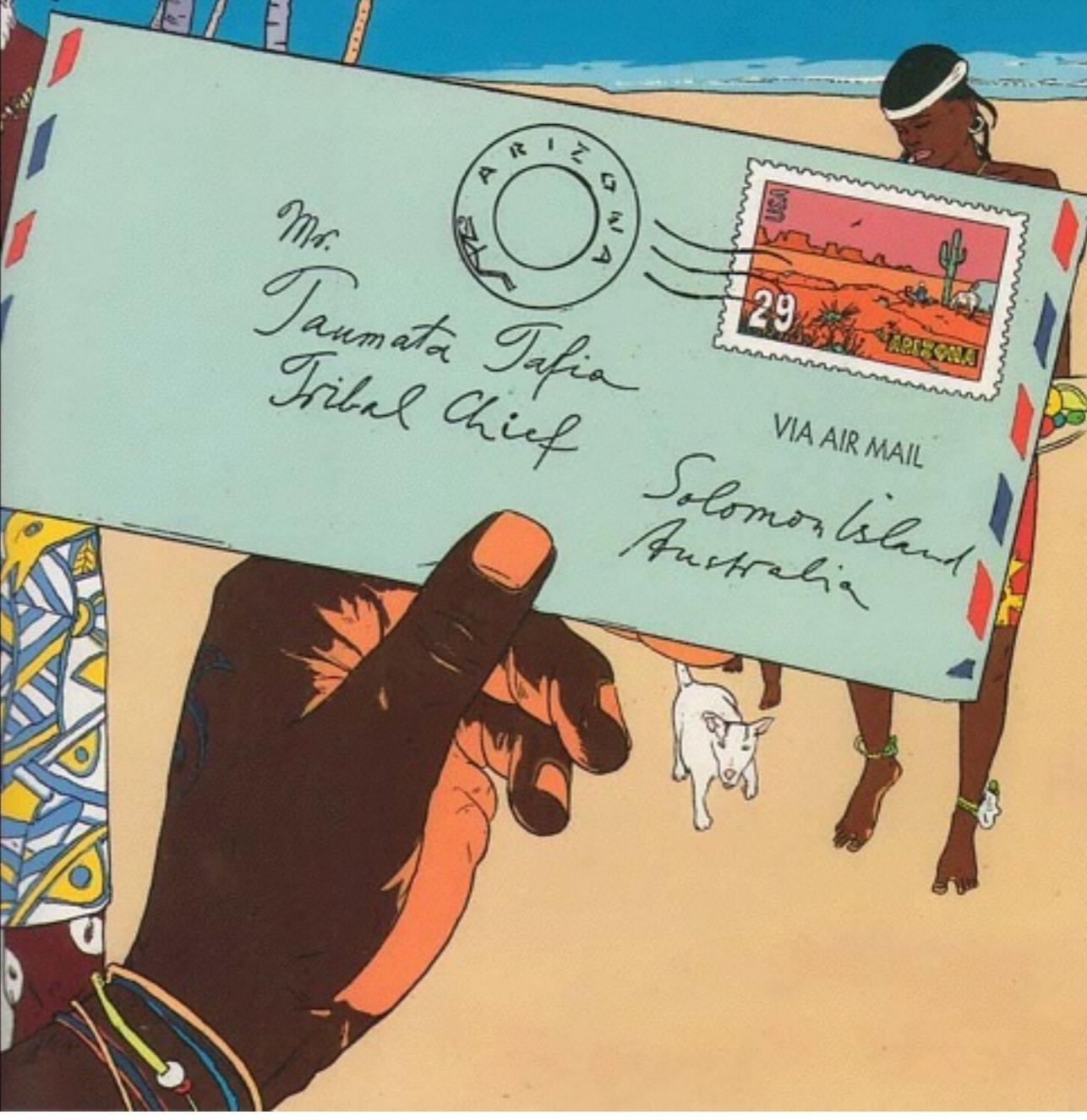


Zooming In and Out on Problem Based Learning



Geoff Krall | gkrall@newtechnetwork.org | [@emergentmath](https://@emergentmath.com)
emergentmath.com



Experience a Problem Based Lesson

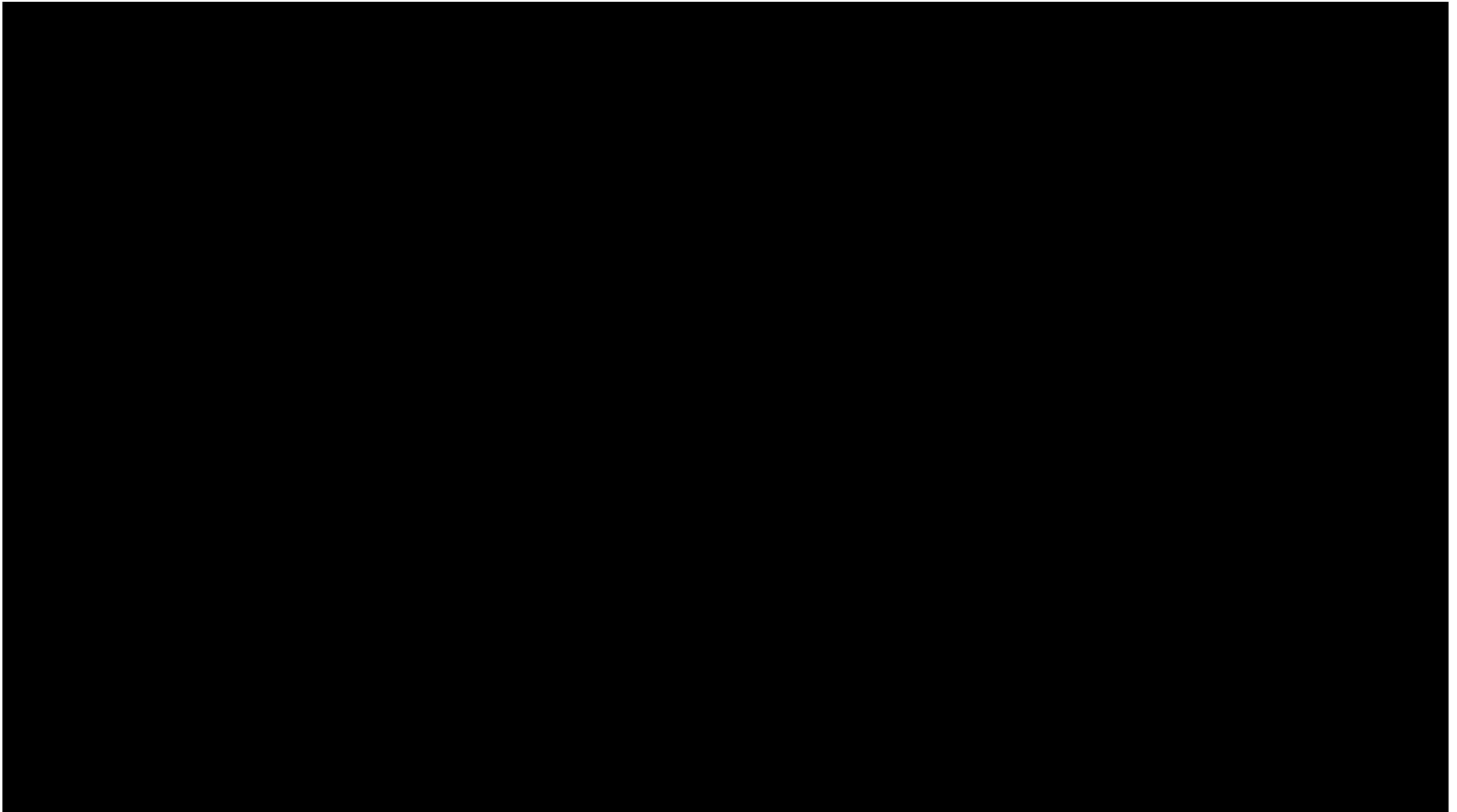
Identify common PrBL Structures

Rolling out PrBL to ensure yearlong success

Research clearly suggests that problem solving should not be taught as a separate topic in the mathematics curriculum. In fact, research tells us that teaching students to use general problem-solving strategies has little effect on their success as problem solvers. Thus, problem solving must be taught as an integral part of mathematics learning, and it requires a significant commitment in the curriculum at every grade level and in every mathematical topic. - NCTM

Research Brief on Problem Solving

Entry Event: The Race





Problem Solving Framework

Act 1: Ask the Question

After viewing Act 1, what's the first question that comes to mind?

