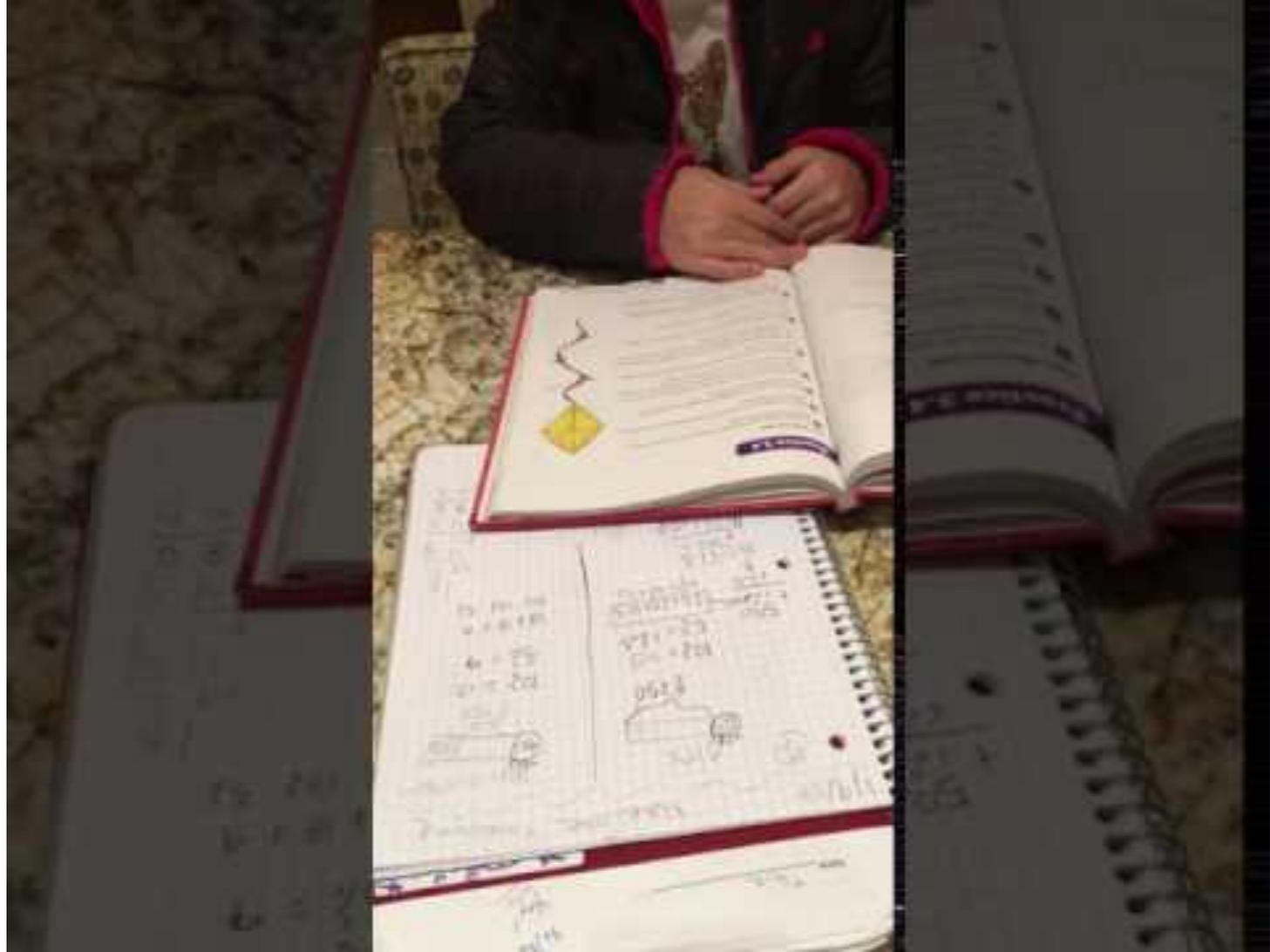
STUDENT MANUAL

Alan Walker

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$



**Door x Chick =
Denty Floor**





More, h

For

But oh, what a sticky floor!

Let me in I'm thirsty

32

No! I have no water. I'm thirsty too!

MEMORIZE IN THE FASTEST AND EASIEST WAY

2 x 9 = 18
Shoe x Sign
Aching

3 x 4 = 12
Tree x Door = Elf

oor x five = Honey

TEACHING MANUAL
Alan Walker

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Illustrator: Alan Walker
Publisher: Alan Walker
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Learning Culture

“When students think they’re in class to learn – to explore ideas and think freely – they understand more and achieve at higher levels than when they think the point is to get questions right.”

-Jo Boaler

Emphasizing process

“With less of an emphasis on right or wrong and more of an emphasis on process, teachers can help alleviate students' anxiety about math.”

Furner, Joseph M., Berman, Barbara T., "Math anxiety: Overcoming a major obstacle to the improvement of student math performance", *Childhood Education*, Spring 2003

Valuing Mistakes



Being “mistake friendly” has been shown to have a greater positive impact on student effort than both classroom and personal achievement goals.

Steuer, G., Rosentritt-Brunn, G., & Dresel, M. (2013). Dealing with errors in mathematics classrooms: Structure and relevance of perceived error climate. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 38(3), 196-210.

- you are **curious**
- you **take risks** quickly
- you **figure it out** by persevering
- you **justify** your **thinking**
- you **understand**



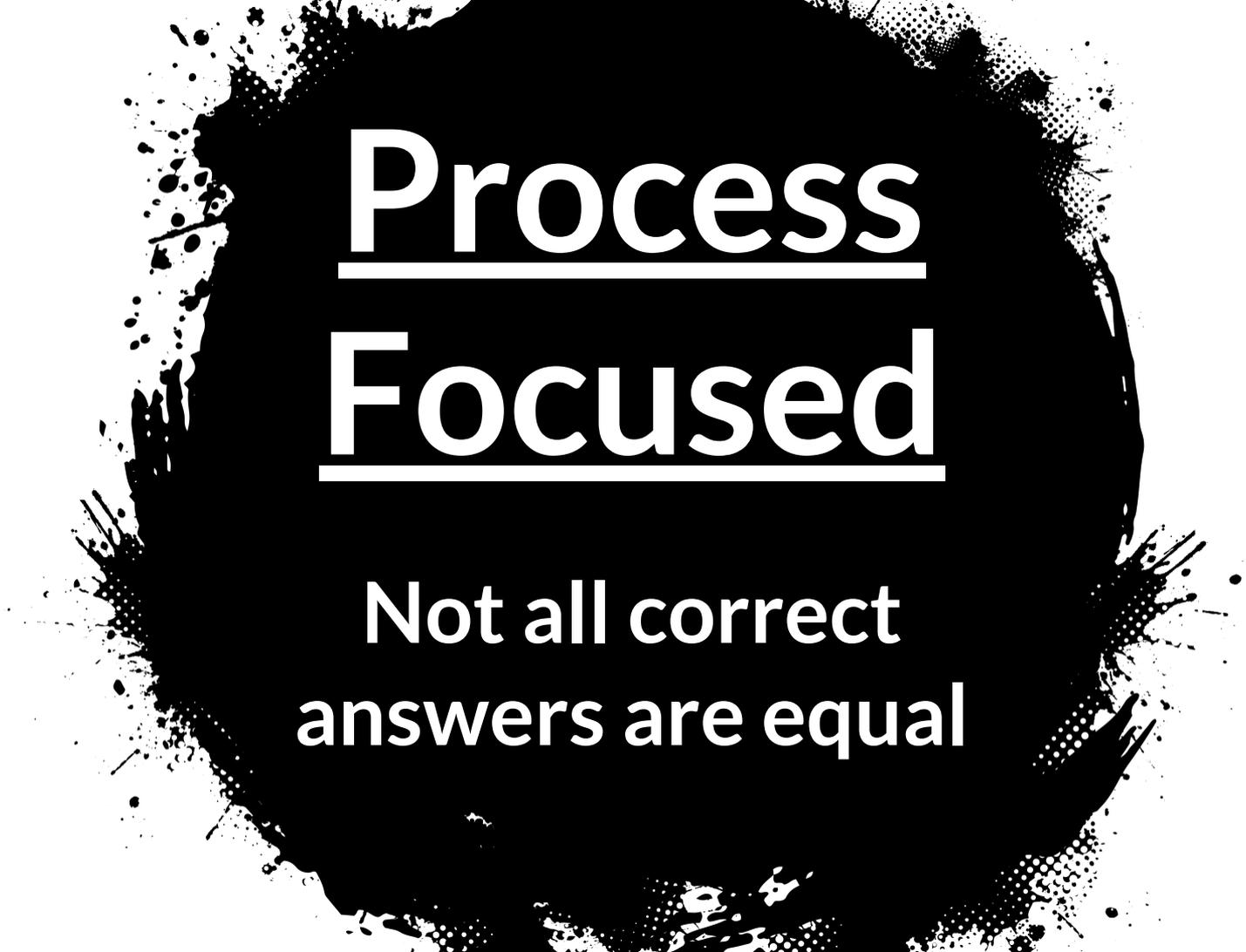
If a euro is worth \$1.50, five euros is worth what?

