

# Not Just Fun and Games: An Intentional Approach for Choosing Math Workstation Tasks

**DO THIS**



**NOT THAT**



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# Let's Play

0.1				0.5					
				1.5			1.8		
			2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7			
				3.5	3.6				
				4.5					
			5.4						

- Take turns filling in spaces on the blank chart (assume the number 0.1 in the top left square)
- VARIATIONS: Your “hundred” chart can start at any century (1, 101, 201, etc.) or other decimals (0.01, 1.1, etc.)!
- Four-in-a-row wins a point and play continues



## Session Goals

- Understand the relationship between the content and process standards
- Recognize math workstation tasks as an extension to your teaching
- Learn how to intentionally plan math workstation tasks
- Gain strategies for incorporating accountability and assessment into workstation tasks



"ALL THE NEWS  
YOU NEED TO KNOW"

# News·Today

FOUNDED 1851

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2012  
Vol. MCMXX, No. 144672

# CHANGES AHEAD!



“The data in this report represents the current understanding of human resources leaders—primarily of large employers with operations in multiple geographic locations—of the factors informing their planning, hiring, training and investment decisions at present and through to the report’s 2022 time horizon.”



# Comparing skills demand, 2018 vs. 2022, top ten

Today, 2018	Trending, 2022
Analytical thinking and innovation	Analytical thinking and innovation
Complex problem-solving	Active learning and learning strategies
Critical thinking and analysis	Creativity, originality and initiative
Active learning and learning strategies	Technology design and programming
Creativity, originality and initiative	Critical thinking and analysis
Attention to detail, trustworthiness	Complex problem-solving
Emotional intelligence	Leadership and social influence
Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation	Emotional intelligence
Leadership and social influence	Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation
Coordination and time management	Systems analysis and evaluation

**Source:** Future of Jobs Survey 2018, World Economic Forum.



“Educators will need to make significant instructional shifts to help students reach standards that emphasize not only application of mathematical procedures, but also deep understanding, problem solving, critical thinking, and communication.”

Nellie Mae Education Foundation/American  
Institutes for Research



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# The NCTM Process Standards