What other question(s) do you have?

Analyze the Problem

What do you **know** from the problem scenario or lessons that can help solve the problem?

What concepts or information do you **need to know** in order to solve the problem?

Geoff's Teacher Notes

"Knows" I want identified	"Need to Knows" I want identified
Normal Guy has a head start	What is the head start for Normal Guy?
Squirrel Guy is faster than Normal Guy	What's the speed of Normal Guy?
Running from Right Field to Left Field	What's the speed of Squirrel Guy? How long is the race?



00:00:00:00





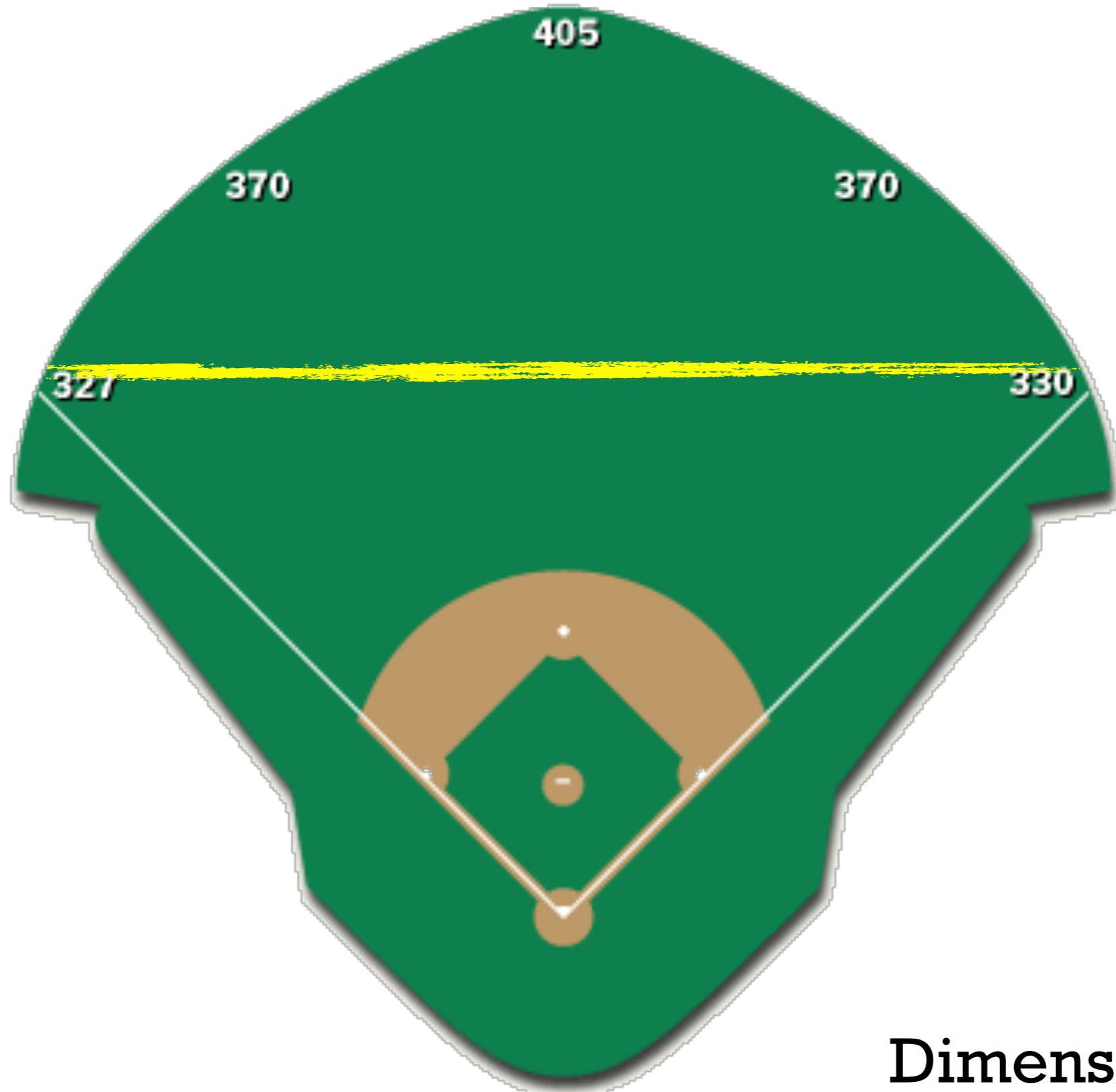
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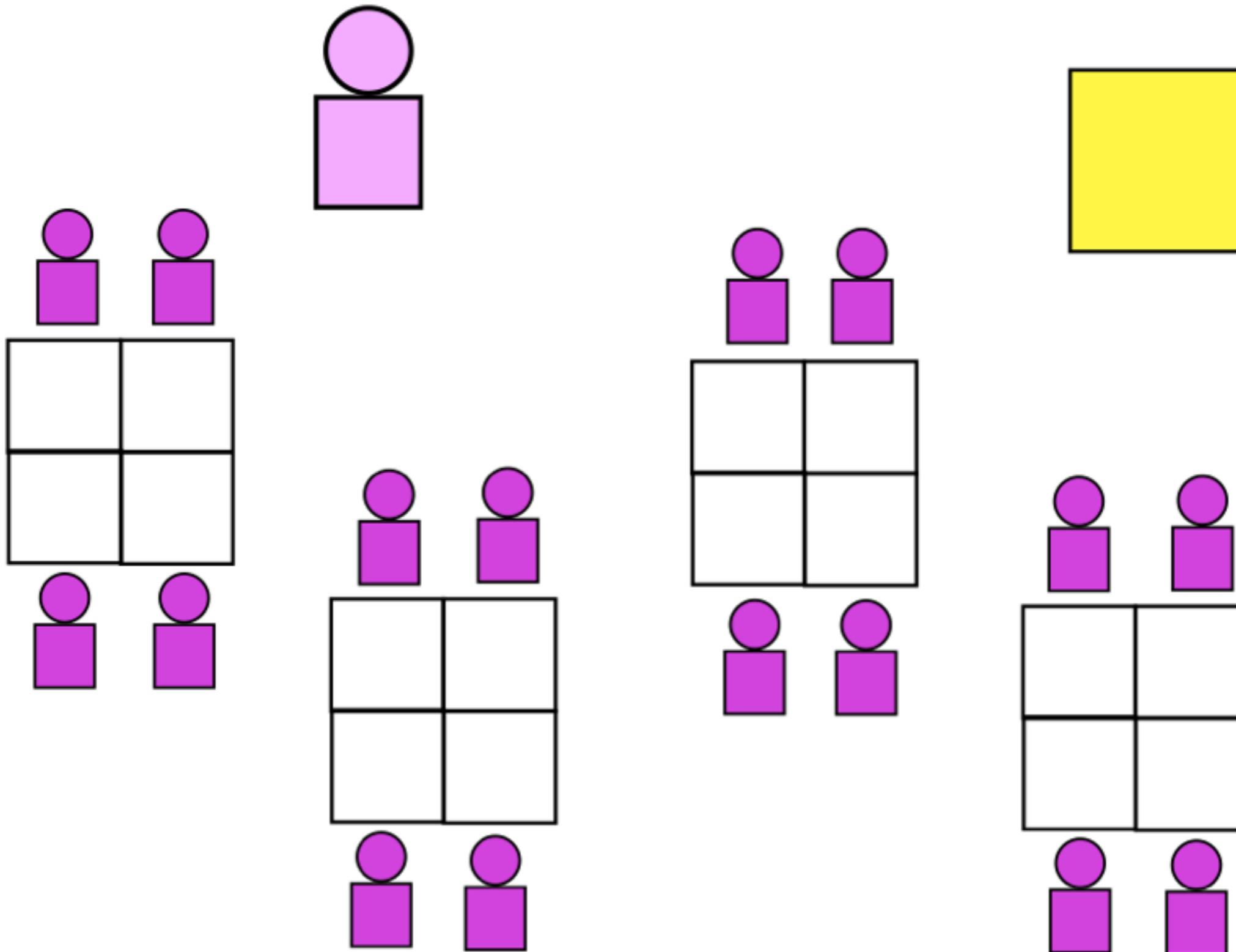
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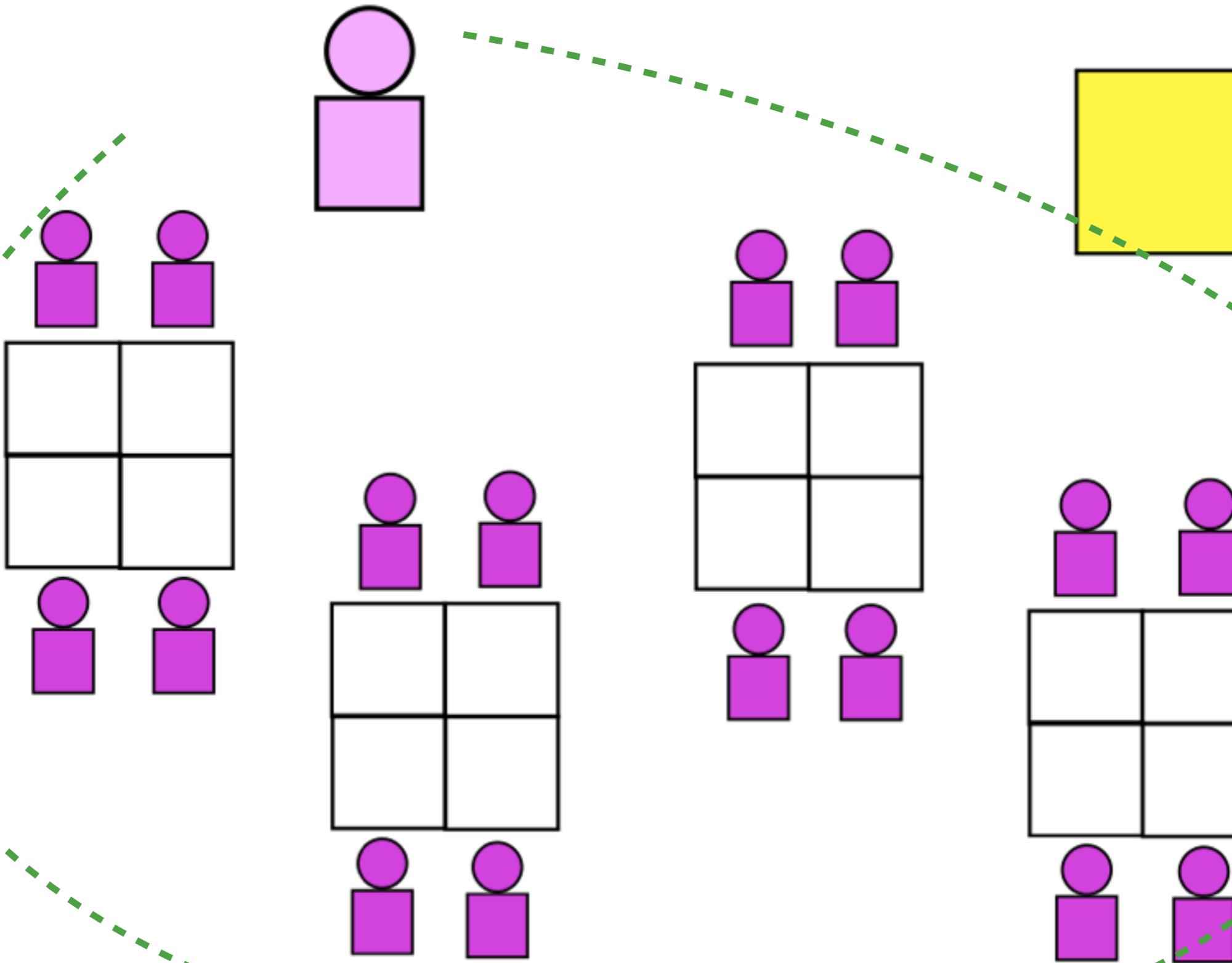