A: Thirty quarters

B: Fifty dimes

C: Seventy nickels

D: Ninety pennies



Process

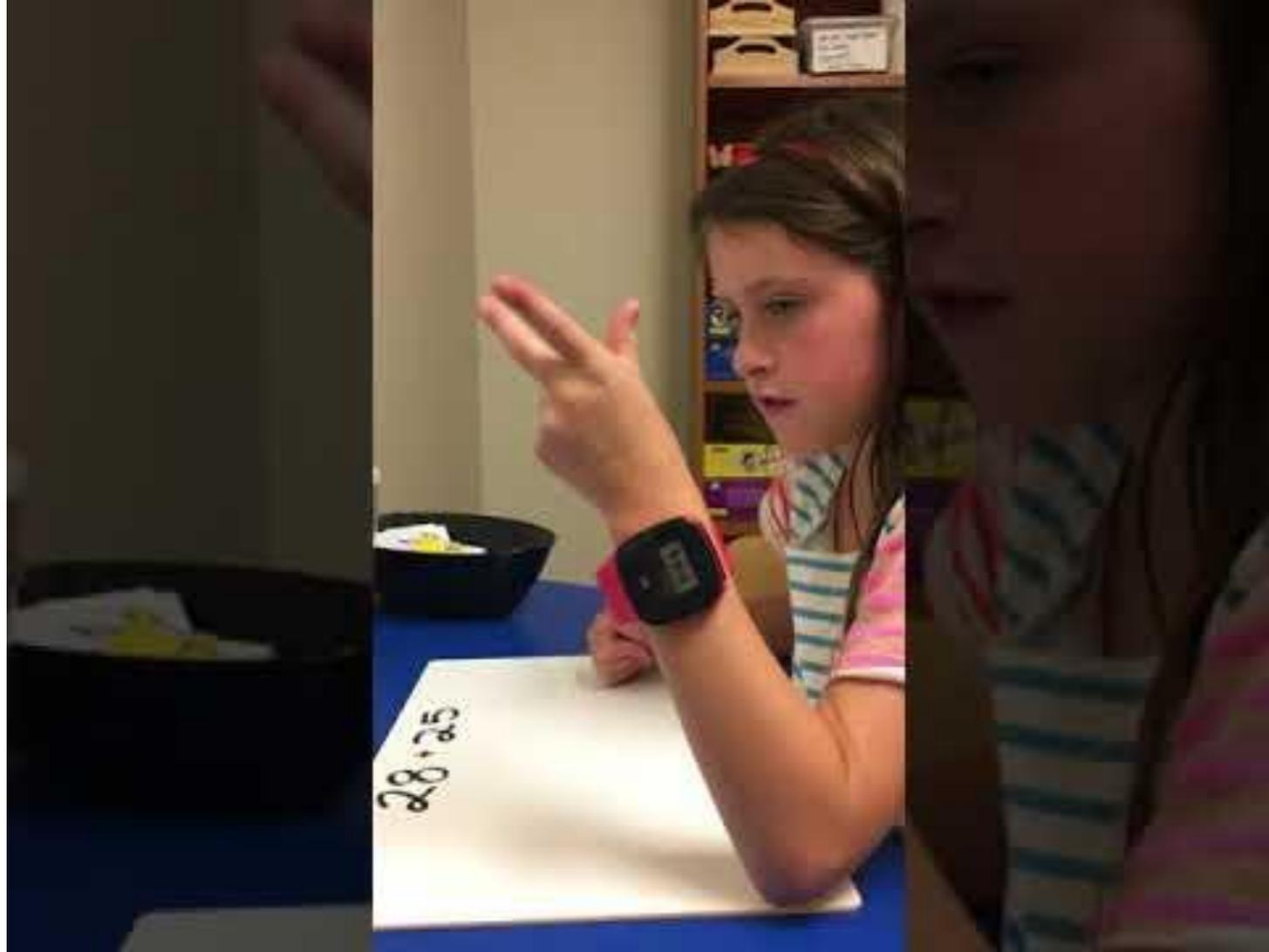
Focused

Not all correct
answers are equal



$28 + 25$

Grade 3



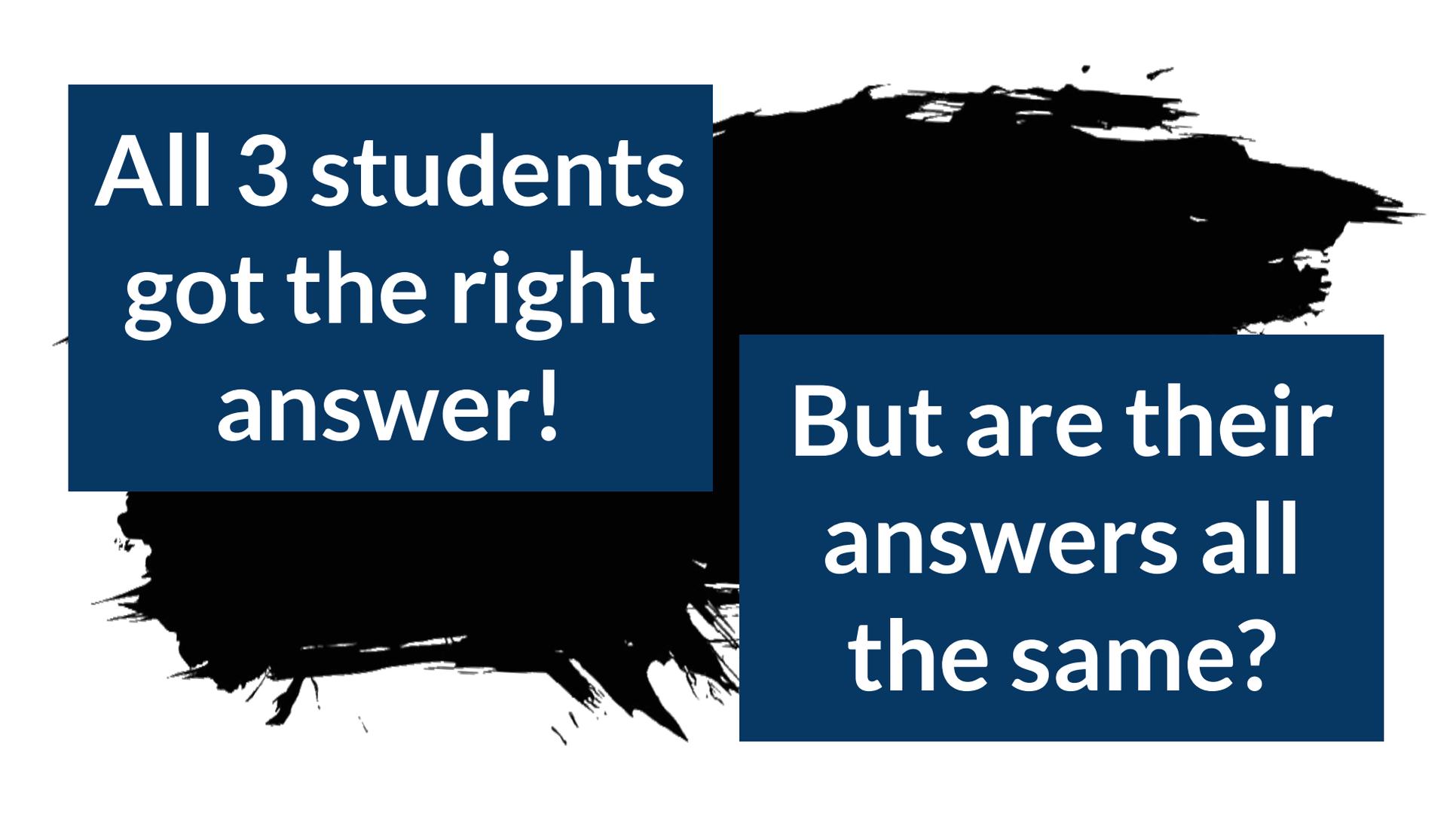
28×25

$$28 \times 25$$

$$20 + 20 = 40$$

100

$$28 + 25$$



All 3 students
got the right
answer!

But are their
answers all
the same?



Megan Schmidt

@Veganmathbeagle

Following

I feel like we demonize standardized tests as a necessary evil, but uphold our multiple choice finals like they are a great demonstration of learning.

5:53 AM - 21 Nov 2017

2 Retweets 6 Likes

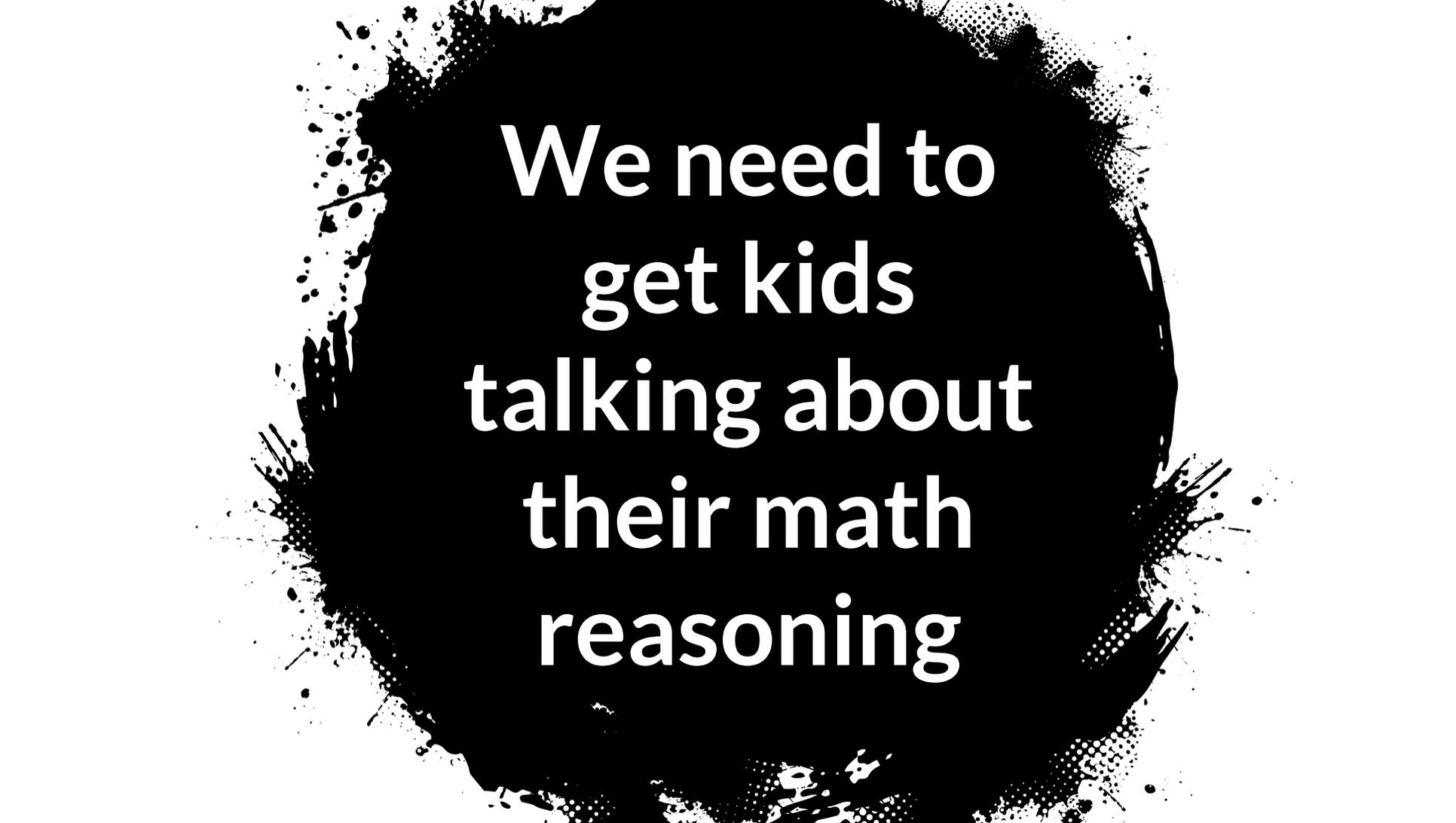


↻ 2



6



A large, irregular black ink splatter graphic is centered on a white background. The splatter has a rough, textured edge with many small black dots and streaks radiating outwards. Inside the black area, the text "We need to get kids talking about their math reasoning" is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font, arranged in five lines.