“The Process Standards—

1. Problem Solving
2. Reasoning and Proof
3. Communication
4. Connections
5. Representation

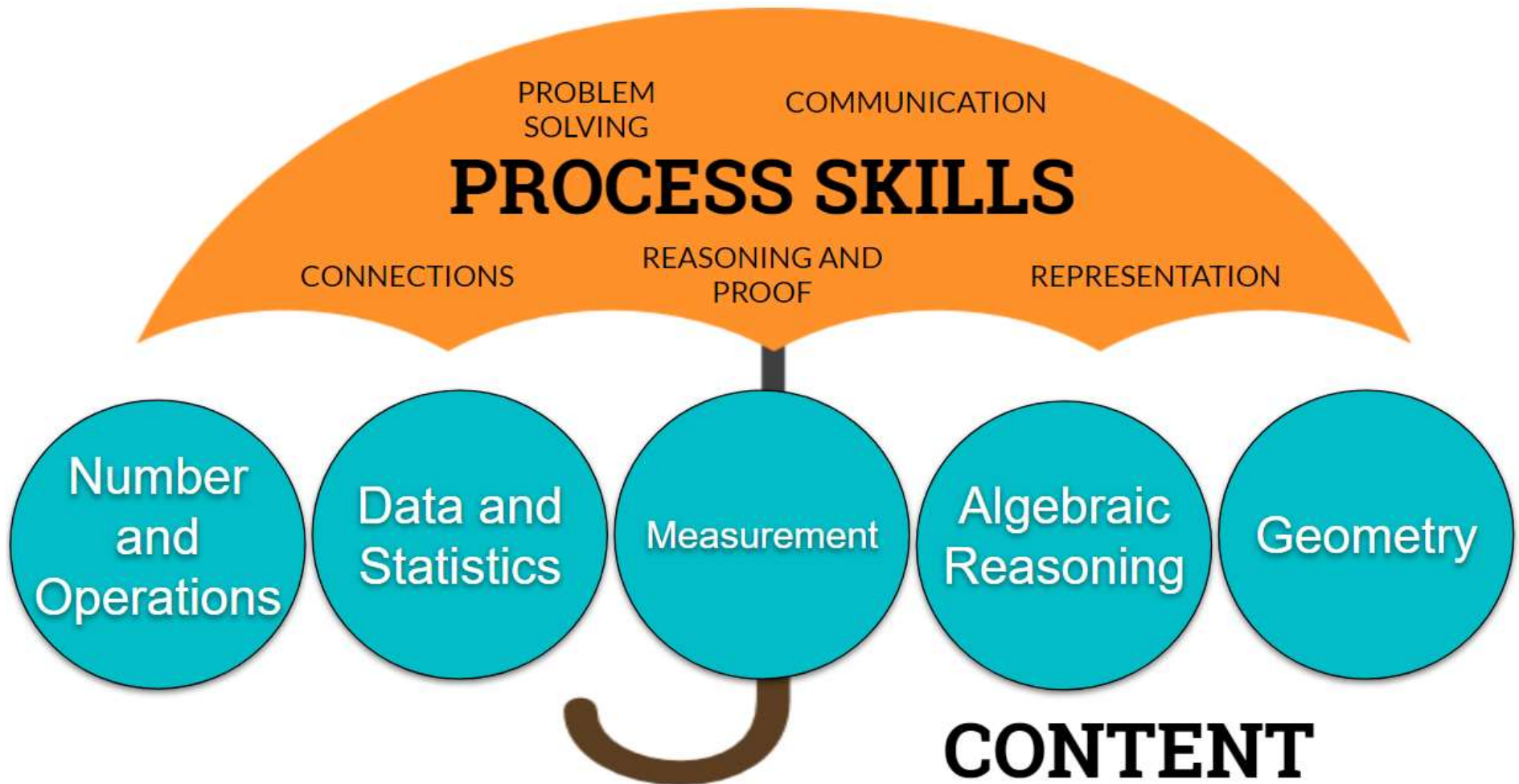


Principles and Standards for  
School Mathematics, NCTM,  
2000

—highlight ways of acquiring and using content knowledge.”

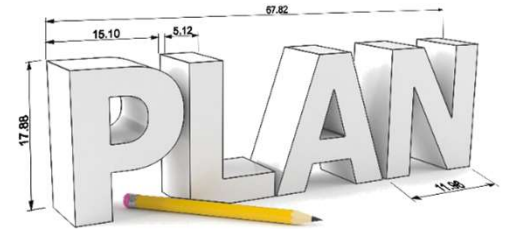






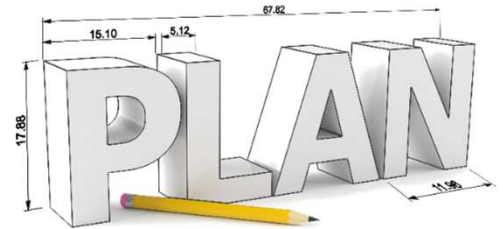
# How do you plan for a lesson?

- What are the content standards?
- How will you incorporate process standards?
- What will students know, understand, and be able to do?
- How will you assess?
- What materials/representations will you use?