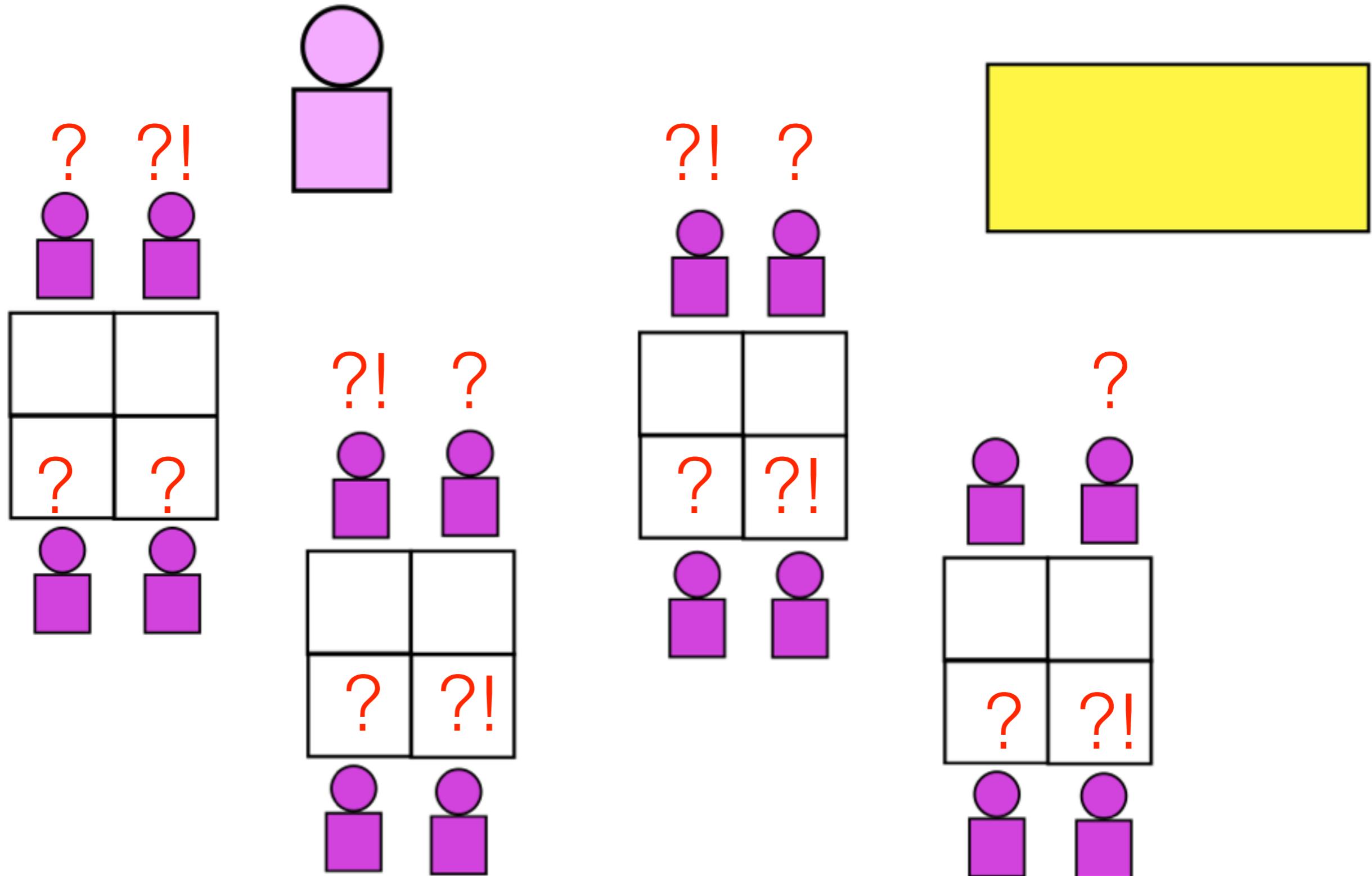
Dimensions of
Qualcomm Field

My 2-day Agenda

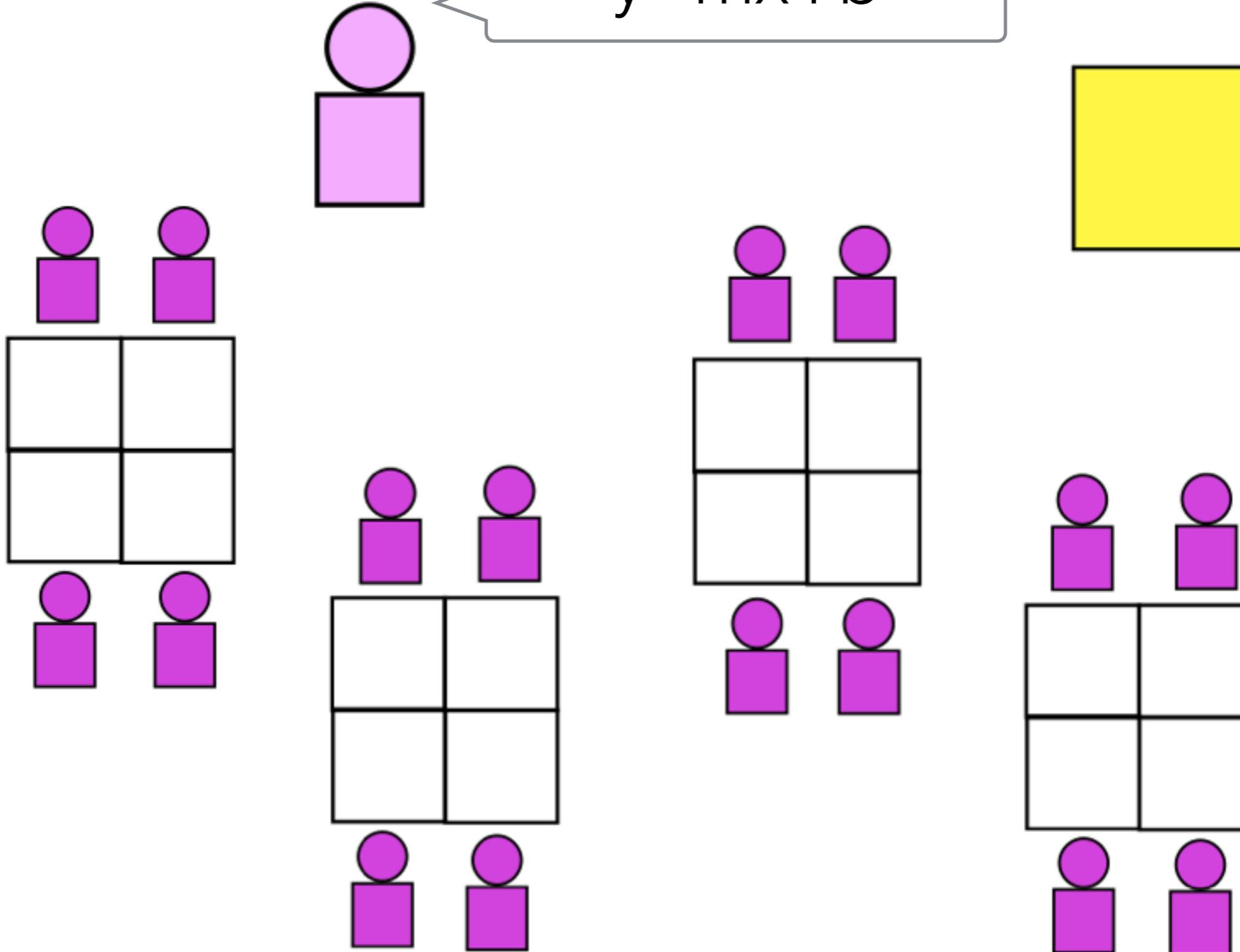
MONDAY	TUESDAY
<p>Warm Up</p> <p>Show Entry Event (Squirrel Race Guy)</p> <p>Solicit Knows/Need to Knows</p> <p>Reveal crucial info based on NTKs</p> <p>Workshop on Pythagorean Theorem (if necessary)</p> <p>Revisit Knows/Need to Knows</p> <p>Exit Ticket</p>	<p>Warm Up</p> <p>Lesson: Systems of Equations</p> <p>Revisit Need-to-Knows</p> <p>Workshop (if necessary):Writing an equation based on a scenario</p> <p>Student work time:</p> <p>Equation, Graphs, Systems</p> <p>Present solutions in a gallery walk</p> <p>Exit Ticket</p>