**We need to
get kids
talking about
their math
reasoning**

Solve and Graph the Inequalities

1) $9r - 78 \leq 3(6 + 5r)$
 $9r - 78 \leq 18 + 15r$
 $-6r - 96 \leq 18$
 $-6r \leq 114$
 $r \geq -19$

2) $3(6 - 5f) - 2f < 7f - 102$
 $18 - 15f - 2f < 7f - 102$
 $18 - 17f < 7f - 102$
 $120 < 24f$
 $5 < f$

3) $2d - 4 + 5d \geq -151$
 $7d - 4 \geq -151$
 $7d \geq -147$
 $d \geq -21$

4) $10s - 81 > 3(5 - 2s)$
 $10s - 81 > 15 - 6s$
 $16s - 96 > 15$
 $16s > 111$
 $s > 6.9375$

5) $-128 \leq 3x + 5x$
 $-128 \leq 8x$
 $-128 \leq 8x$
 $-16 \leq x$

6) $3(6 - 2g) > 9g - 137$
 $18 - 6g > 9g - 137$
 $155 > 15g$
 $10.33 > g$

7) $9v - 150 \geq 2(3 - 6v) - 5v$
 $9v - 150 \geq 6 - 12v - 5v$
 $9v - 150 \geq 6 - 17v$
 $26v - 156 \geq 6$
 $26v \geq 162$
 $v \geq 6.23$

8) $2(5 - 6y) > 9y - 137$
 $10 - 12y > 9y - 137$
 $147 > 21y$
 $7 > y$

9) $-176 \geq 5z - 11 + 6z$
 $-176 \geq 11z - 11$
 $-165 \geq 11z$
 $-15 \geq z$

10) $-5c - 11 + 3c \leq 33$
 $-2c - 11 \leq 33$
 $-2c \leq 44$
 $c \geq -22$

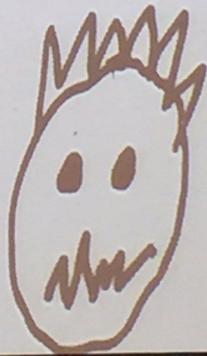
Handwritten notes for problem 9: $11z - 11$, $-165 \geq 11z$, $-15 \geq z$

Handwritten notes for problem 10: $-2c - 11 \leq 33$, $-2c \leq 44$, $c \geq -22$

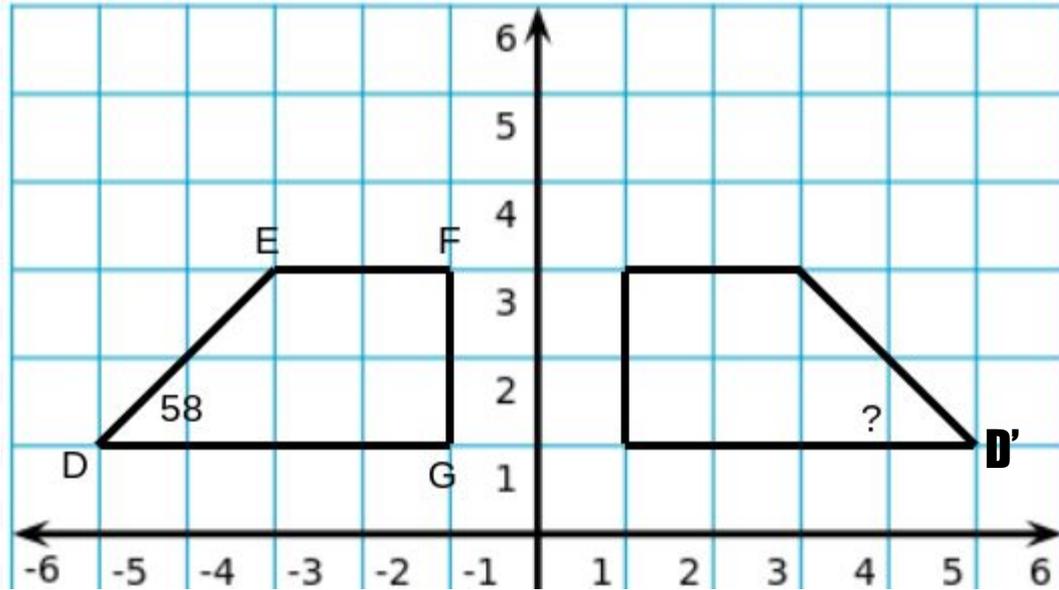


I DONT LIK9

WORK SH★T2!



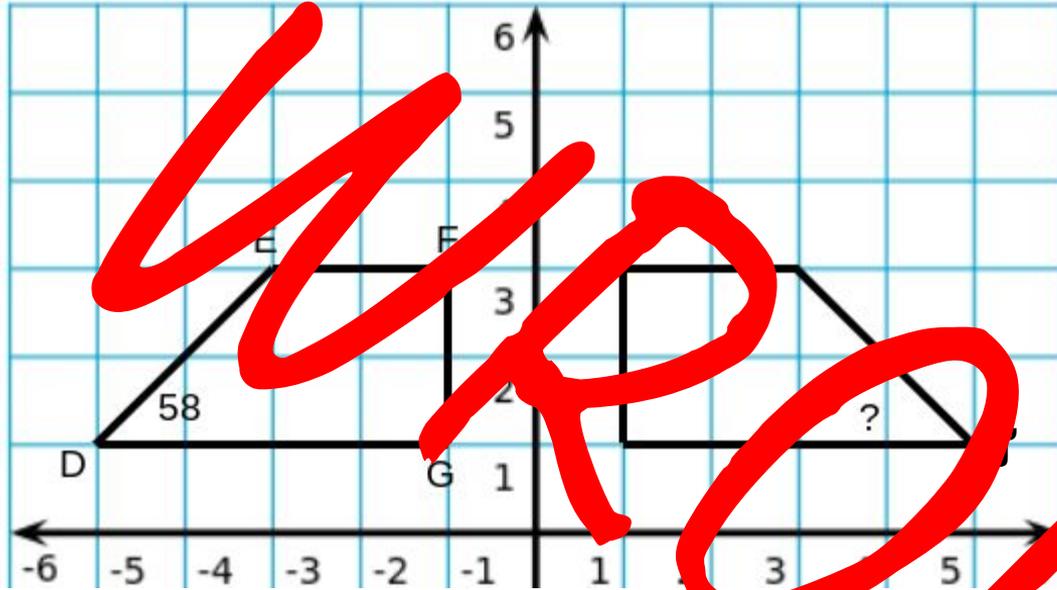
Shape DEFG is reflected over the y-axis what is the measure of D'?



Student answer: 45°



Shape DEFG is reflected over the y-axis what is the measure of D'?



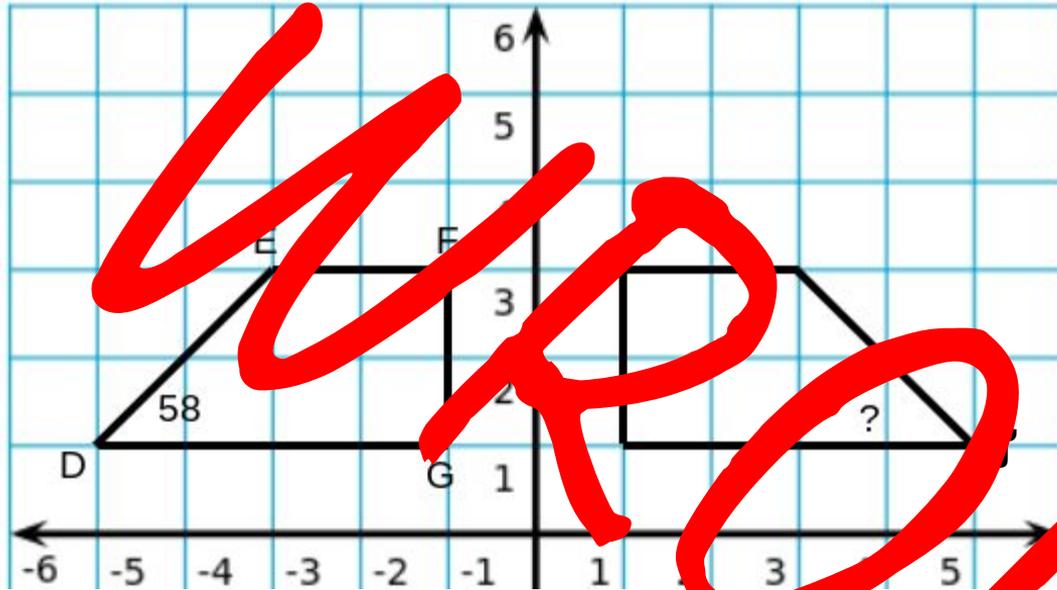
Student answer: 45°

MATH

CLASS

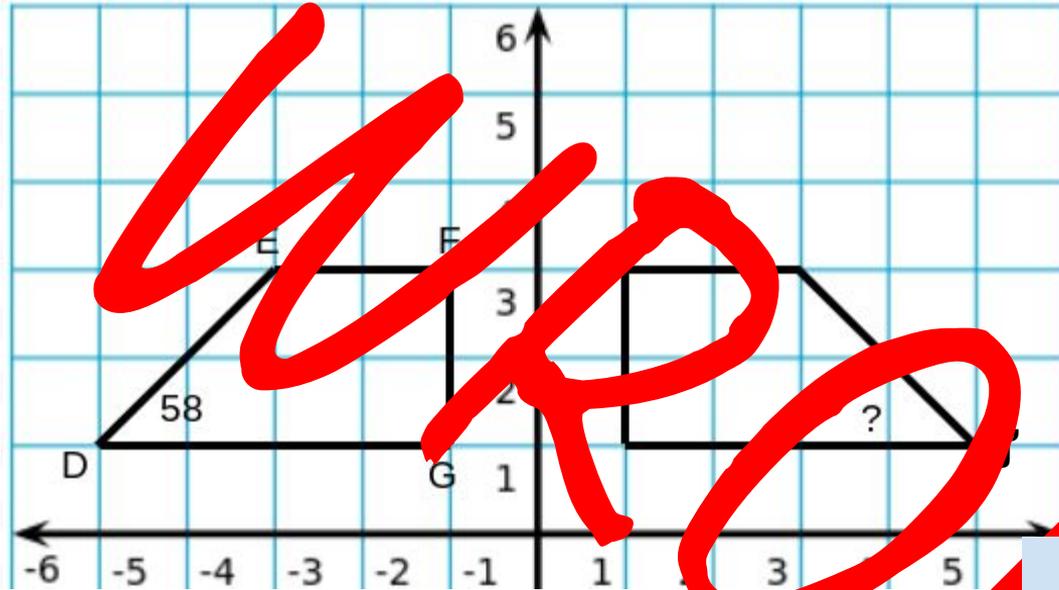
**Students see their
errors as an indication
of a lack of “smartness”**

Shape DEFG is reflected over the y-axis what is the measure of D'?



Student answer: 45°

Shape DEFG is reflected over the y-axis what is the measure of D'?



**What's
the
error?**

**What's the
thinking?**

Student answer: 45°

"I just don't have a

"I'm terrible at math."

"I can't remember how

The year for our math students should not

facts and procedures as skills isolated from meaning

THINKING

is the goal

"I wasn't taught how to do that."

"I'll never understand this"

There is not one best process to solve every problem

Story of a 5 hour trip on a plane

EXIT EXIT			
F			
E			
D			
01	02	03	
			C
			B
			A

How many people have to exit the plane before us?

Me

How many people have to exit the plane before us?

800!

That does not make sense. Look...

