

Adapting Lesson Study for Community College Mathematics

Can *Lesson Study* be adapted for use in the community college context?

- Can it be feasibly implemented?
- What are math faculty experiences with Lesson Study?
- Does the model show promise for improving teaching and student learning?

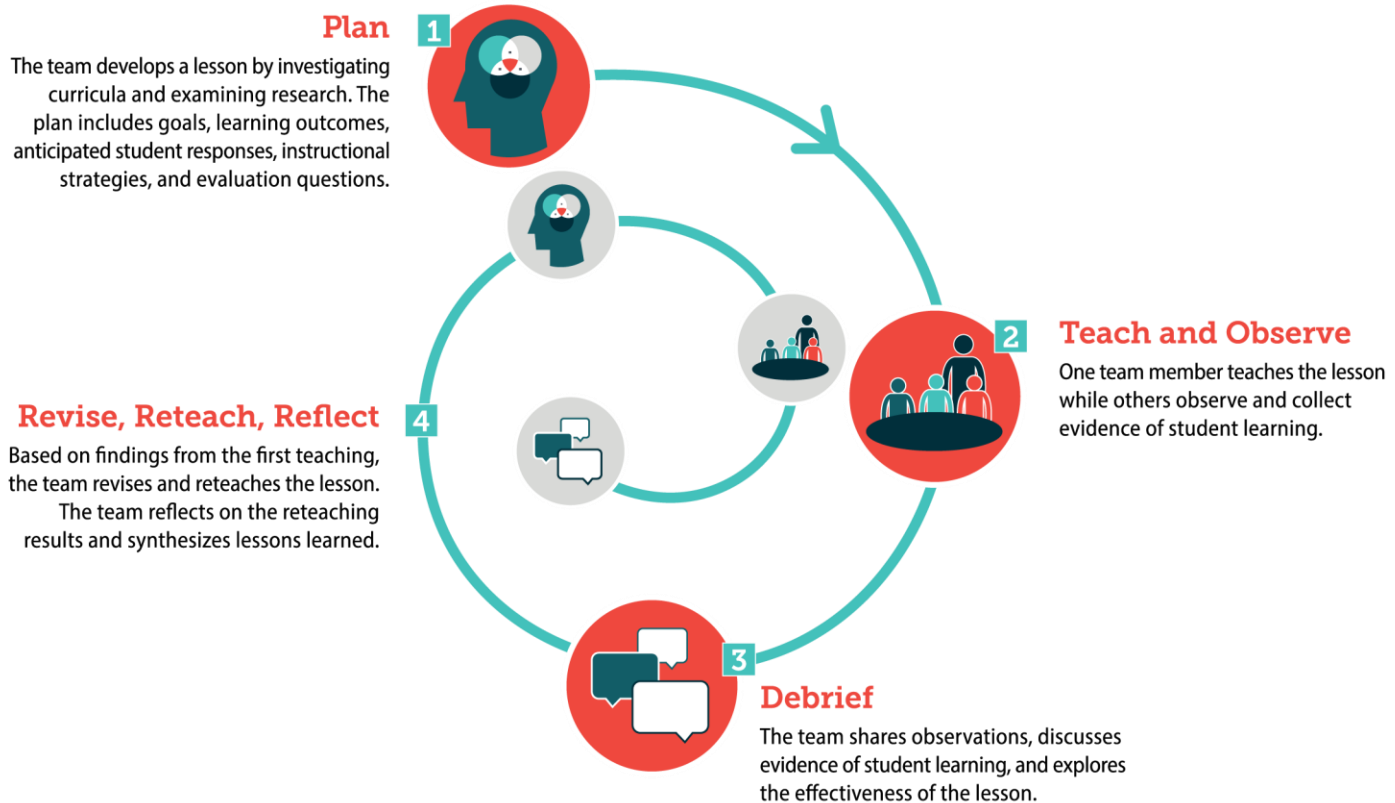


Project Activities (2018-2019)

- Three community college teams participate in cycles of Lesson Study with support from experts at Education Northwest
- CCRC researches feasibility and faculty experiences and collects formative data on student learning and outcomes



Lesson Study



Implementation Practices



Develop and Sustain a Collaborative Lesson Study Team



Study Research and Apply Evidence-Based Practices



Generate and Share Professional Knowledge



Research Theme

How do we build students' confidence in their mathematical reasoning and willingness to persevere in problem solving?

- Promote a productive disposition
- Support a growth mindset
- Embrace and learn from confusion



Embrace
Confusion.

“Confusion is the beginning
of Wisdom.”