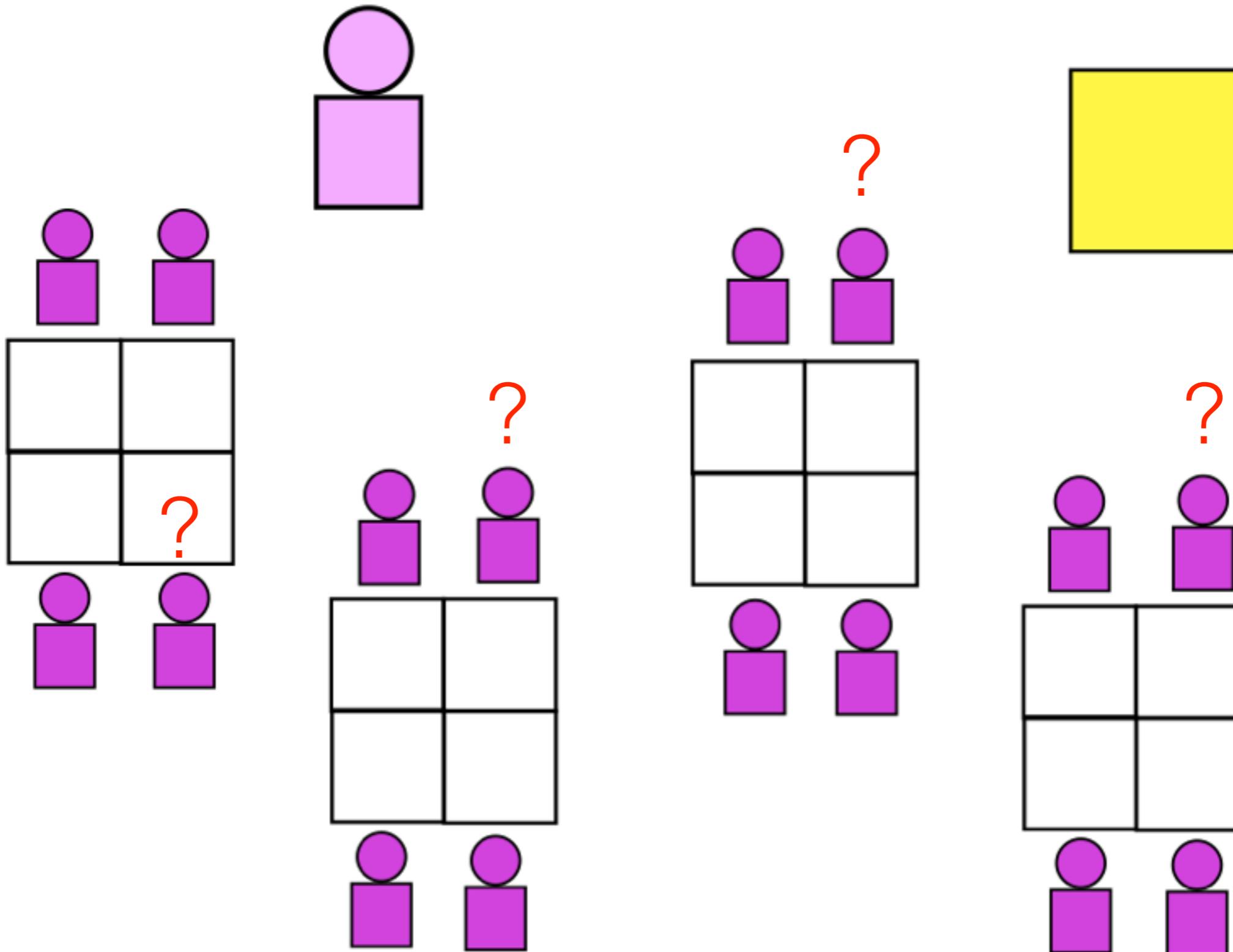






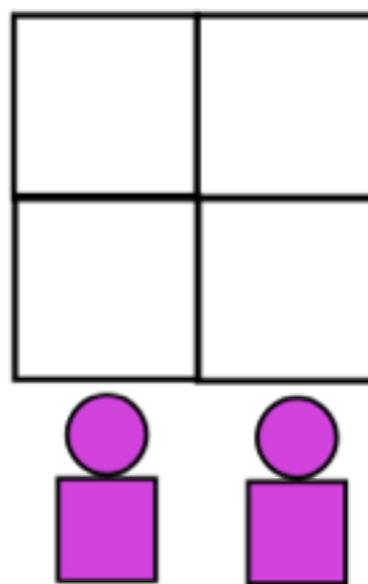
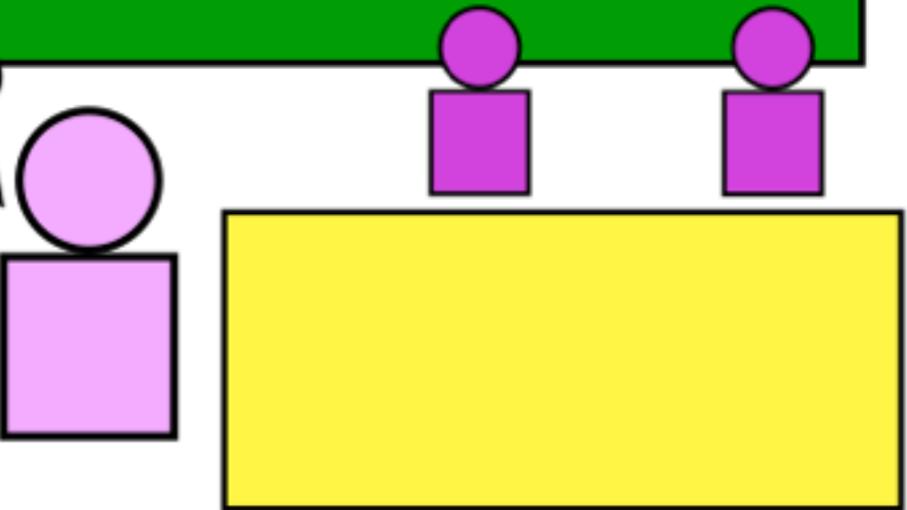
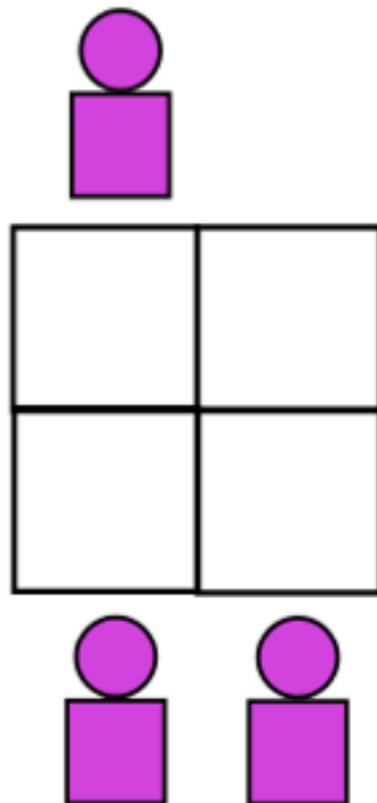
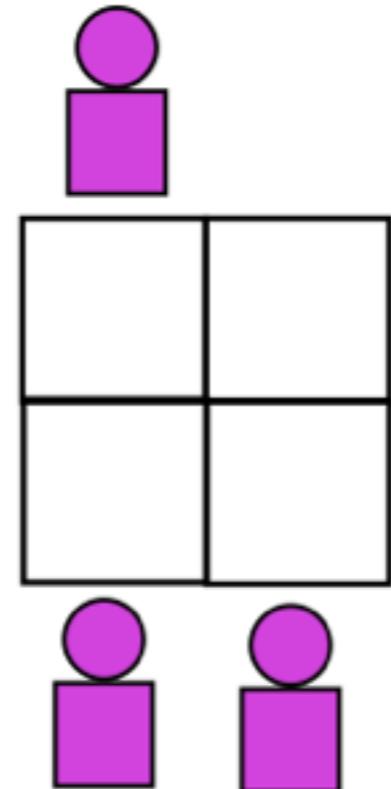
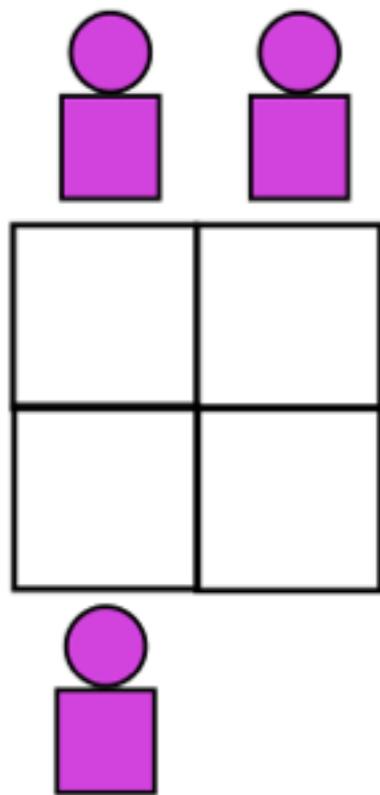
$$y=mx+b$$