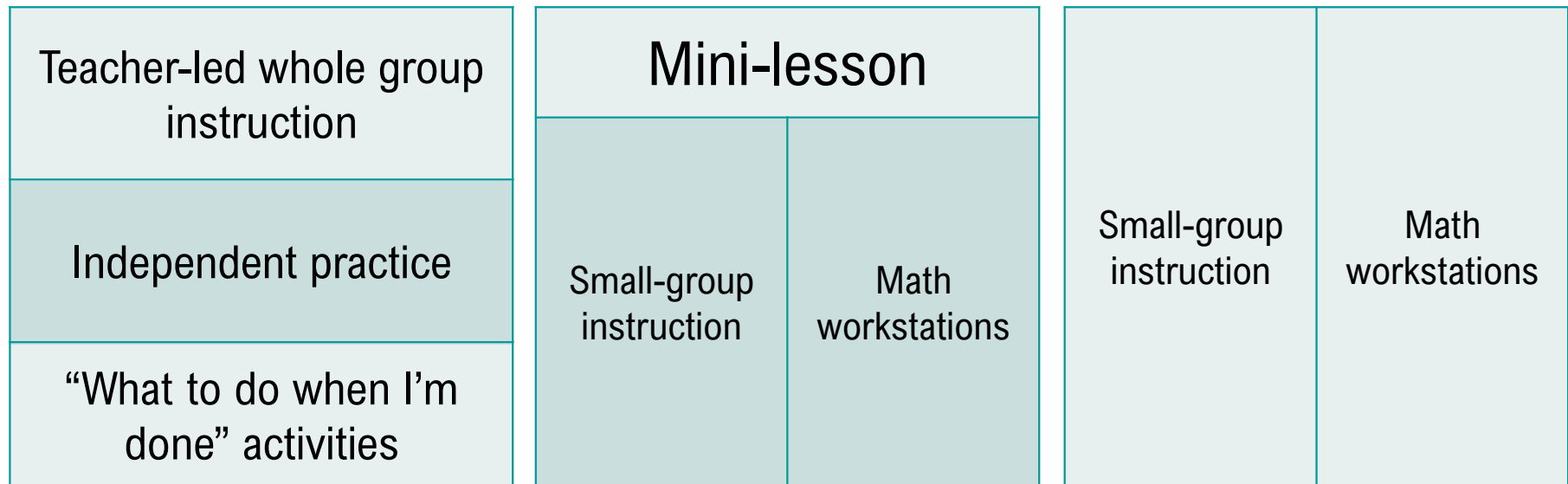


# Additional considerations

- Depth of knowledge
- Engagement
- Opportunities for communication
- Productive struggle



# Structures for Math Instruction



What are the planning implications?







Small  
Group  
Instruction

Math  
Workshop

Workstation tasks are an extension of your teaching  
and require intentional planning!

# Accountability and assessment

**DO THIS**



- Have students bring their Math Journal to every workstation or use digital tools for recording student work and thinking
- Spot check for quantity and quality

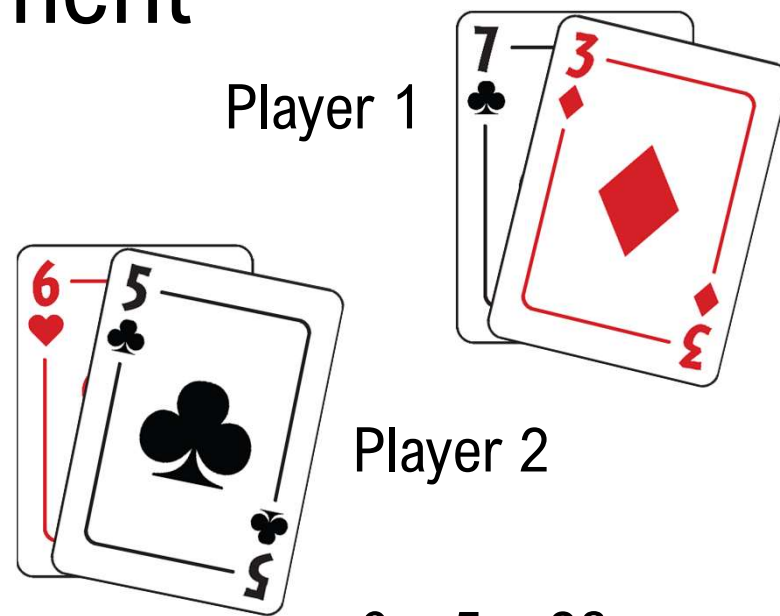
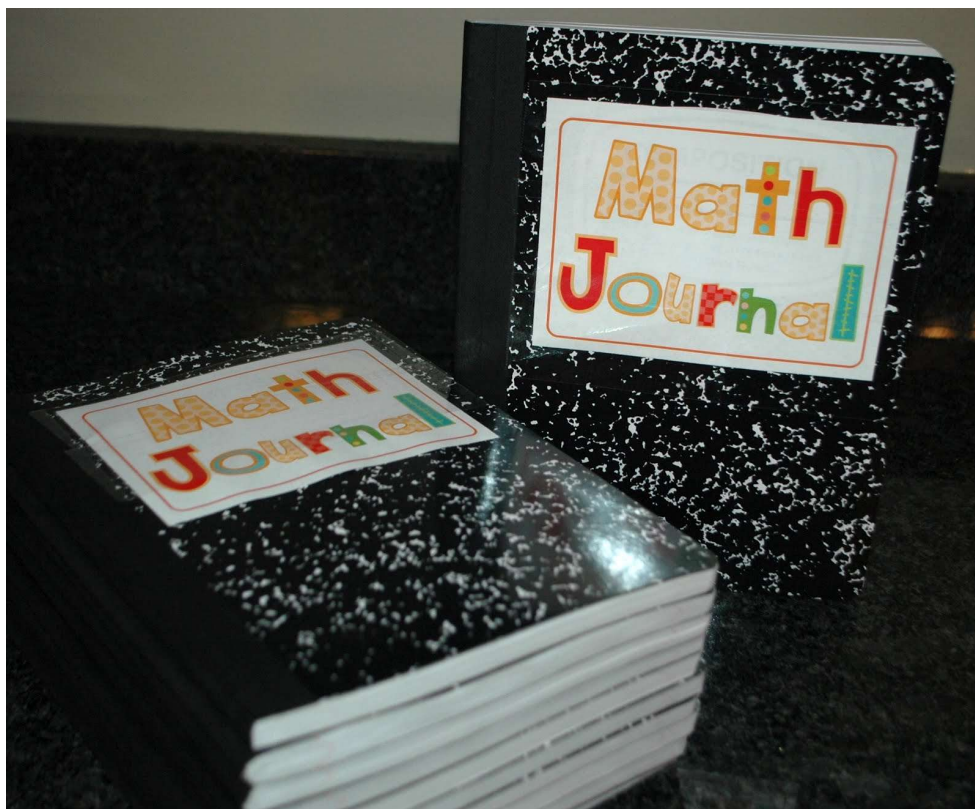
**NOT THAT**