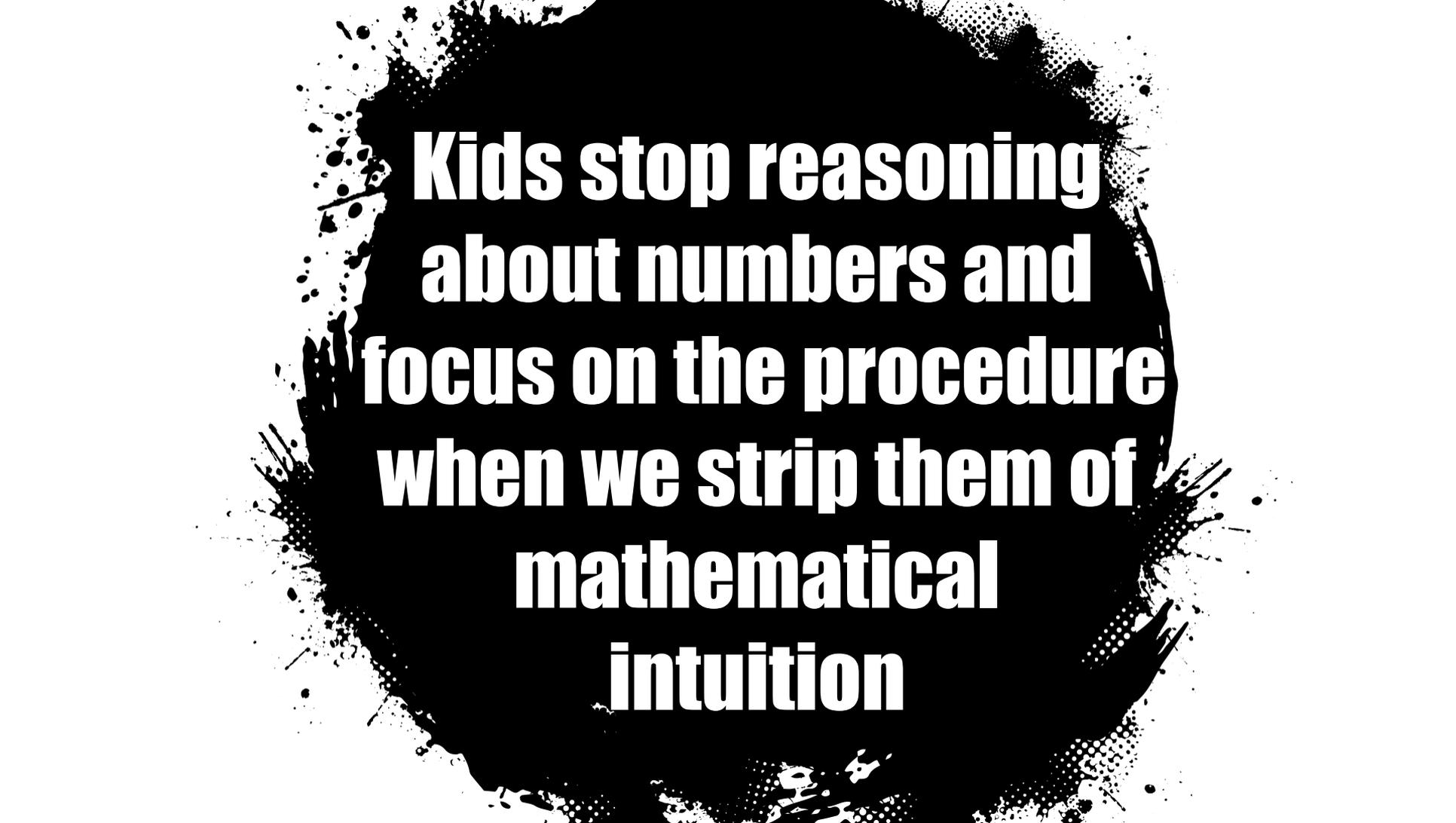
300?

Hun... do the math. We are in row 23, which means there are 22 rows in front of us. Each row has 6 people. So 6×22 ...

100!

6 times 22, 2 times 6 is 12, carry the one. Then 6 times 2 is 12 again but add one so... 132. How didn't you get that?

Oh.. I must have forgot.

A large, irregular black ink splatter graphic is centered on a white background. The splatter has a rough, textured edge with many small black dots and streaks radiating outwards. Inside the black area, the text is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, arranged in five lines.

**Kids stop reasoning
about numbers and
focus on the procedure
when we strip them of
mathematical
intuition**

**Find two consecutive,
positive, odd integers
whose product is 143.**

$$x(x + 2) = 143$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 143$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 143 = 0$$

$$(x - 11)(x + 13) = 0$$

$$x = 11 \text{ or } -13$$

**The approximate root of 143 is
12... I know it needs to be odd...
...so 11 and 13? Check!**

I know $10 \times 10 = 100$

so I'll try 11 and

the next odd.

Check!

**No need for the
process with the
numbers given**

Find two consecutive, positive, odd integers whose product is 143. Write an expression to represent the situation given.

A large, irregular black ink splatter is centered on a white background. The splatter has a rough, textured edge with many small black dots and streaks radiating outwards. In the center of the black area, the mathematical equation $x(x + 2) = 143$ is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font.
$$x(x + 2) = 143$$

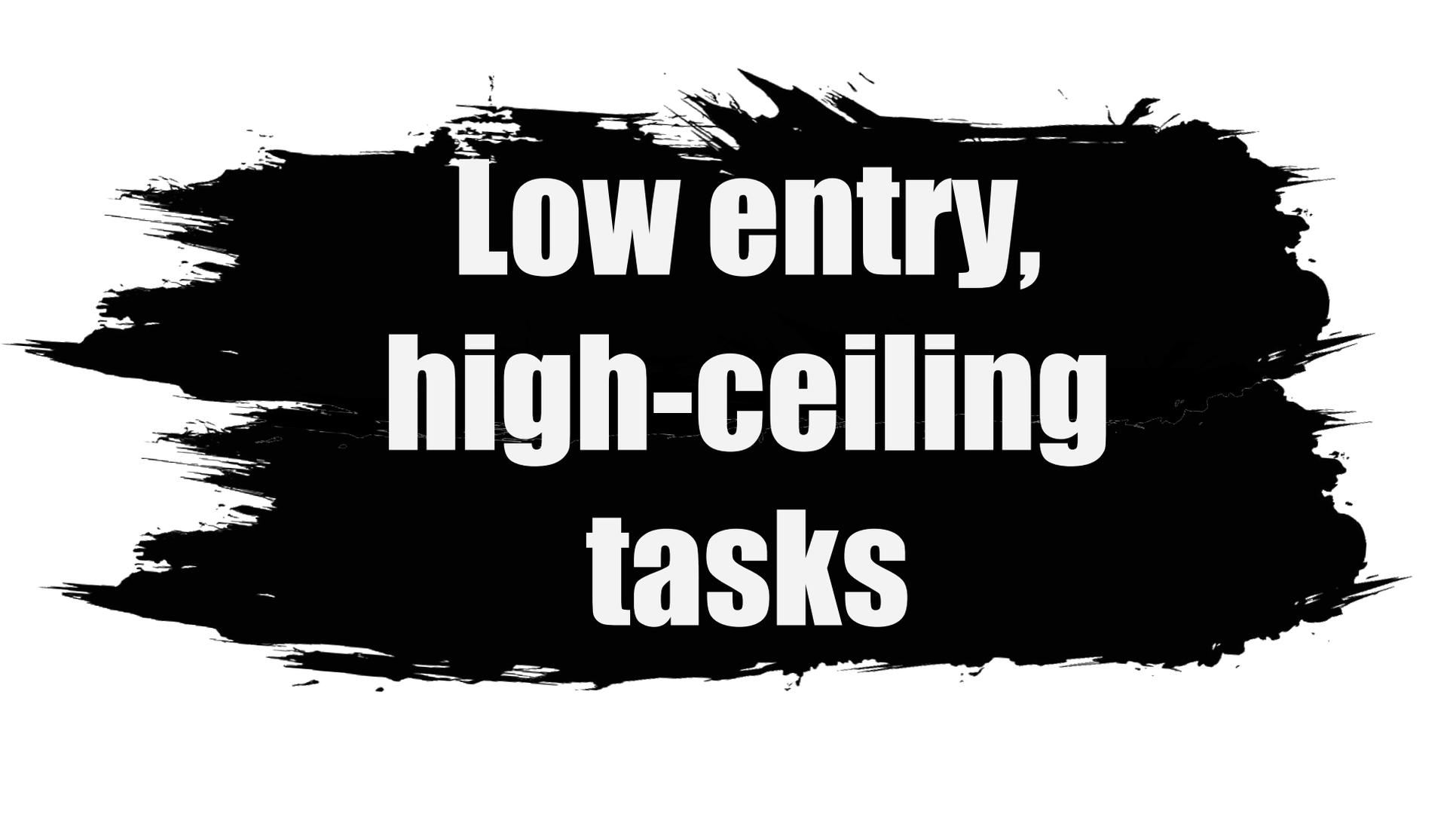


Create the headache



SENSE MAKING

EFFICIENCY



**Low entry,
high-ceiling
tasks**

What do low-entry, high-ceiling tasks have?

- × Has a low floor and a high ceiling.

Everyone can start

- × Has multiple entry points

Student A starts by exploring numerically

Student B begins by investigating graphically

Student C jumps in by reasoning algebraically

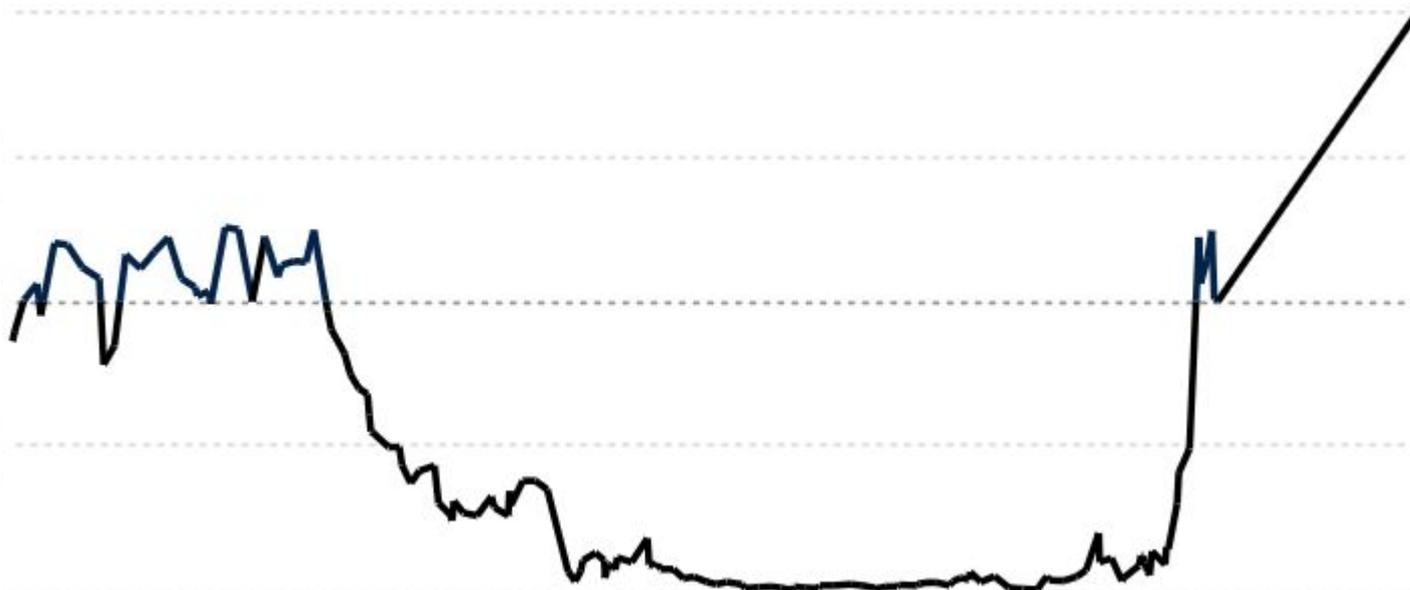
- × Integrates multiple topics.