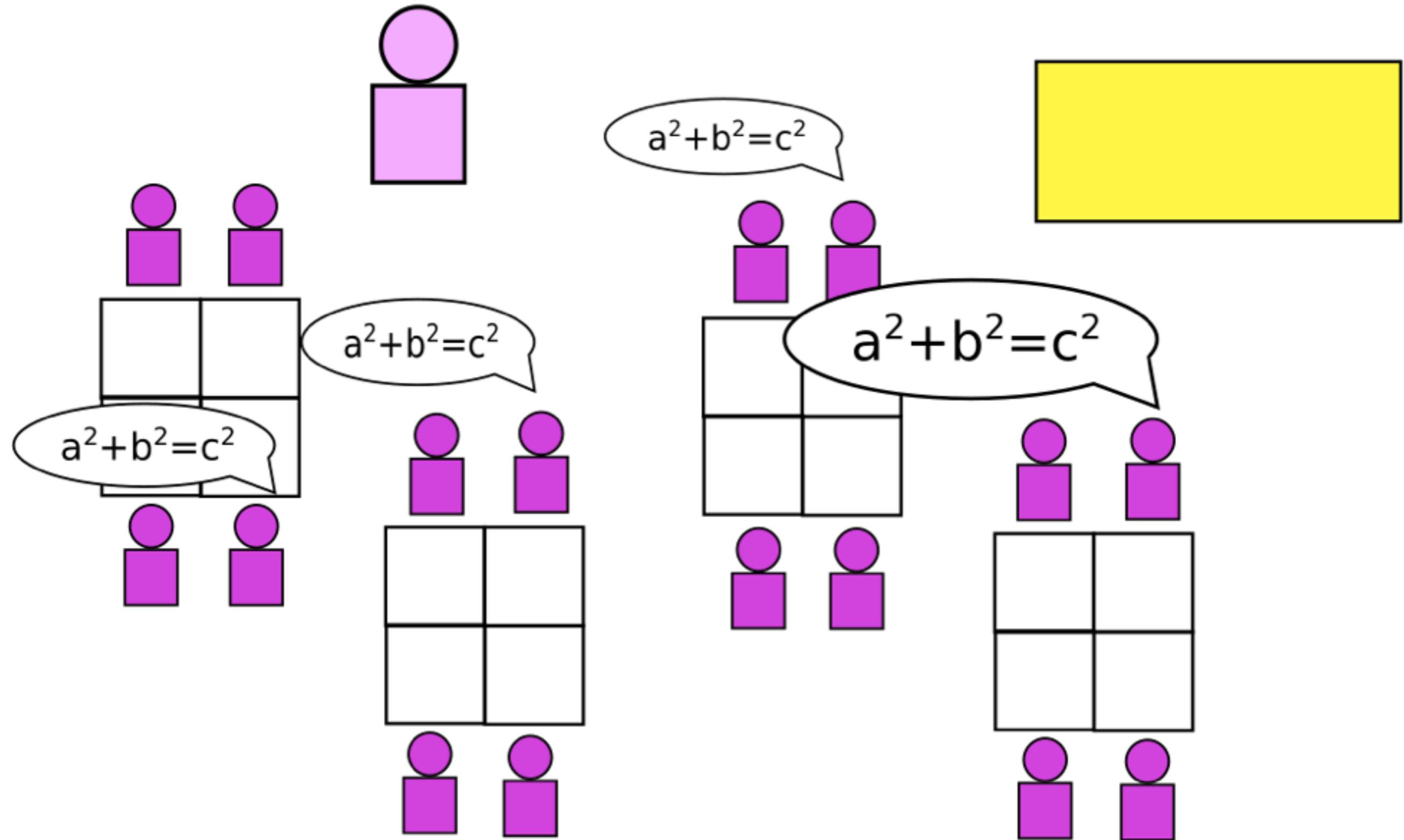




The diagram illustrates the Pythagorean theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$) using geometric shapes. A large green horizontal bar at the top contains a white speech bubble with the equation. Below the bar, a right-angled triangle is shown with its vertical leg divided into two segments by a horizontal line. The segments are labeled 'a' and 'b'. The vertical leg is labeled 'c'. The area of the triangle is divided into three parts: a pink square on leg 'a', a pink square on leg 'b', and a yellow square on the hypotenuse 'c'. Each square is composed of a 2x2 grid of smaller squares, representing the area formula for a square (side length squared).

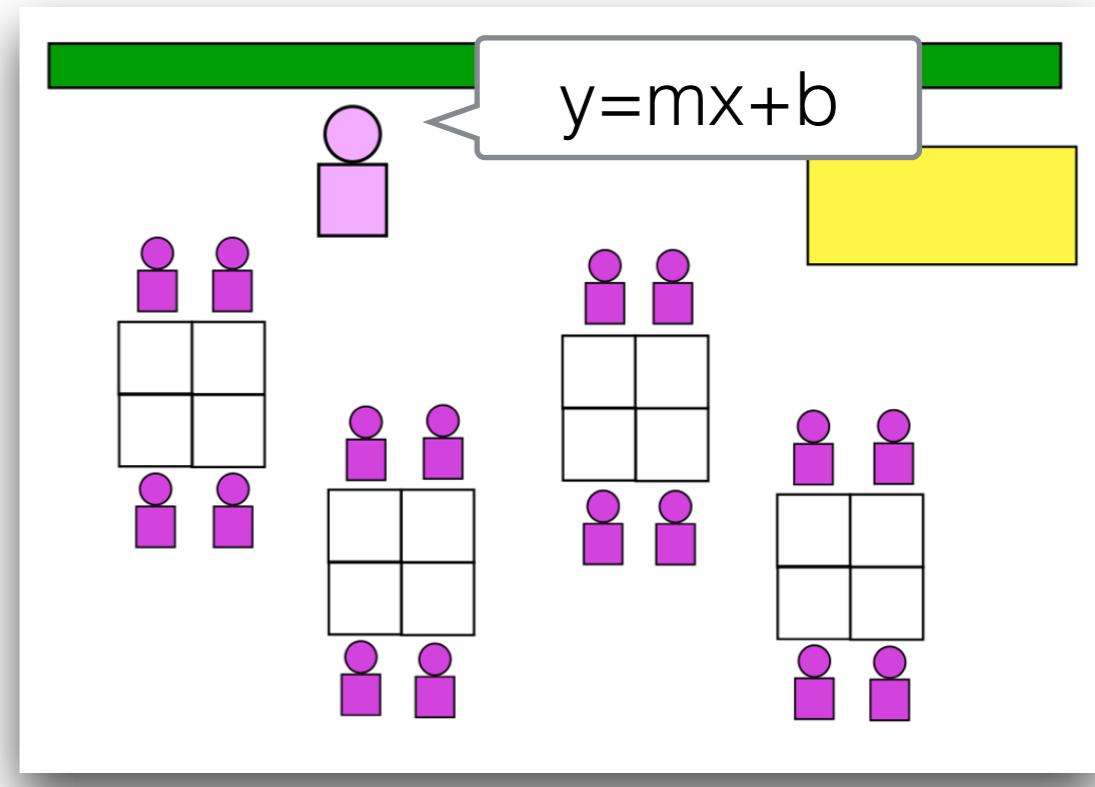
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$





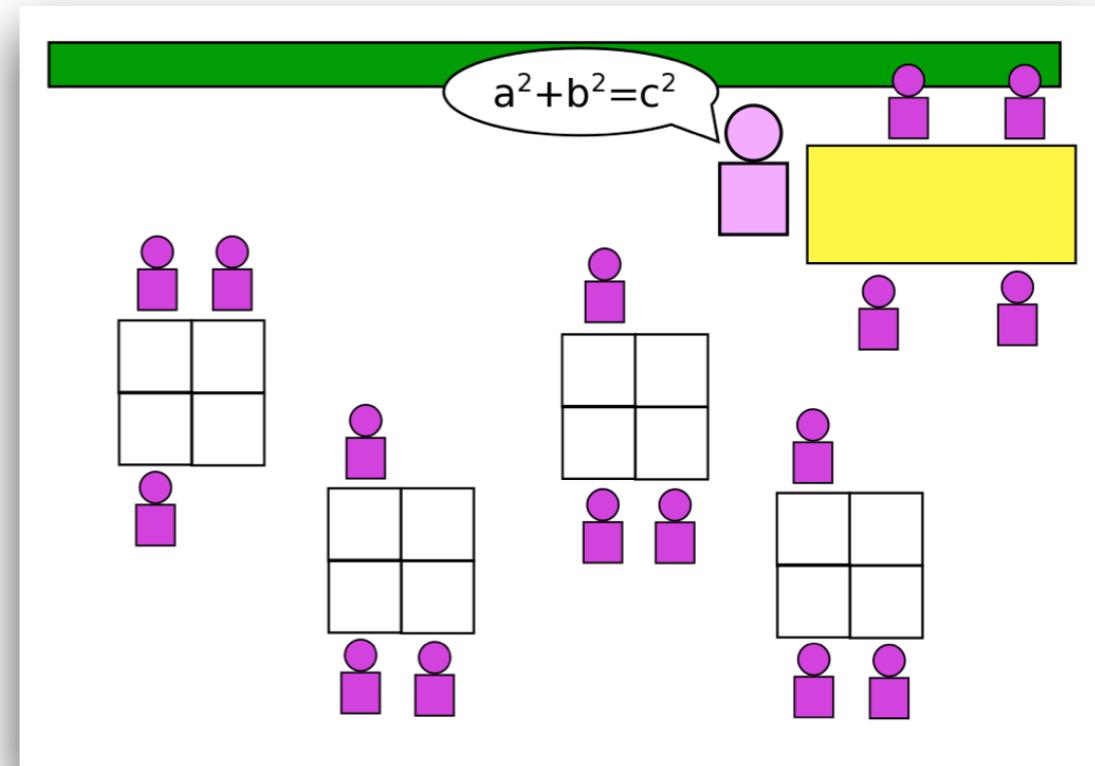
If the content is **germane** to the problem **or >50%** are struggling....

...consider a whole class lesson.



If the content is **ancillary** to the problem **or <50%** are struggling...

...consider a small group workshop.