–Socrates

Path to Dimensional Analysis

Cycle 1: Units of Measure, Perimeter, Area, and Volume
Lesson: The Candy Box

Cycle 2: Rates and Unit Rates
Lesson: Cost of Gas vs. Water

Cycle 3: Dimensional Analysis
Lesson: Speed of Toy Car vs. Bug

Cycle One: Key Instructional Decisions

Student goal:

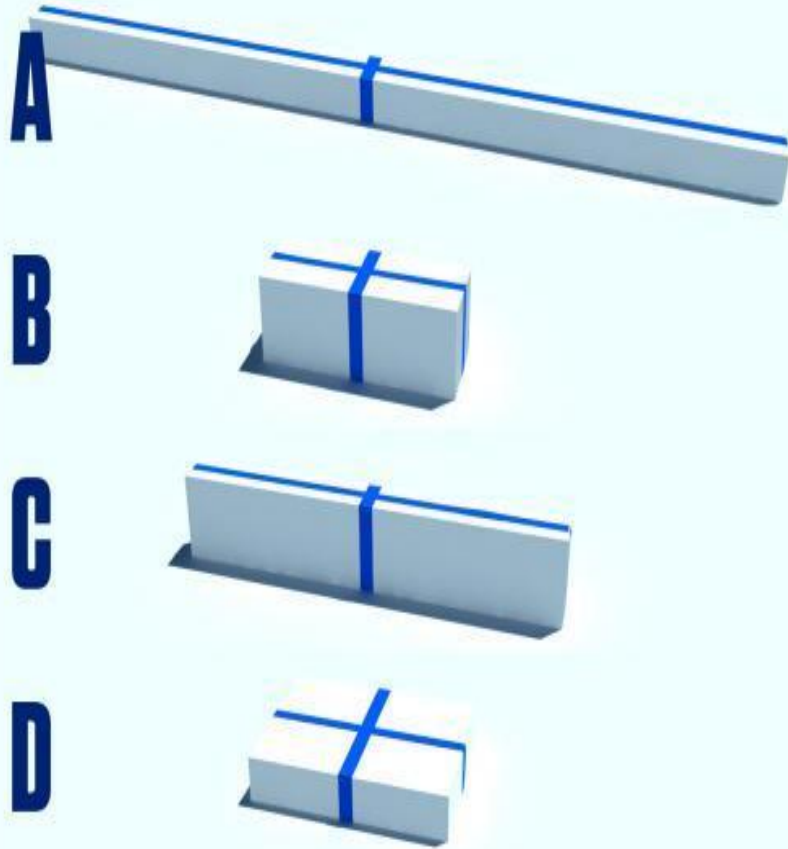
- Work cooperatively in an open-ended activity to develop an understanding of length, area, and volume.

Student challenges:

Students may have difficulty


- differentiating between the three types of measurement and their units
- not depending on formulas

The Task



Based upon the picture and video, guess....


1. Which of these packages, if any, uses the least cardboard?
2. Which of these packages, if any, uses the most ribbon?
3. Which of these packages, if any, holds the most candy?
4. Which package would you use if you had a candy company?

Shape A: 


Cardboard: 96 inch
Ribbon: 52 inch

Shape B: 

Cardboard: 52 inch
Ribbon: 96 inch

Shape C: 

Cardboard: 76 inch
Ribbon: 99 inch

Shape D: 

Cardboard: 68 inch
Ribbon: 24 inch

SHAPE A

98 of cubes

52 units

SHAPE B

56 of cubes

20 ^{units} of cubes

SHAPE C

76 of cubes

32 ^{units} of cubes

SHAPE D

68 of cubes

24 units

Key Lessons Learned by the Team

Cycle One: We got through it unscathed

- **Logistical changes of handouts to help clarify the task**
- **Students need more practice with :**
 - open-ended questions
 - articulating their thinking processes
 - estimation
- **Ongoing questions:**
 - How do we help students address misconceptions?
 - How do we guide students in the moment?

Cycle Two: Key Instructional Decisions

Student Goal

Build an understanding of rates and unit rates

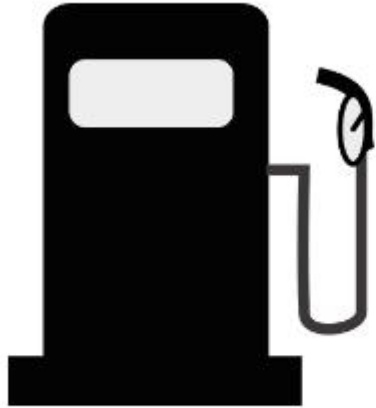
Challenges

Students may have trouble:

- Estimating or be hesitant to try estimating
- Converting between units

The Task

Cost of Water vs Cost of Gas



How does the cost of water compare to the cost of gas?