- × Engages student interest, is mathematically/cognitively challenging.

Impacts of low-entry, high-ceiling tasks

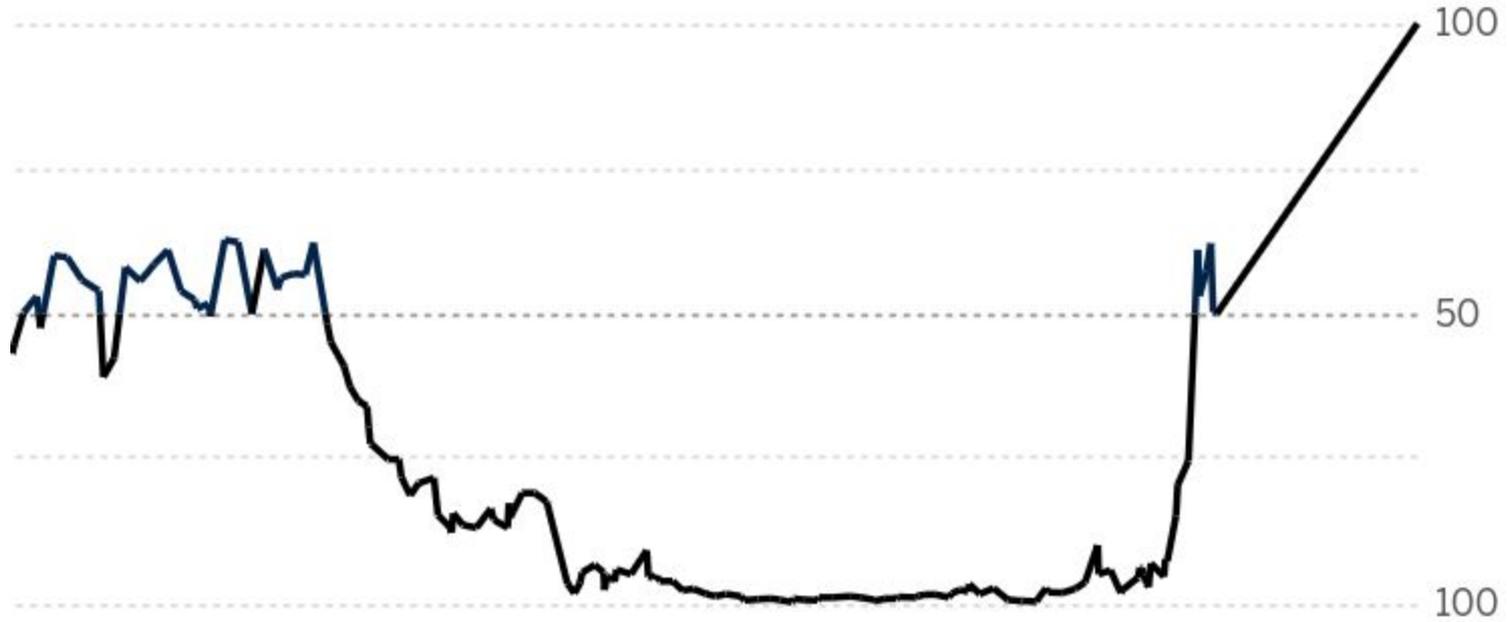
- × Persistence
- × Flexible Thinking
- × Student engagement
- × Questioning and problem solving
- × Application of past knowledge to new situations
- × Clear and precise communication
- × Teacher gains insight into the how a student approaches the task not just their result

What do you wonder?



What do you notice?

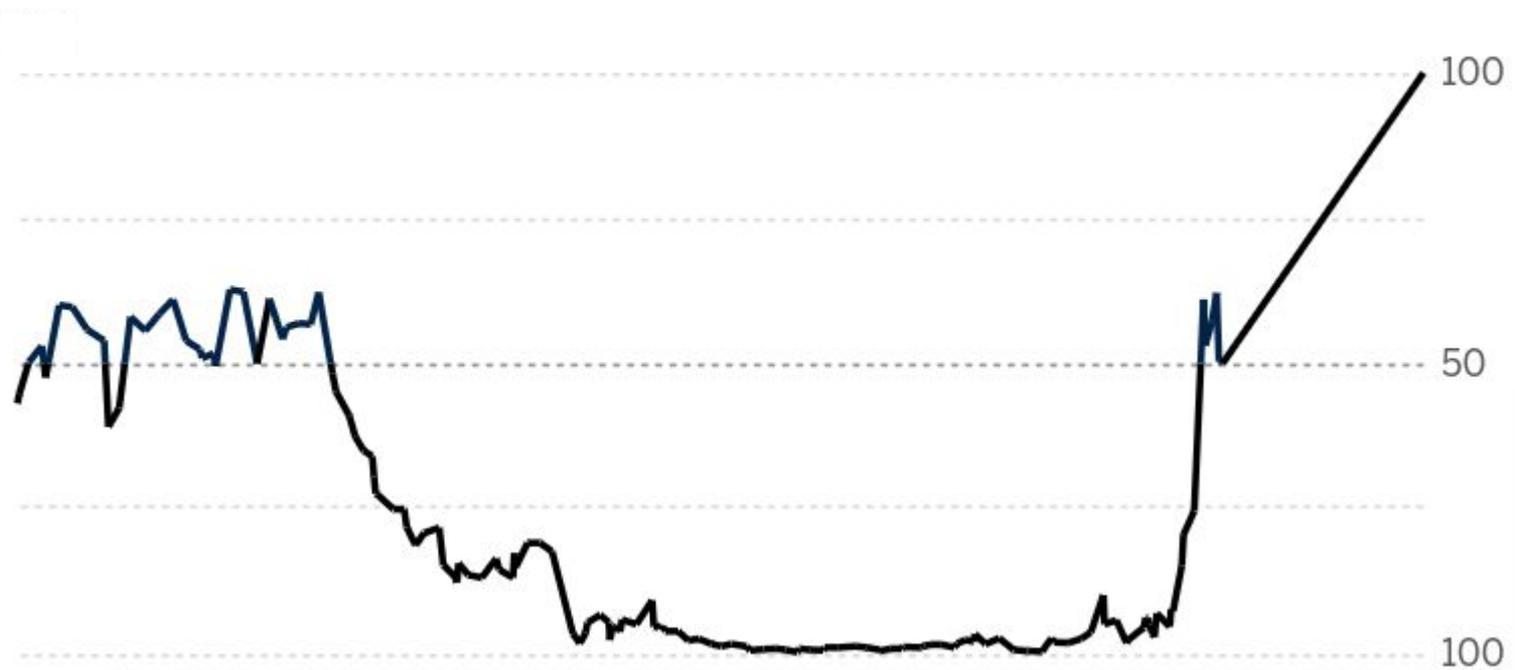
What do you notice? What do you wonder?



What do you know now?

What do you notice? What do you wonder?

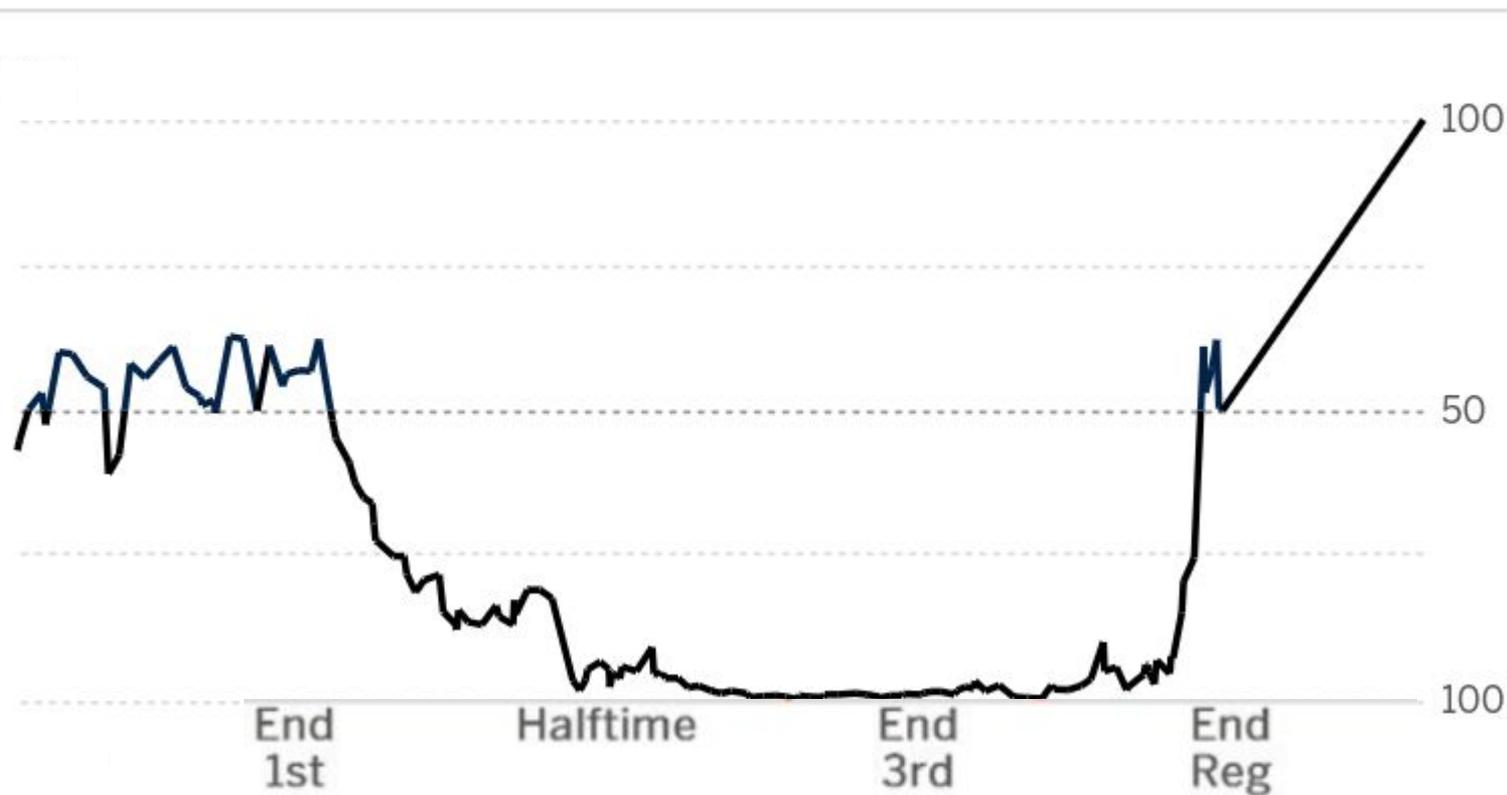
Win Probability



What do you think the story might be now?