Points of Emphasis

Do the math yourself beforehand

Identify and narrow your K/NTKs

Look for (don't avoid) connected/covered content (say, Algebra and Geometry)

Visuals are good

Structuring Your Year

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	H	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	EM	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
						1
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9	10	11	12	E*	K12*	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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DECEMBER

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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	H	H	H	H	H	31

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
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15	H	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30	31				

FEBRUARY

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26	27	28				

MARCH

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL

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MAY

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SEPTEMBER						
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NOVEMBER						
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27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER						
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	H	H	H	H	H	31

JANUARY						
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MARCH						
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12	H	H	H	H	H	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Structuring Your Year

- Find 7-12 complex problems that you find compelling. Start there. Build outward.

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
				1	2	3
4	H	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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OCTOBER						
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						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	E*	K12*	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	E	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	H	H	H	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
			1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	H	H	H	H	H	31

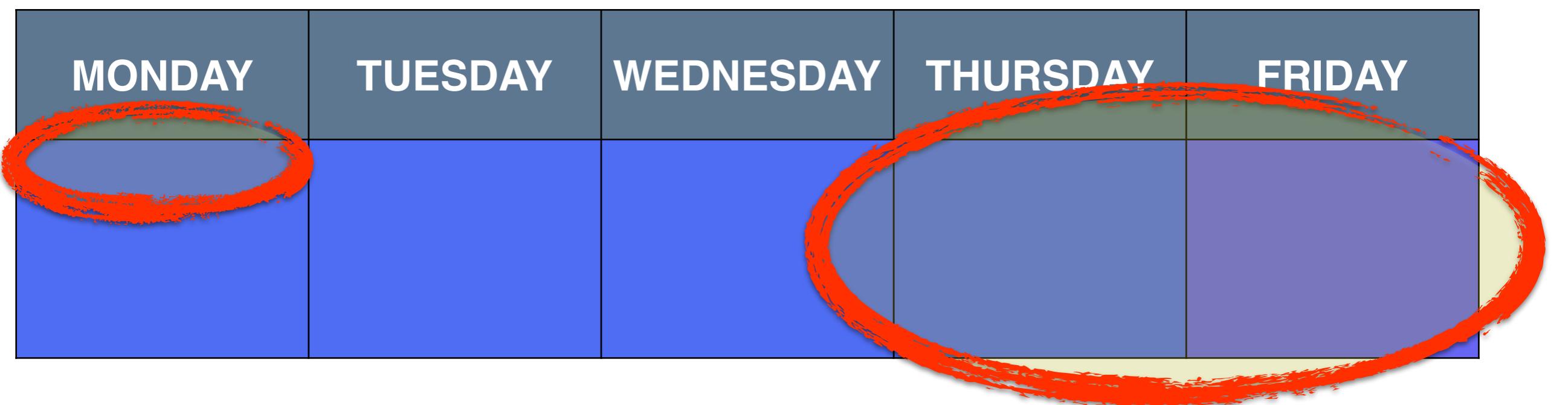
JANUARY						
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8	HM	10	11	12	13	14
15	H	17	18	19	20	21
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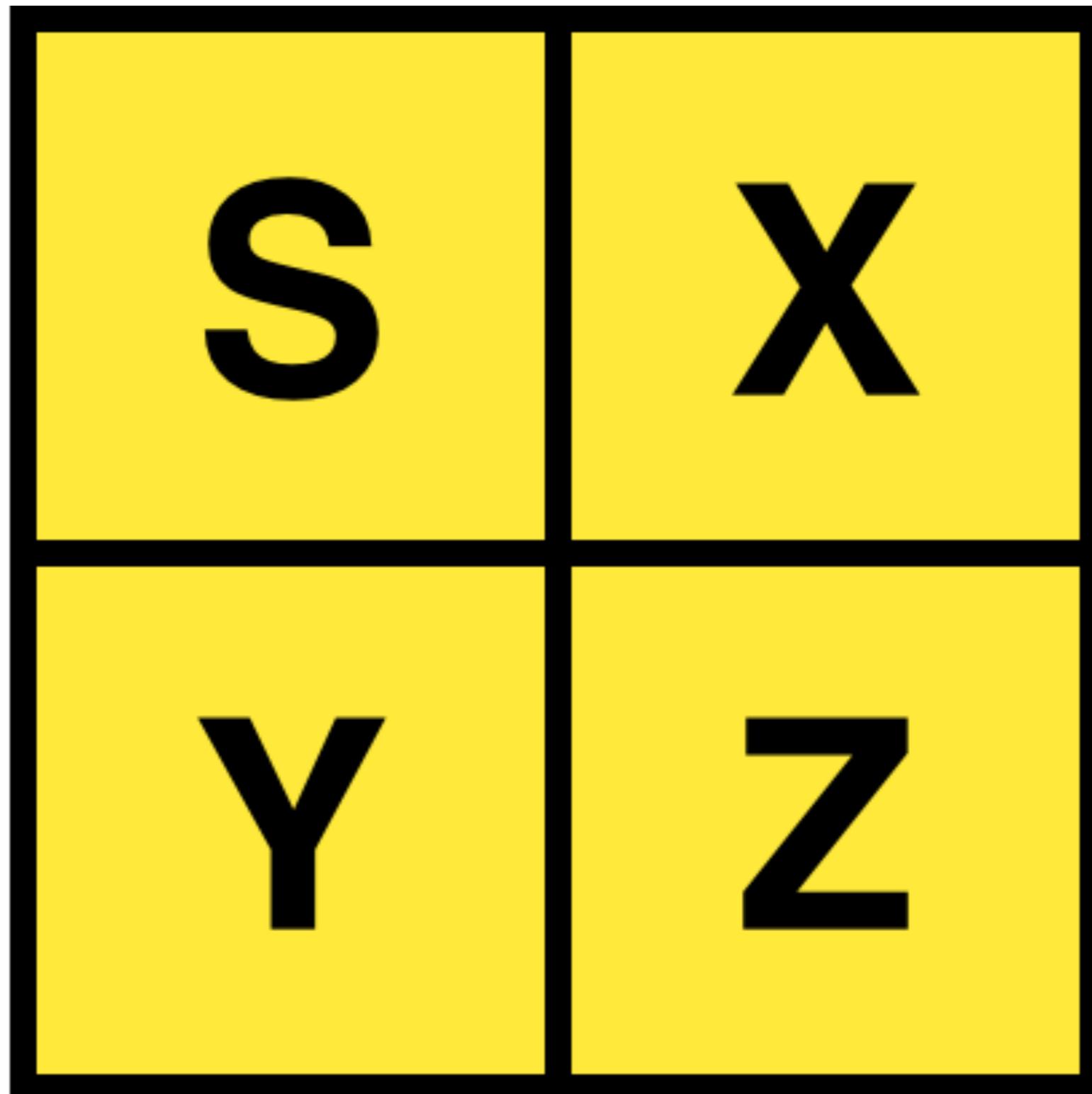
MAY						
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7		9	10	11	12	13
14		15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	H	30	31			



Q: What do I do when
I'm not PrBL-ing?

A: Smaller activities that
promote inquiry and
discourse

Which One Doesn't Belong?