- Use all laminated recording sheets that are wiped clean when the task is completed
- Grade each and every task



# Accountability and assessment



Player 1

Player 2

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$30 > 21$$

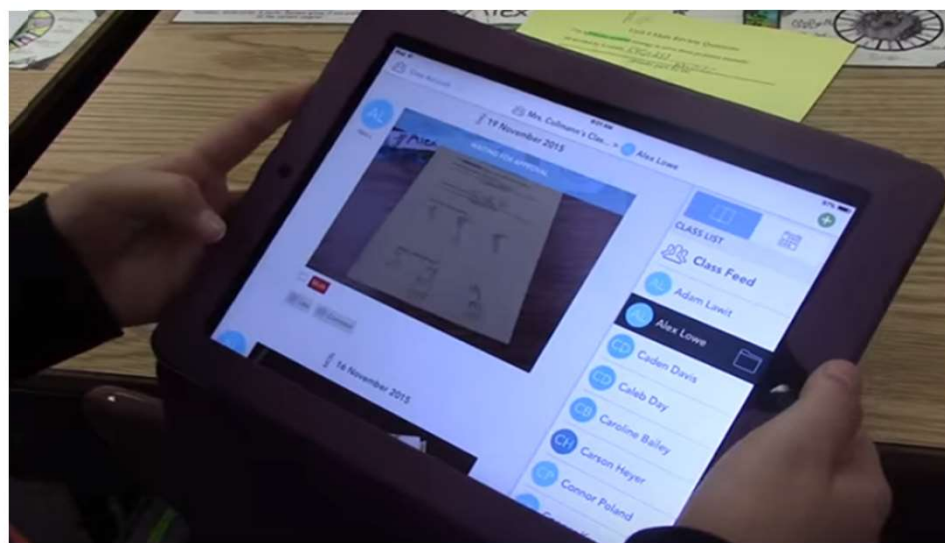


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# Accountability and assessment



 **Seesaw**  
The Learning Journal





# Content standards

## DO THIS



- Workstations are standards-based
- Students are practicing skills in workstations that they are already confident with
- Skills are spiraled throughout the year

## NOT THAT



- Workstations are chosen haphazardly, because they are fun or engaging
- Students are working on the same skills in workstations as they are in small group instruction
- Skills are not spiraled throughout the year



# Process standards

**DO THIS**



- Choose a mathematical focus for each workstation
- Choose games that involve strategy
- Use technology to create, not just consume

**NOT THAT**

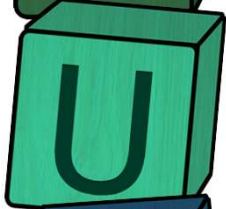


- Pull games and tasks randomly off the shelf
- Rely on worksheets or low-level drill and kill
- Use technology only for apps or computer-based learning

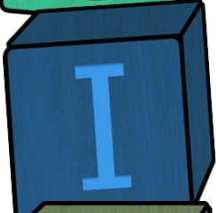




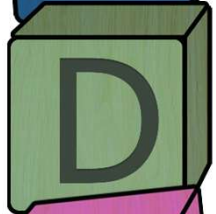
**Games for Mathematicians:** Math games used to maintain previously mastered mathematical concepts and skills and promote computational fluency



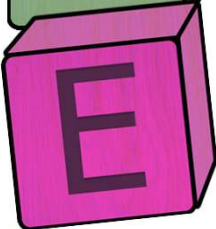
**Using What We Know:** Problem solving or challenge activities to draw upon mathematical understanding and skills