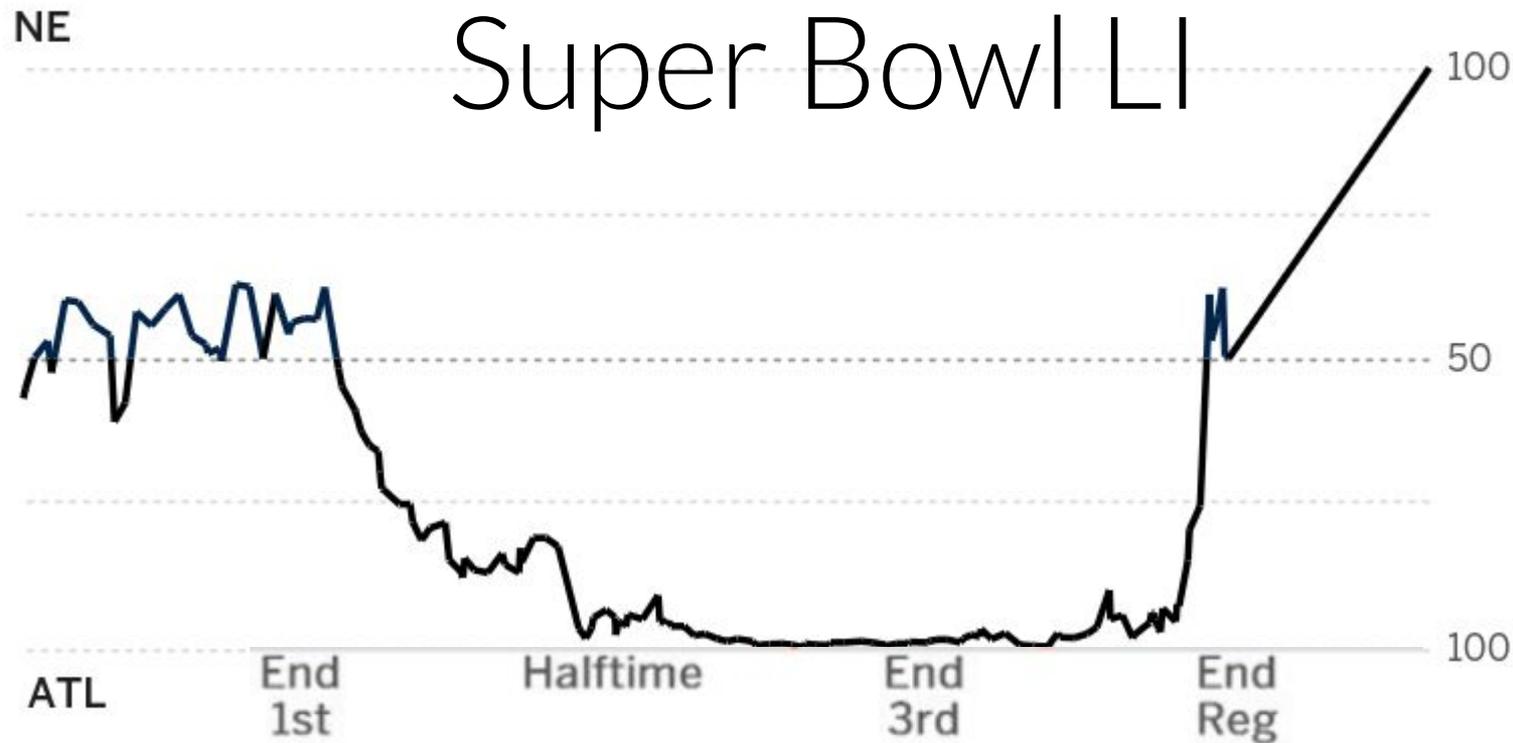
What do you notice? What do you wonder?

Win Probability



What do you notice? What do you wonder?

Win Probability





$v = v_0 + at$, $v = \sqrt{v_0^2 - 2as}$, $S = v_0t + \frac{at^2}{2}$, $S = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2a}$, $\omega = \frac{v}{R}$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$, $\varepsilon = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$, $v = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$, $4\pi^2 R$, $F = 0 \Rightarrow v = \text{const.}$, $\vec{F} = m\vec{a} + \frac{dm}{dt}\vec{v}$, $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$, $m = \text{const.}$, $m = \text{const} \rightarrow \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$, $\vec{F}_{12} =$

Round 2

What do you notice? What do you wonder?



What do you notice? What do you wonder?



What do you notice? What do you wonder?



Peak Break-Up Times

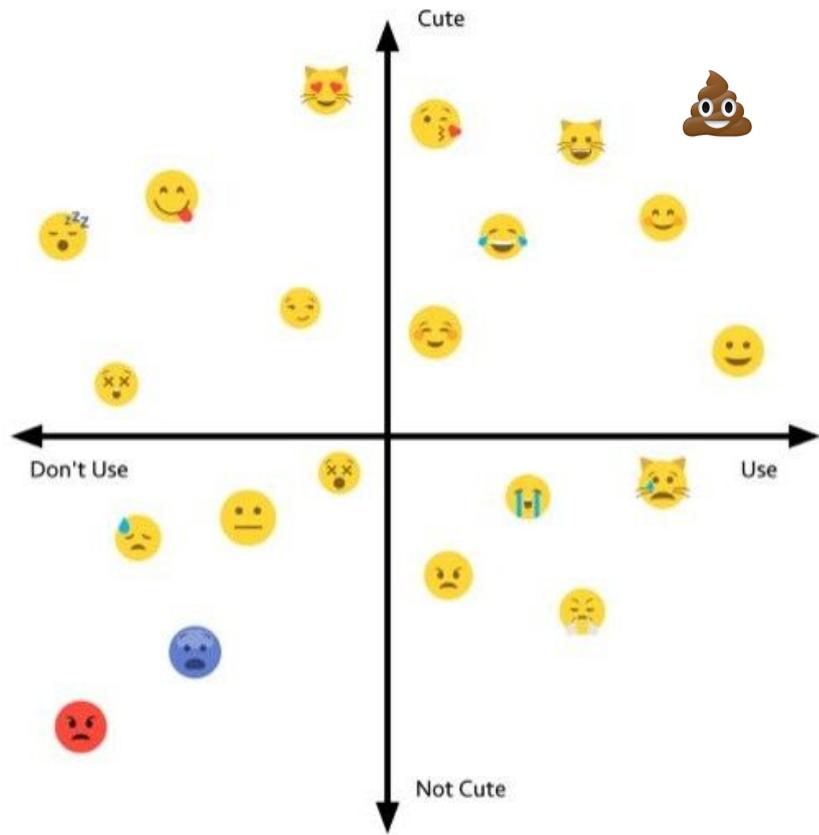
According to Facebook status updates



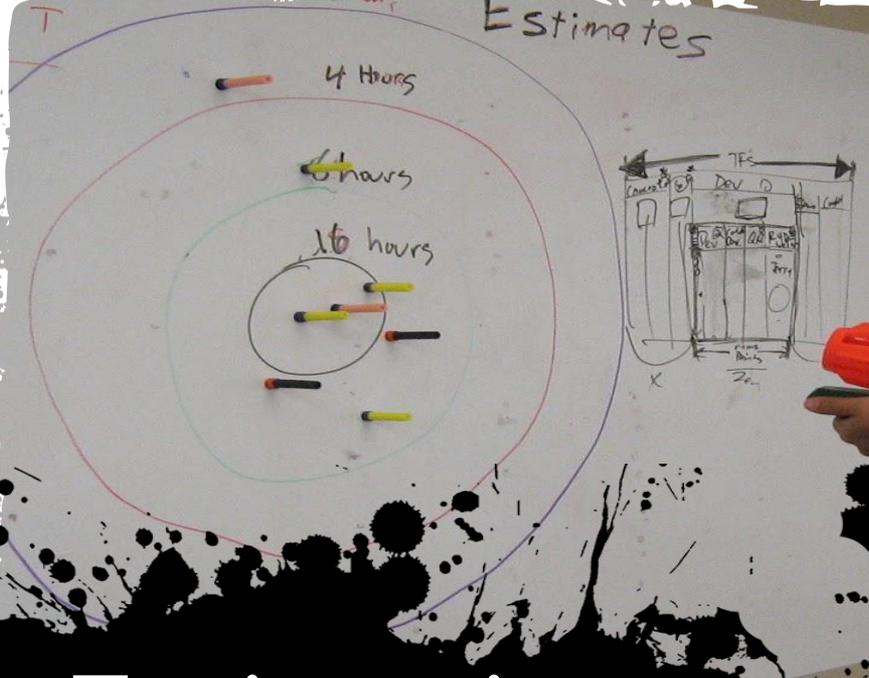
A large, expressive black brushstroke graphic with white text "Notice and Wonder" centered over it. The brushstroke is thick and textured, with many fine hairs and splatters, giving it a dynamic and artistic feel. The text is in a bold, sans-serif font, standing out clearly against the dark background of the stroke.

Notice and Wonder

Where's the poop emoji?



Estimates



Kill 'em all! Let's
Dev Test Build

Feat

Jan 18
Dev
Test
Build
Comp

Mini
Recomp



Estimation

Why is Estimation Important?



Longer than you think!

US federal guidelines dictate that the dashed lines separating traffic lanes or indicating where passing is allowed run **10 feet in length.**





How many beads in the large jar?

estimation skills

How many beads are in the jar?

Eli - 95

Brendon - 102

Matty - 105

Jake - 104

Hayes - 101

Wolf - 140

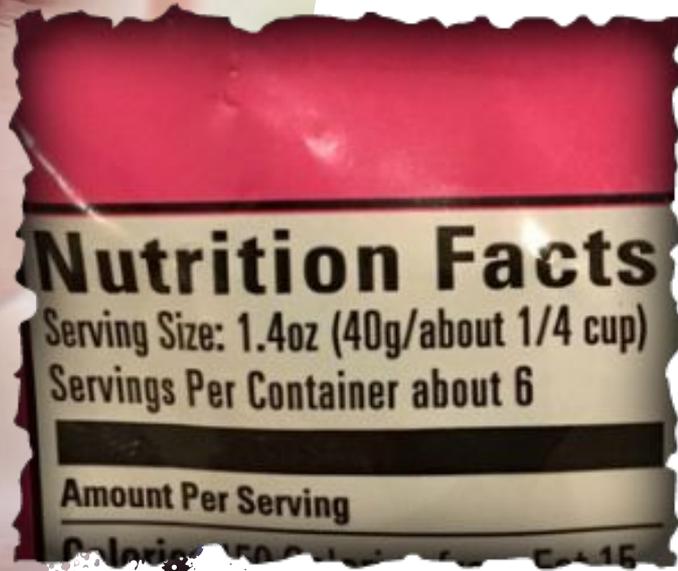
Mrs. Wilkin





How many beads in the large jar?

Wanna make kids mad?