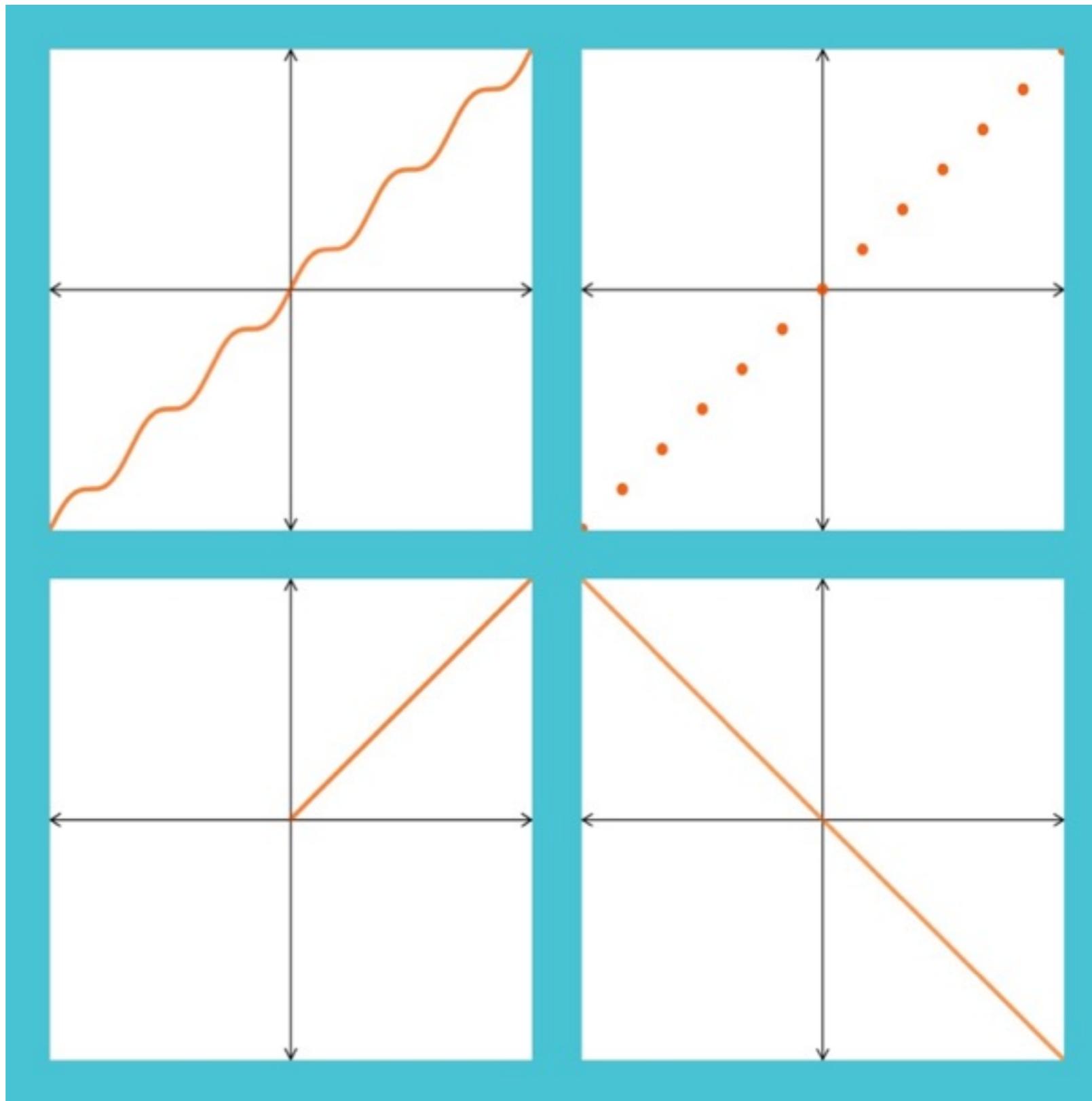


Which One Doesn't Belong?

121	16
-----	----

9	73
---	----

Which One Doesn't Belong?



Estimation

How many **cheeseballs** will fit on the *large* plate?



Make an estimate.

* Required

What's too LOW? *

What's too HIGH? *

Your estimate. *

Your reasoning. *

Do better than "I guessed." Try "I noticed"

Your name.

[Home](#)[Kinder](#) ▾[Grade 1](#) ▾[Grade 2](#) ▾[Grade 3](#) ▾[Grade 4](#) ▾[Grade 5](#) ▾[Grade 6](#) ▾[Grade 7](#) ▾

[Home](#) > [Grade 5](#) > Subtracting Mixed Numbers

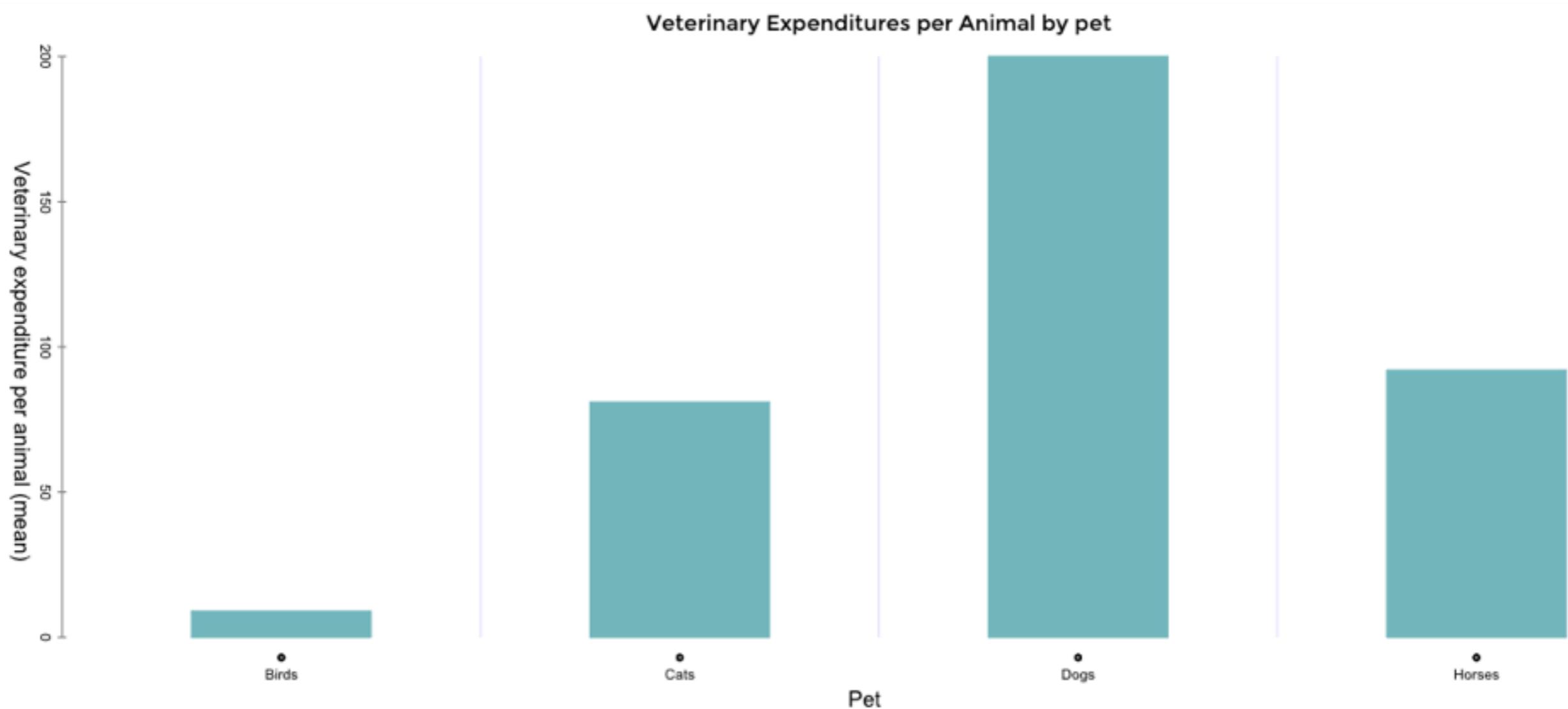
SUBTRACTING MIXED NUMBERS

Directions: Using the whole numbers from 1 to 9, at most one time each, find three different mixed numbers that will make the equation true. You may reuse the same numbers for each of the three numbers.

$$5 \frac{4}{5} - \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \frac{\underline{\quad}}{\underline{\quad}} = 3 \frac{1}{20}$$

[Hint](#)

Notice and Wonder



WHICH ONE DOESN'T BELONG?

ESTIMATION 180

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY

NOTICE AND WONDER

Good First Problems

- Hotel Snap
- FAL Security Camera
- 3-Act File Cabinet
- Squirrel Guy Race

To help students become successful problem solvers, teachers must accept that students' problem-solving abilities often develop slowly, thereby requiring long-term, sustained attention to making problem solving an integral part of the mathematics program. - NCTM Research Brief on Problem Solving

Zooming In and Out on Problem Based Learning



Geoff Krall | gkrall@newtechnetwork.org | [@emergentmath](https://twitter.com/emergentmath)
emergentmath.com

This slide deck and resources: emergentmath.com/zoom