**Independent Math Work:** Materials used to teach previously mastered content incorporated into workstation tasks



**Developing Fluency:** Tasks that help students develop number sense and mental math skills



**Expressing Mathematical Ideas:** Mathematical vocabulary and communication are the focus

*From Guided Math Workshop,  
Sammons and Boucher*





# Games for Mathematicians

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Par for the Course

Hole	Objective	Score	Proof of Score
1	The product is an odd number.		
2	The difference is a prime number.		
3	The sum is a factor of 24.		
4	The product is greater than 20 but less than 30.		
5	The sum is a composite number.		
6	The product is a multiple of 3.		
7	The difference is less than 5.		
8	The sum is an even number.		
9	The product is divisible by 4.		
10	The product is an odd number between 12 and 20.		
11	The difference is a composite number.		
12	The sum is a multiple of 2.		
13	The difference is a factor of 36.		
14	The product is an even number.		
15	The sum is a prime number less than 10.		
16	The product is divisible by 5.		
17	The difference is an even number.		
18	The product is an odd number greater than 24.		
Total Score			

Take turns

- ✓ Roll the number cubes until you meet the goal. The number of times you have to roll is your score.
- ✓ Write a number sentence proving your score in the Proof of Score column.

Sammons/Boucher, Guided Math Workstations



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# Games for Mathematicians

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Par for the Course

Hole	Objective	Score	Proof of Score
1	The product is an odd number.	3	$3 \times 3 = 9$
2	The difference is a prime number.		
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8	The sum is an even number.		
9	The product is divisible by 4.		
10	The product is an odd number between 12 and 20.		
11	The difference is a composite number.		
12	The sum is a multiple of 2.		
13	The difference is a factor of 36.		
14	The product is an even number.		
15	The sum is a prime number less than 10.		
16	The product is divisible by 5.		
17	The difference is an even number.		
18	The product is an odd number greater than 24.		
Total Score			

Hole 1 Objective: The product is an odd number

Player 1 rolls a 2 and a 3.

$2 \times 3 = 6$ ; not an odd number.

Player 1 rolls a 3 and a 4.

$3 \times 4 = 12$ ; not an odd number.

Player 1 rolls a 3 and a 3.

$3 \times 3 = 9$ ; odd number.

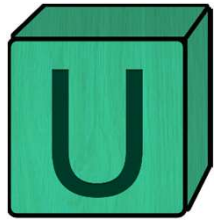
Player 1 scores a 3 on Hole 1.

Player 2's turn.

Sammons/Boucher, Guided Math Workstations



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## Using What We Know

### You Write the Story

$$34 \times 13$$

$$32 \times 12$$

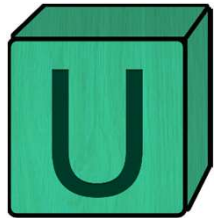
$$(34 \times 13) - 45$$

Given an expression, students write a word problem, illustrate, and solve the problem.

Differentiation—vary the expressions based on student need.

Accountability—students write and solve their problems in their math journal.





## Using What We Know

The answer is...

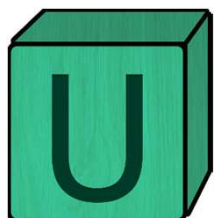
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

Given an answer, students write and illustrate a word problem that will result in that solution.

Differentiation—self-differentiating.

Accountability—students write and illustrate their problems in their math journal.





# Using What We Know

## You Write the Question

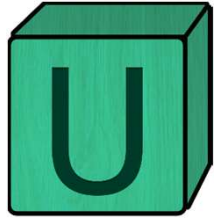


Somarie made fruit salad for a party. She used 32 ounces of pineapple, 18 ounces of bananas, and some grapes. She used a total of 74 ounces of fruit. After the party, 56 ounces of fruit were left.

Sammons/Boucher, Guided Math Workstations







# Using What We Know

Which One Doesn't Belong?

9	16
25	43

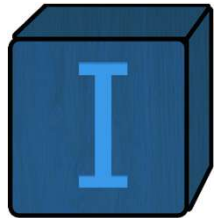
TIP: Use the **Snipping Tool** to grab screen shots of graphics



<http://wodb.ca/>



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# Independent Math Work



Do you agree?

Ella finished a bike race in 37.6 minutes. Miranda finished the race  $9\frac{1}{10}$  minutes sooner than Ella finished it. How many minutes did it take Miranda to finish the race?

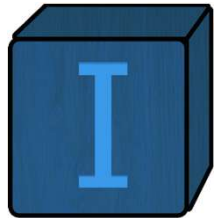
- F** 32.5 minutes
- G** 46.7 minutes
- H** 28.59 minutes
- J** Not here

Paola and Marcus both solved this problem. Marcus says that G is the correct answer. Paola disagrees. She got 26.5, so she says the correct answer is J, *Not here*. Do you agree with Paola, Marcus, or neither of them? Justify your conclusion with words, numbers, and pictures.