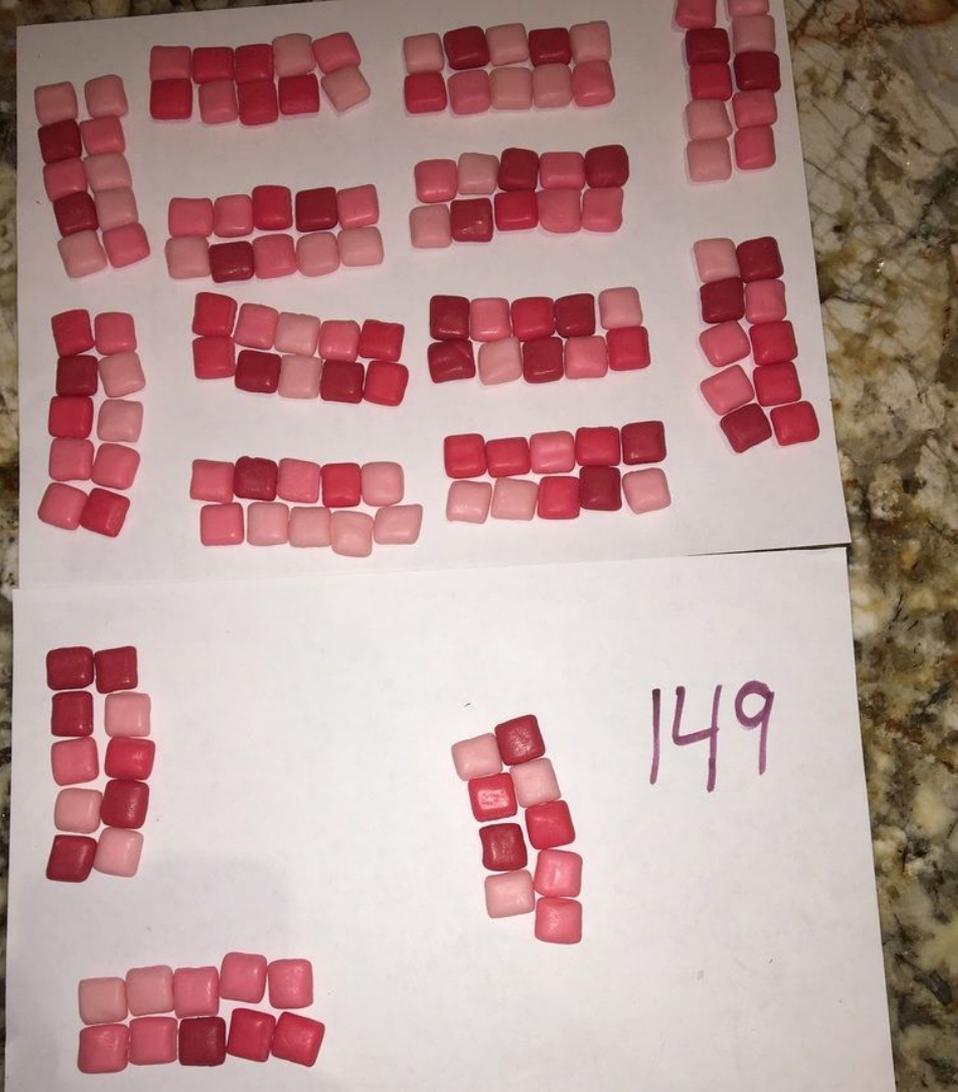




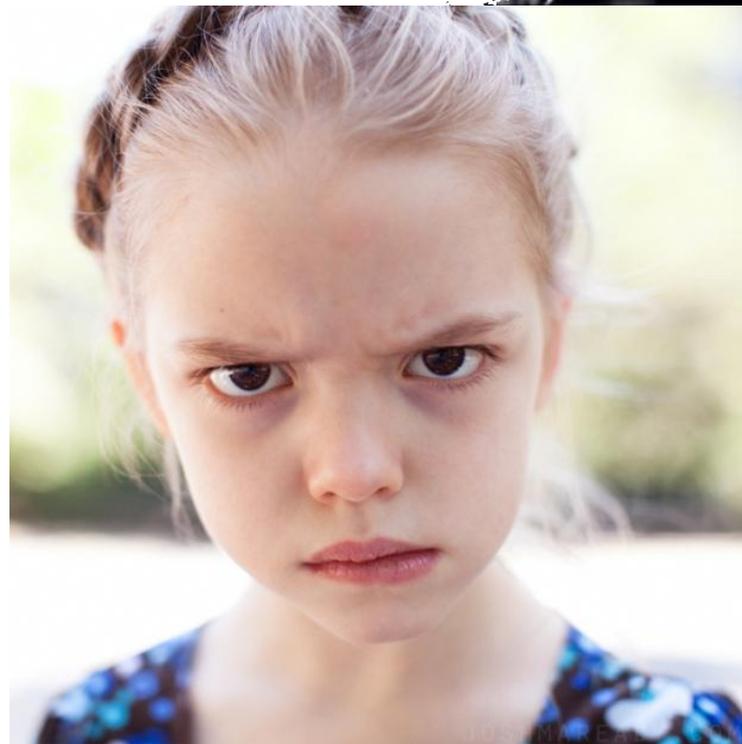


37





Hmm...



37



149



Nutrition Facts

Serving Size: 1.4oz (40g/about 1/4 cup)

Servings Per Container about 6

Amount Per Serving



It's like taking candy from a baby

The correct answer is A. Why might the test writers have chosen the other answers? Think about how they were trying to mislead you and common errors that people might perform.

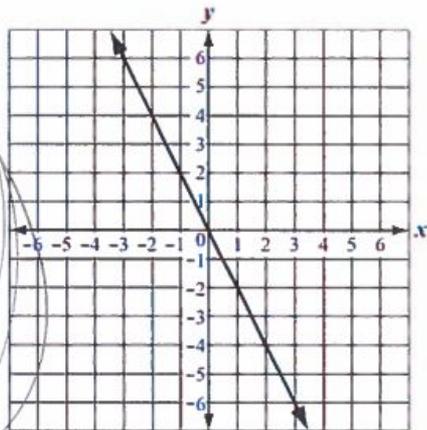
~~B because the y-intercept is -2~~

~~C because the slope is -2~~

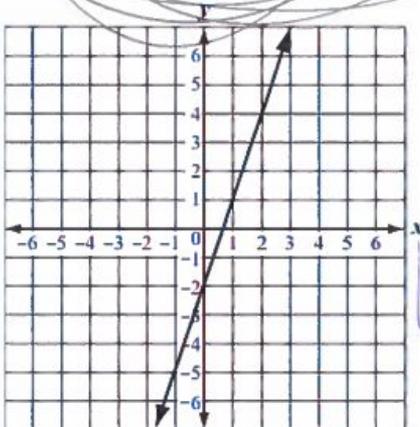
~~D because the x-intercept is 2~~

is a line that has an x-intercept of -2?

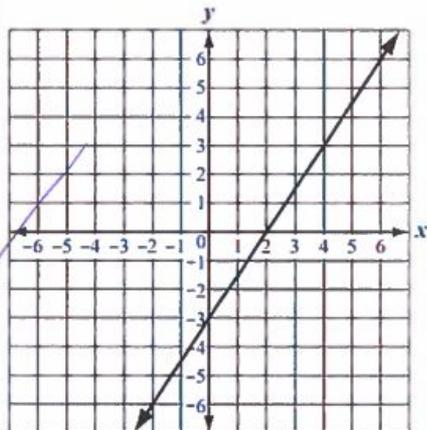
C.



B.

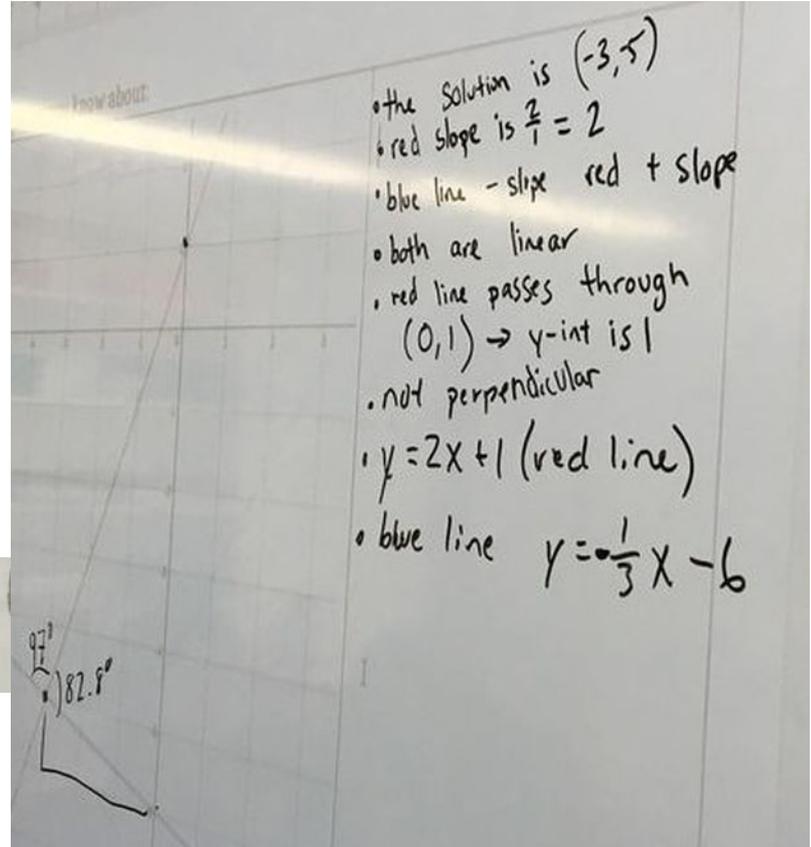
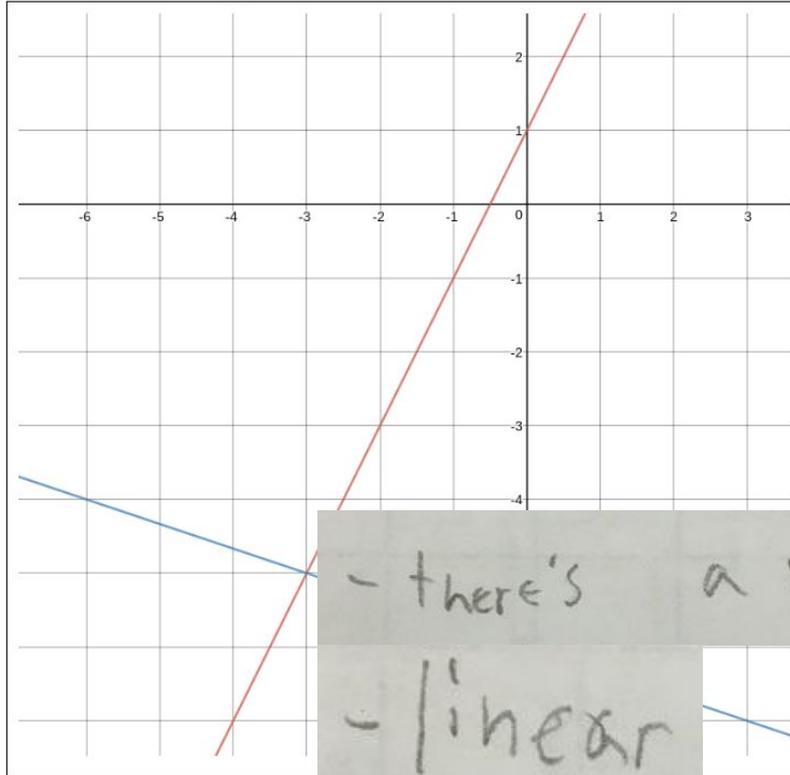


D.



