THE LESSON STUDY

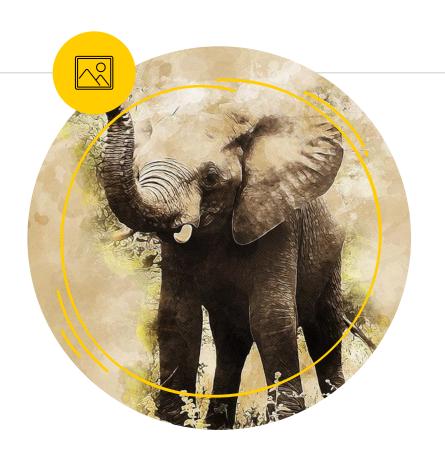
Week 10: Thursday, May 20th 2021



Lesson Study Details

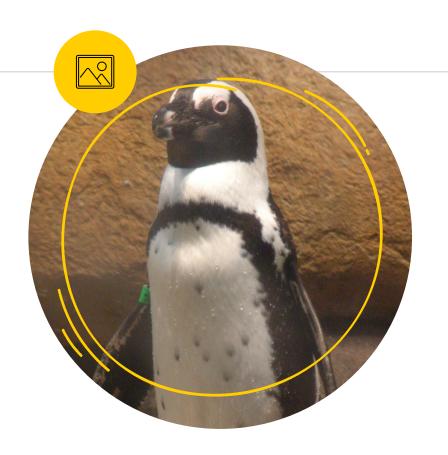
- Students placed into groups of 3-4
 - Groups consistent of students with mixed abilities
 - Some groups are a mixture of in-person (Roomies) learners and distance (Zoomies) learners
- Students self-select group roles and complete a collective task on <u>Desmos</u>





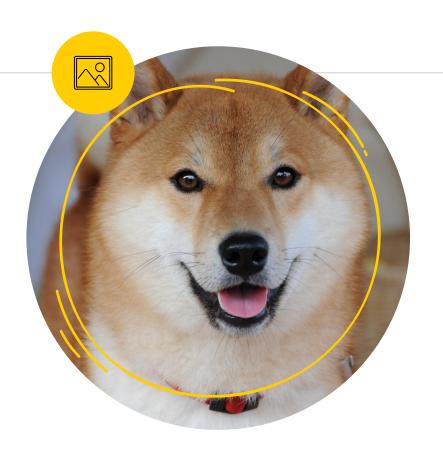
Focus Student 1 (FS1) Noticings

- Student was disengaged from the task occasionally
- Asked a group mate for help on interpretation of filling in the t-table
 - Group mate asked FS1: "How many days would you need to work until you started to earn money?"
 - FS1 expressed understanding of the problem



Focus Student 2 (FS2) Noticings

- Accurately filled out the t-tables, but did not work with his group mates on the task
- Upon noticing FS2's completion of the task, his group mates asked him for help on filling in the 2 t-tables



Focus Student 3 (FS3) Noticings

- Mentally completed t-tables/ math tasks and helped out his group mates
- Finished the tasks early and was playing with his friends after finishing the tasks
- Shared his thoughts twice in front of the class

How can we support students in recognizing the importance of being a part of the learning process (their own and others) as more important than the right answer or their grade?



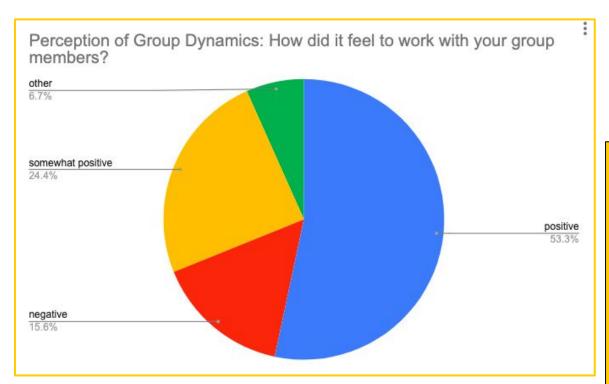
EQUITY THEME

If we employ collaborative and reflective assessments while students are making sense of linear equations then students will develop their metacognitive and self-reflective capacities as evidenced by students feeling more open to sharing their thinking and listening to others.

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LESSON HYPOTHESIS

How did it feel to work with your group members today?