- We estimated how many bottles of water would be in the gallon jug by comparing visually the size of the bottle to the size of the jug. We came up with the estimate of between 7 and 8 bottles.

$$\frac{\$28.26}{8.75 \text{ gallons of gas}} = \$3.23 \text{ per gallon of gas}$$

1 gallon = 128 ounces

$$\frac{128 \text{ ounce.}}{16.9 \text{ ounce.}} = 7.5 \text{ water bottles}$$

$$7.5 (2.49) = \$18.68$$

- It is \$3.23 for a gallon of gas and \$18.68 for a gallon of water.

① Estimating by looking ^{like} units.
We know that a gallon has 16 servings, and a bottle of water has 2 servings.

As an estimate we divided 16 in 2 = 8 bottles of water in a gallon.

② We know that a bottle of water costs \$2.49 so we multiply $2.49 \times 8.00 = \$19.92$. price of a gallon of water.

- We paid \$28.26 for 8.75 gallon of gas, so divided 28.26 by 8.75 = \$3.22 per gallon of gas.

I can see you used 8.00 - is that the problem?

The water cost was estimated. What did you think?

Key Lessons Learned by the Team

Cycle Two: **Effective and *Accomplished***

- **Logistical changes on handouts and gallery walk format**
- **Instructional lessons:**
 - Students were more willing to tackle open-ended question
 - Ok to let go of control (instructor)
 - Ok to have different approaches to the same problem (students)
- **Ongoing issues:**
 - Time: processing, exploring, working, concluding

Cycle Three: Key Instructional Decisions

Student Goals:

Build an understanding of dimensional analysis

- Convert between measurements and rates

Challenges:

Students may have difficulty

- Understanding equivalence after completing conversions
- Applying systematic approach to conversion using unit fractions

The Task: Bug vs Toy Car

Which moves faster, the bug or the toy car?



- Preview HW
- Tap into prior knowledge
- Guess
- Experiment
- Calculate



5280 ft = 1 mile
 60 min = 1 hour
 60 sec = 1 minute

toy car: *convert sec. to min*
 $\frac{5 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{30}{30} \frac{150 \text{ ft}}{60 \text{ sec}} = \frac{150 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ minute}}$
convert min. to hour
 $\frac{150 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ min.}} \cdot \frac{60}{60 \text{ min}} = \frac{9000 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ hr}} = \frac{9000 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ hr}}$
divide total amount traveled (feet) by how many ft. in mile
 $\frac{9000 \text{ ft}}{5280 \text{ ft}} \approx 1.7 \text{ miles}$
 $\frac{1 \text{ hr}}{\text{toy car}} \approx \frac{1.7 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hr}}$

Good use of labeling explaining the process

Good use of labeling explaining the process

Great work! Calculated correctly and clearly explained the process. But don't forget to label units!

Same exact But?? beetle faster!

Toy Car

2.5 feet/second

$2.5 \text{ ft} \cdot 60 \text{ seconds} = 150 \text{ feet} \cdot 60 \text{ min.} = 9,000$
 $9,000 \div 5280 = \boxed{1.70 \text{ mph}}$

Beetle

$1.65 \text{ mph} \cdot 5280 \text{ ft.} = 8,712 \text{ ft./hour}$

$8,712 \text{ ft./hr.} \div 3,600 \text{ seconds} = \boxed{2.42 \text{ ft./second}}$

$\frac{1.70 \text{ mph}}{-1.65 \text{ mph}} = \boxed{.05 \text{ mph faster}}$

*Toy car is faster by 0.5 mph

1.16. Same with "miles"!

units are important. Use the same units for both sides of the equation.

Use standard of the same units. I like how you found the answer.

Easy on the units. Some things I noticed.

Key Lessons Learned by the Team

Cycle Three: Efficient, Effective, Accomplished, Confident

- **Logistical changes**
- **Instructional changes**
 - More guided estimation practice helped
 - Changed the approach to the systematic unit fraction process
- **Ongoing Issues**
 - Are we willing to let go of the rigidity of some of the procedural math?

Why lesson study?

Quotes from instructors

- Changes the way you see your practice
- Way to develop collective efficacy
- Learn what students are thinking, see the lesson from their point of view
- It is culturally relevant
- Gives voice to mathematical thinking, it values student thinking
- Informs us for how we teach other classes
- Student-centered, students are active participants in the learning process

Questions?

Contact Info:

dmarie.carver@pcc.edu