Kids WILL surprise you

Tell me everything you know about:



Blue line equation $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 6$

The lines are on a graph

Red line passes through $(-1, -1)$

Blue line passes through $(-6, -4)$

Blue line passes through $(-4, -7)$

Red line passes through $(-2, -3)$

Red line passes through $(-3, -5)$

These are linear equations

There are two lines

Both lines go on forever

Each line makes triangles in each grid square

Not 5 degrees

Not curved

Equations are to the power of 1 (no exponents)

Graph could be representing two different running rates of two different people

Blue is less steep than red

The red and blue lines do not make right angles as they intersect

There is a x-axis and a y-axis

There are no undefined lines

Red line y-intercept = 1

Blue line y-intercept = -6

Not parallel

One intersection point

One solution

Intersection = $(-3, -5)$

Red line slope is positive

Blue line slope is negative

Not perpendicular

Lines are diagonal

Red line slope = 2

Red line is parallel to $2x + 3$

Red line equation is $y = 2x + 1$

Red line x-intercept is -0.5

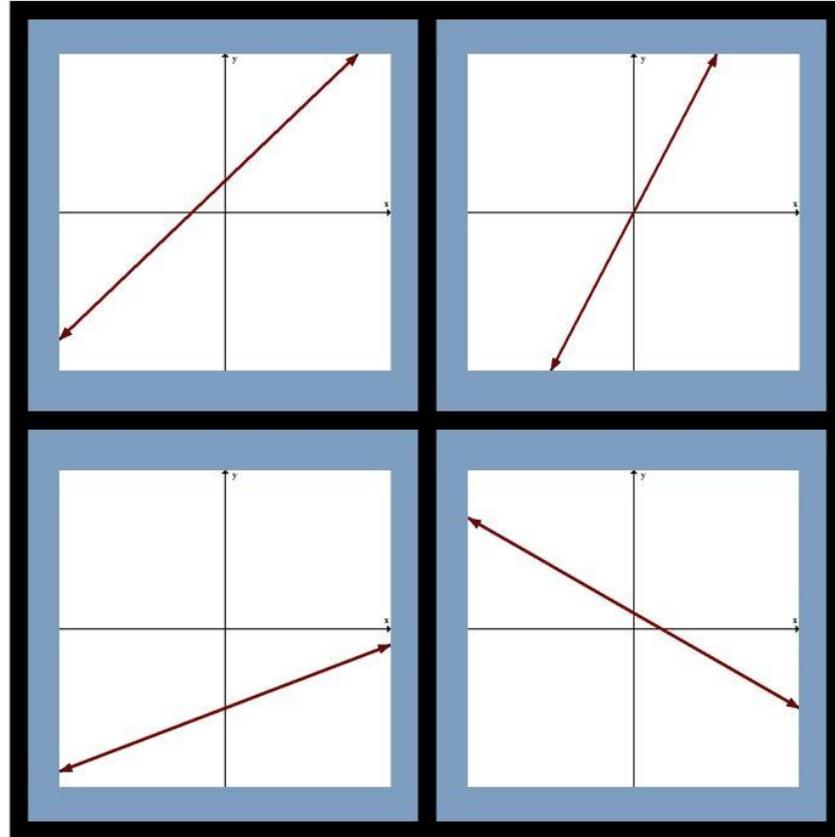
Blue line slope = $-\frac{1}{3}$

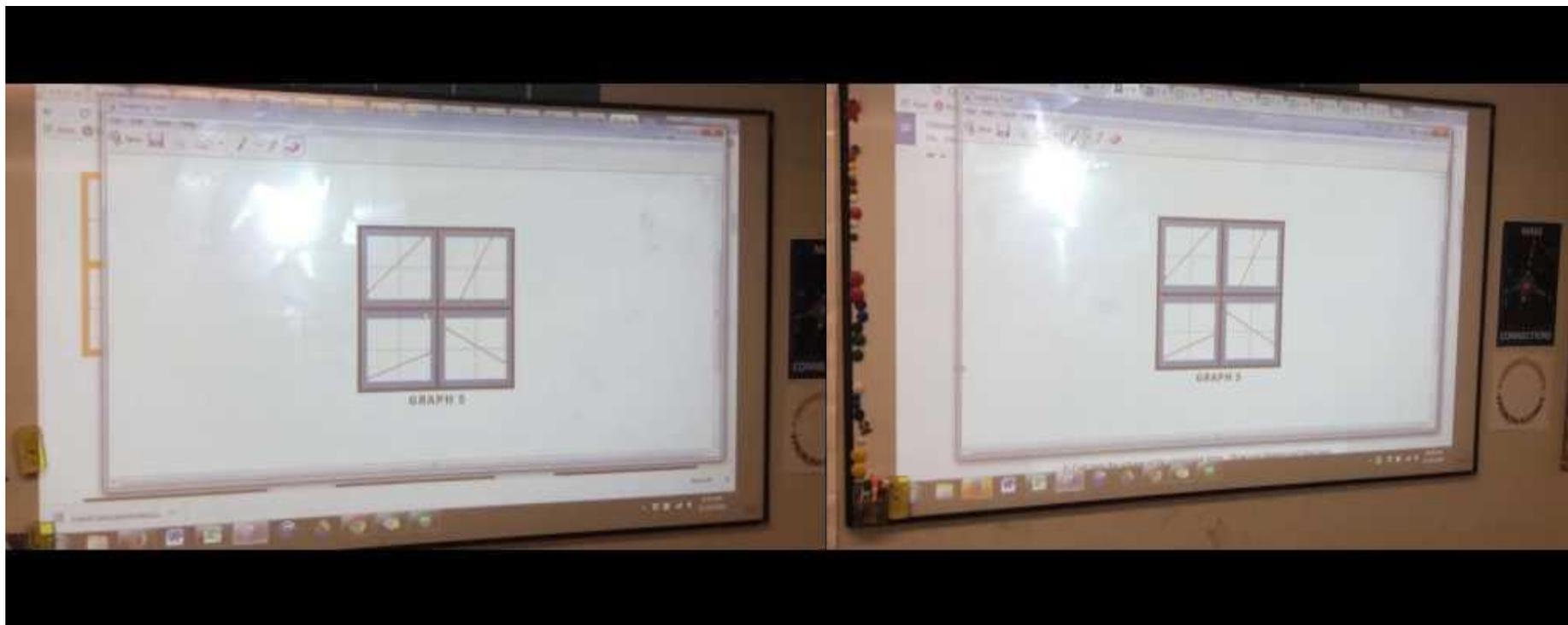
Blue line is parallel to $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 7$

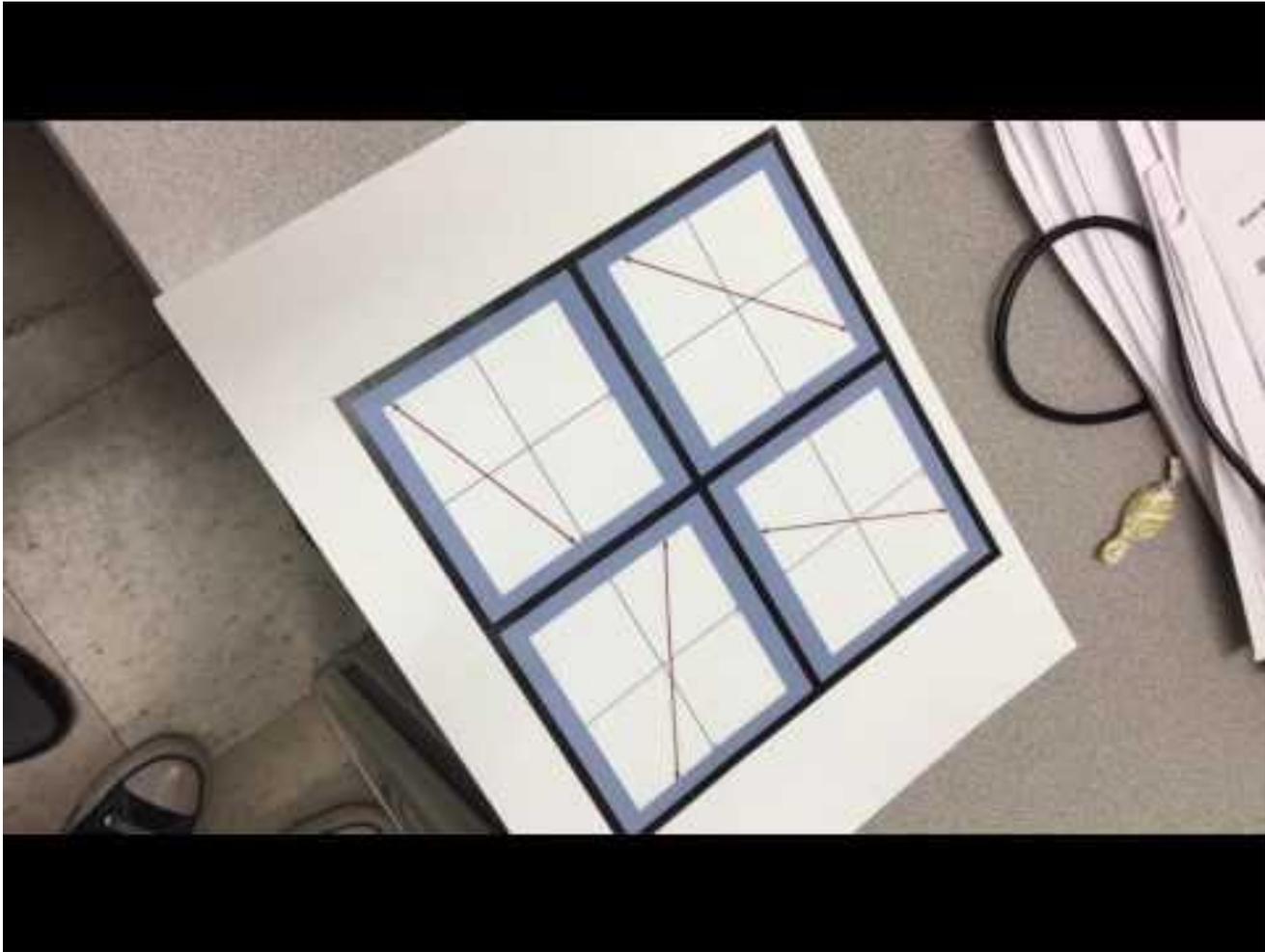
Blue line equation is $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - 6$

Blue line x-intercept is -18

Which One Doesn't Belong? Why?







“Just like any other skill, you can learn to do math if you need to use it. Instead of telling our kids (and ourselves) that math is hard, we need to show them how relevant these skills are in the high-tech lives they’re living.” - David Ludden



If a euro is worth \$1.50, five euros is worth what?

A: Thirty quarters

B: Fifty dimes

C: Seventy nickels

D: Ninety pennies

MAKING MISTAKES INTENTIONAL.

Analyzing the Nature of Student Understanding with Low-Entry, High-Ceiling Problems

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