FS1 Response: "i thought it was snazzy"

FS2 Response: "I think it was ok" FS3 Response: "it was okay"

What the data tells us:

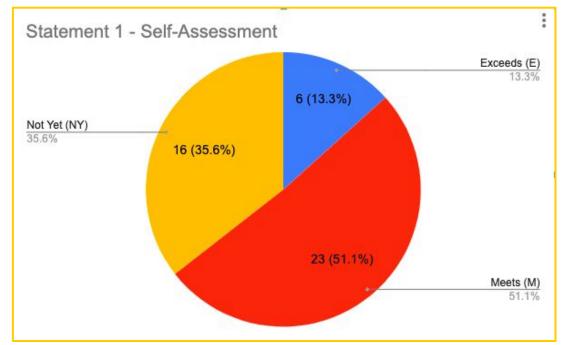
- A majority (53.3%) of students had a positive perception of their group dynamic
- Most negative (15.6%)
 perceptions of group dynamics
 stemmed from lack of true
 collaboration between in-person
 groups and mixed groups (with
 Roomies and Zoomies)

Students will be able to use their understanding of slope-intercept form to interpret the y-intercept (initial value) and the slope (rate of change) in real world scenarios. Through a complex instruction group activity, students will more deeply comprehend the y-intercept.

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CONTENT UNDERSTANDING GOAL

Statement	Examples
I can explain how changing the "y-intercept" of a function (y = mx + b) affects the way that the function looks.	b = y-intercept = 3

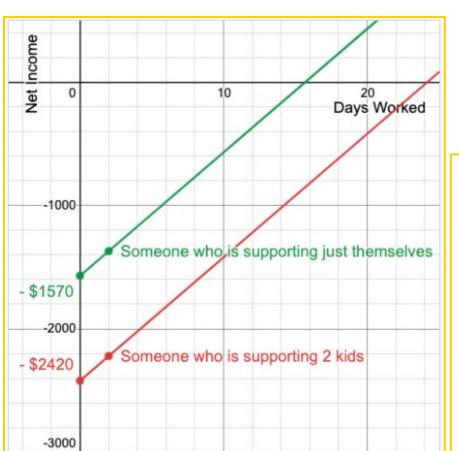


FS1 Response: Not Yet (NY) FS2 Response: Exceeds (E) FS3 Response: Meets (M)

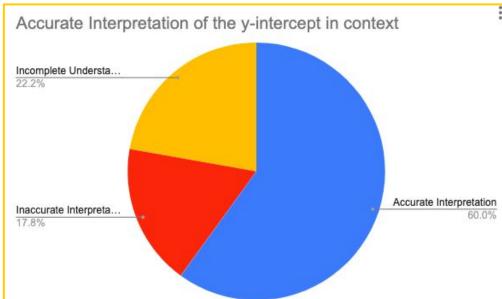
What the data tells us:

- Students subjectively felt comfortable (Meets or Exceeds) with the concept of the y-intercept (64.4%)
- Around ½ (35.6%) of the students still don't feel comfortable with the concept, so this warrants revisiting the idea!

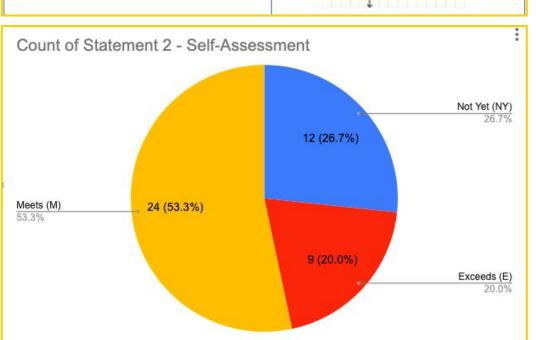
What do you think the y-intercept of - \$1570 from today means? *



FS1 Response: "idk like some amount of money"
FS2 Response: "It means your expenses"
FS3 Response: "Well people might say that's nothing depending on the circumstances but to me that much money is a lot"



\$tatement \$	Examples
I can explain how changing the "slope" of a function (y = mx + b) affects the way that the function looks.	



FS1 Response: Not Yet (NY) FS2 Response: Not Yet (NY) FS3 Response: Not Yet (NY)

What the data tells us:

- 12 (26.7%) of the respondents did not feel comfortable with the concept of slope, which might require a review assignment or individual check-ins with those students
- A majority (73.3%) of students feel comfortable with the idea of slope!