TEA, STAAR Grade 5, 2018

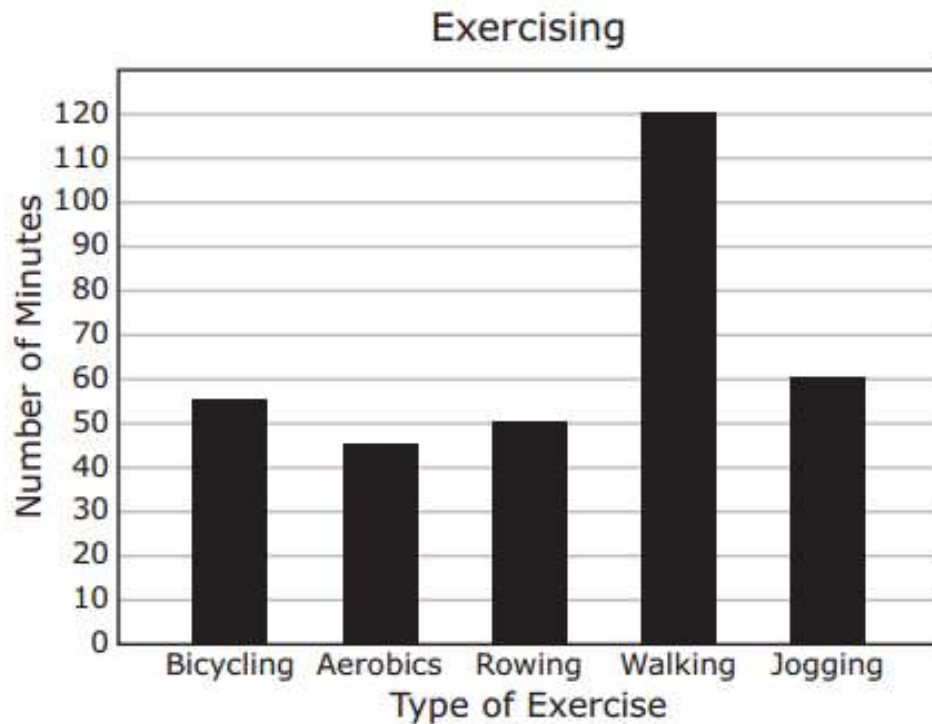


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# Independent Math Work

## Data You Can Use



Write three questions you could answer using the data in this graph. Solve.

TEA, STAAR Grade 4, 2015



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- Accountability**—students could reflect on the strategy they used for choosing factors in their Math Journal.

64	20	8	54	18	28	8	36
12	40	24	81	20	25	15	35
48	16	6	30	10	42	63	24
10	49	20	56	32	21	12	63
56	28	42	14	72	<del>18</del>	45	54
16	6	36	12	49	32	10	40
72	21	16	81	15	64	21	45
14	25	30	24	48	6	35	18

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



# eveloping Fluency

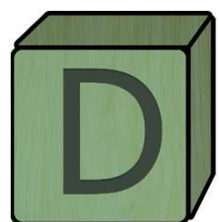
## Addition or Multiplication War



- Deal cards evenly among players.
- Players each turn over a card and perform the calculation.
- The player with the greatest sum (or product) wins.
- Play continues until the cards have all been used. The player with the most cards wins.

Accountability—students could record the inequality for each hand in their Math Journal.

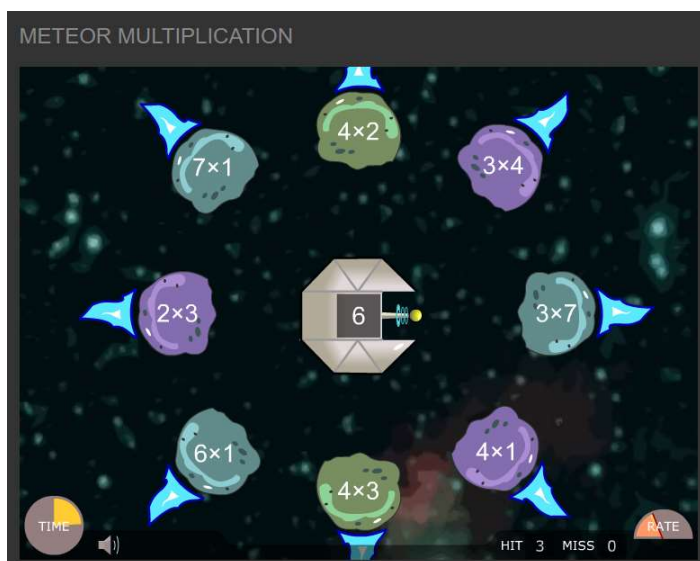




# Developing Fluency

## Online Games and Apps

<http://www.arcademics.com/>

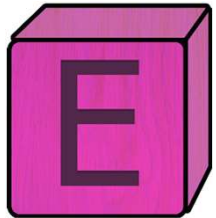


<http://gregtangmath.com/>



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# Expressing Mathematical Ideas

