Blowing Things Up: Facilitating Sorting Task Debates

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What does it mean to BLOW UP a sorting task?

Big Idea: Strategies to facilitate a full class debrief discussion after the class completes a sorting task in small groups that raises controversy, includes high levels of participation, and improves student discourse.

Class Norms that promote safe discussions:

- 1. Persist
- 2. Take Risks
- 3. Communicate Purposefully

Launching the Discussion

• Provide a way for all students to speak in the first 5 minutes of the discussion.

	ntence Frames: "I agree with because"
0	"I respectfully disagree with because"
0	"I think needs to move to because"

Strategies for Increasing Student Participation: Class Expectations and Teacher Talk Moves

- Deliberately highlight positive risk taking, and move the ownership of students feeling safe to take positive risks onto the class as a whole.
 - o Track participation privately, yet visibly.
 - o Publicly and privately praise students for taking positive risks
- Use consistent sentence frames and have students practice talking to partners or small groups first.
- Use frequent Turn and Talks (We recommend between every 4 students who speak to the whole class)
- Mixing between calling on volunteers and non-volunteers
- Include non-verbal participation options, such as students placing an idea on the board

Problems & Solution Strategies

1 Toblems & Solution Stategies						
1. Everyone in the class is convinced that they are correct but they are ALL wrong!	2. The blown up cards go up, and everything is correct before you have had a chance to debate.	3. The class energy is low, and students do not want to participate.				
Have you tried	Have you tried	Have you tried				
 Teacher move: "I respectfully disagree with answers on the board right now." 	Teacher move: Create controversy yourself. "The last class said about this card. Are they correct? Why did they say	Teacher move: Ask for three responses from non-volunteers about what is up on the board.				
Make a CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES section of the board and move cards over there.	 that?" Teacher move: "What misconception might someone have who thinks?" 	Teacher move: "This is a difficult problem. The last class did not come to an answer on it. Let's see if we can!"				

Are you just getting started with sorting tasks? Try $\frac{\text{https://www.map.mathshell.org/lessons.php}}{\text{nt point}}$ for sorting tasks and formative assessment lessons for grades 6 – 12 in all topics, organized by topic.

How could you incorporate a blown up, large scale sorting task discussion into your next unit? What teacher talk moves or class expectations will you use?

Use the letter of eac	th graph to record your finding	gs.	
Discrete	e Graphs	Continuous Graphs	
		l	
Increasing vs. Decreasing			
	four groups: those that are inc	creasing, those that are decrea	asing, those that are both
increasing and decre	easing, and those that are neit	ther increasing nor decreasing	g. Remember that when you
	ether a graph is increasing or	decreasing, you analyze the ફ	graph from left to right. Use
the letter of each gra	aph to record your findings.		
Increasing Graphs	Decreasing Graphs	BOTH Increasing and	Neither increasing nor
		Decreasing Graphs	Decreasing Graphs
Linear vs. Non-linear			
·	at is a line or a series of <i>collin</i> raph is a graph that is not a lii	•	-
_	two groups: those that are line		•
graph to record you			
graph to record you			
Linear	Graphs	Non-Linear Graphs	
			•
*Adapted from Carnegie Lea	arning, Course 3		
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Name: _

Characteristics of Graphs – Sorting Debates

A **discrete** graph is a graph of isolated points. The values between each point on a discrete graph are not a part of the relationship. A **continuous** graph is a graph with no breaks in it. All the points in a continuous graph can be a

1. Sort the graphs you cut out into two groups: those graphs that are discrete and those graphs that are continuous.

Discrete vs. Continuous

part of the relationship.

____ Table: ____