## This Week in Math



### This Week in Math

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ By: \_\_\_\_\_

Headline

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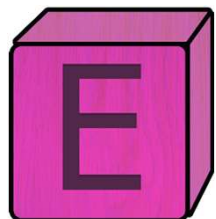
Picture

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## Expressing Mathematical Ideas

### Would You Rather?

Whichever option you choose, justify your reasoning with mathematics.

<http://www.wouldyourathermath.com/>

Share equal slices of cake from pan A with 8 friends OR share equal slices of cake from pan B with 6 friends?

Cake A



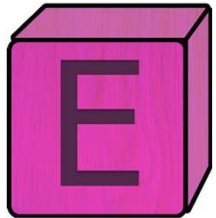
Cake B



[www.wouldyourathermath.com](http://www.wouldyourathermath.com/)

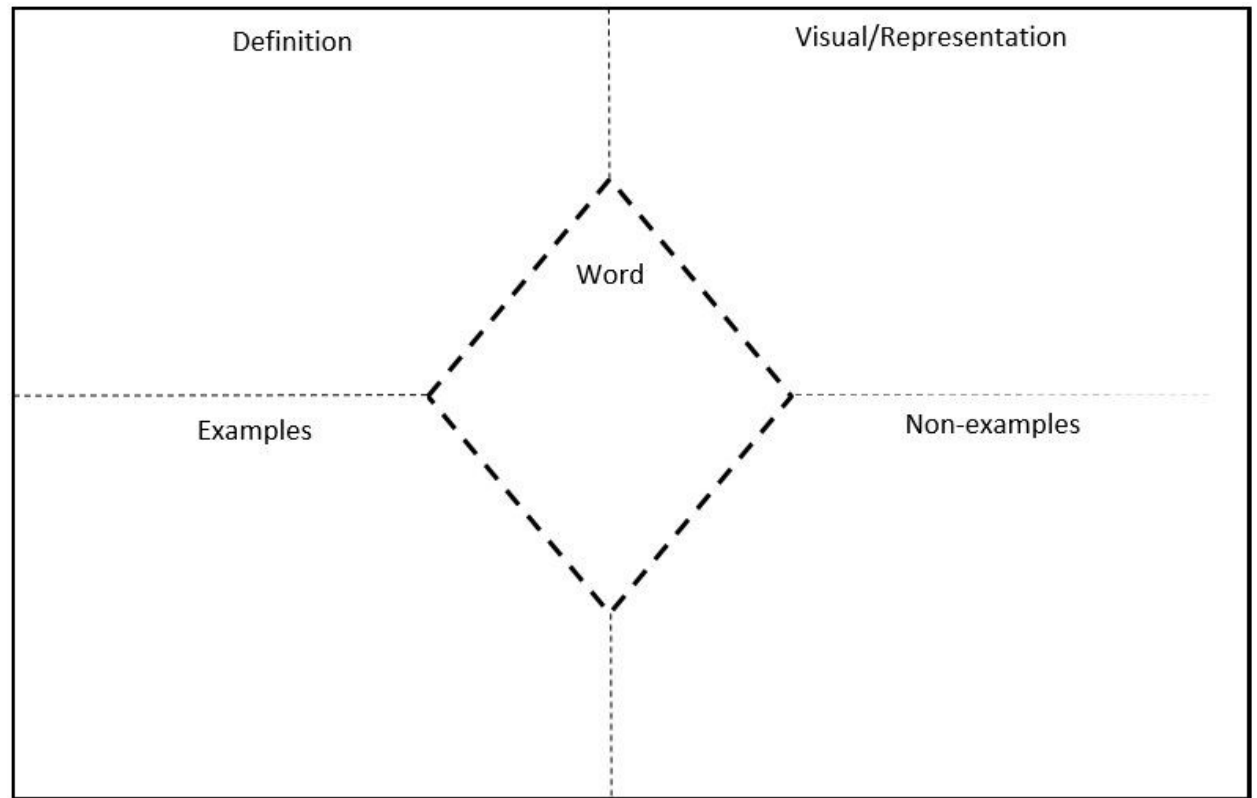


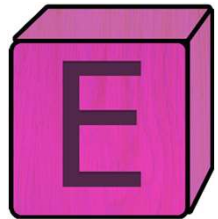
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# Expressing Mathematical Ideas

## Foldable Frayer Model



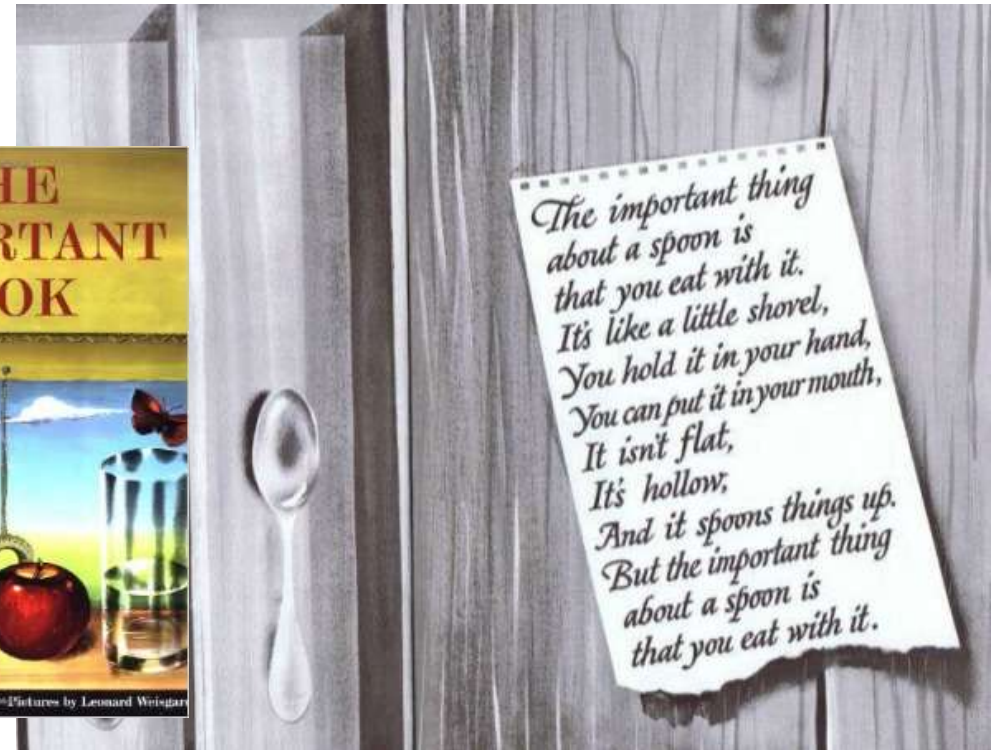
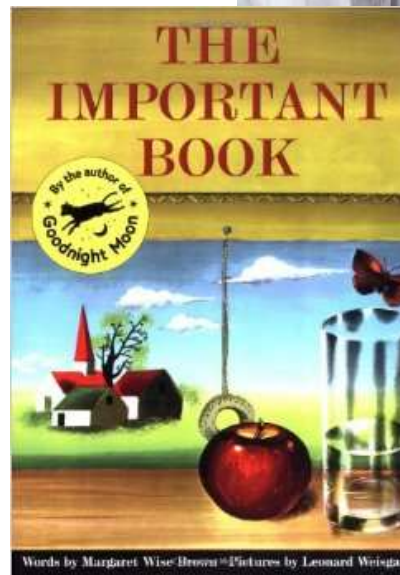


# Expressing Mathematical Ideas

## Important Poems

The important thing  
about fractions is

\_\_\_\_\_.







Planning for intentional  
workstation tasks



## Workstation Planning Form

Learning Standard <i>List the standard and student expectation.</i>	Learning Goal <i>What understandings will students take away from this task?</i>
Workstation Title:  Description:	Reasoning, Problem Solving, and Productive Struggle <i>How does this task provide students the opportunity to grapple with mathematical ideas and relationships?</i>
	Evidence of Student Thinking <i>What will students say, do, or produce that will provide evidence of their understanding?</i>

# Planning for intentional workstation tasks

	Mathematical Representations <i>What representations will students use or create to further develop their understanding of this concept?</i>
	Differentiation <i>How will you differentiate this task to meet the needs of students both below and above level?</i>

Based on NCTM's Effective Mathematics Teaching Practices

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