# Differentiating with Depth of Knowledge ROBERT KAPLINSKY 

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## COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS INITIATIVE

## CCSS.MATH.CONTENT 4 minmmand of

Apply the IENT.4.MD.A. 3 mana harder or
ea and perimeter formulas for problems.

> meet the
equal intensity, trim
equal inv grade: conceptual application.
skills and fluency

Source: http://www.corestandards.org/other-resources/key-shifts-in-mathematics/

# What is the perimeter 

 of a rectangle that measures 8 units by 4 units?
## Three Components of Rigor

## $\square$ Procedural Skill and Fluency

## $\square$ Conceptual Understanding

$\square$ Application

## List the dimensions of

a rectangle with a perimeter of 24 units.

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## Defining the Problem

- Students appear to demonstrate "deep, authentic command of mathematical concepts" when given commonly used problems.
- However with more challenging problems, the same students seem to no longer demonstrate that command.


## Addressing the Problem

- First, we must have a clear understanding about why these problems are different from one another.
$>$ Next, we need to practice implementing these problems such that all students are engaged in a problem that is at the right challenge level for them.
$>$ Last, we need a source that can provide us with a variety of free problems.

| Topic | Adding Whole Numbers | Money | Fractions on a Number Line | Area and Perimeter | Subtracting Mixed Numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { CCSS } \\ \text { Standard(s) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - 1.NBT. 4 <br> - 2.NBT. 5 | - 2.MD. 8 | - 3.NF. 2 | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline- & 3 . M D .8 \\ - & \text { 4.MD. } 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | - 5.NF. 1 |
| DOK 1 <br> Example | Find the sum. $44+27=$ | If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have | Which point is located at $\frac{7}{12}$ below? | Find the perimeter of a rectangle that measures 4 units by 8 units. | Find the difference. $5 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{2}{3}=$ |
| DOK 2 <br> Example | Fill in the boxes below using the whole numbers 1 through 9 , no more than one time each, so that you make a true equation. $\square$ $+53=$ $\square$ | Make 47\$ in three different ways with either quarters, dimes, nickels, or pennies. | Label the point where $\frac{3}{4}$ belongs on the number line below. Be as precise as possible. | List the measurements of three different rectangles that each has a perimeter of 20 units. | Create three different mixed numbers that will make the equation true by using the whole numbers 1 through 9, no more than one time each,. You may reuse the same whole numbers for each of the three mixed numbers. $5 \frac{4}{5}-\square \frac{\square}{20}=3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| DOK 3 <br> Example | Make the largest sum by filling in the boxes below using the whole numbers 1 through 9, no more than one time each. $\qquad$ $+$ $\square$ $=$ | Make 47 $\$$ using exactly 5 coins with either quarters, dimes, nickels, or pennies. | Create 5 fractions using the whole numbers 0 through 9 , no more than one time each, as numerators and denominators and correctly place them all on a number line. | What is the greatest area you can make with a rectangle that has a perimeter of 24 units? | Make the smallest difference by filling in the boxes below using the whole numbers 1 through 9, no more than one time each. |

## DOK <br> Distinguishing Between Depth of Knowledge Levels in Mathematics



## DOK Level Differences

- Level 1: Recall \& Reproduction
- Often a trivial application of facts.
- Requires little to no cognitive effort beyond remembering the right formula.
- Usually only one answer.
- Level 2: Skills \& Concepts
- Usually requires more than one step to solve.
- Often multiple answers.

Level 3: Strategic Thinking

- Usually requires critical thinking about the best way to approach a problem.
- May be multiple answers or a single optimal answer.
- Often challenging enough to make your head hurt.
> Level 4: Exłended Thinking
- In mathematics these are generally represented by performance tasks or problem-based lessons.


## Fractions on a Number Line

Which point is located at $\frac{7}{12}$ below?


## Fractions on a Number Line

 Label the point where $\frac{3}{4}$ belongs on the number line below. Be as precise as possible.

## Fractions on a Number Line

 Create 5 fractions using the whole numbers 0 through 9, no more than one time each, as numerators and denominators and correctly place them all on a number line.
## DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE EXTENSIONS MENU

| Question \#1 <br> 3.MD. 8 : DOK 2 <br> Draw three different rectangles with a perimeter of 20 units. | Question \#2 <br> $3 . M D .7$ : DOK 1 <br> Find the rectangle's area. <br> 1 point | Question \#3 <br> 3.MD. 5 : DOK 2 <br> The length of one side of a rectangle is 6 cm and its perimeter is 16 cm . What is the area of the rectangle in square centimeters? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question \#4 <br> 4.MD. 3 : DOK 2 <br> Which square is bigger: a square with a perimeter of 36 units or a square with an area of 36 square units? | Instructions <br> You must earn at least 8 points by doing the problems of your choice. You may work by yourself or in pairs but each person needs to turn in separate work. Circle the questions you have answered. | Question \#5 <br> 4.MD. 3 : DOK 3 <br> What is the greatest area you can make with a rectangle that has a perimeter of 24 units? |
| Question \#6 <br> 4.MD. 3 : DOK 3 <br> What is the greatest perimeter you can make on a rectangle with an area of 24 square units? | Question \#7 <br> 3.MD. 8 : DOK 2 <br> What is the area of a square that has a perimeter of 20 units? | Question \#8 <br> 3.MD. 8 : DOK 1 <br> Find the rectangle's perimeter. <br> 1 point |

# Lessons Learned 

## - Strangely little collaboration

- Students could pick their own problems.
- Few neighbors were working on the same problem.
$\checkmark$ Next time had kids pair up and pick the same problem to work on.
$\checkmark$ The fraction sheet was chaos
$\triangleright$ Just because a problem is below grade level, doesn' $\dagger$ mean they can do it.
- Make sure students can do a DOK 1 before giving them DOK 2 and 3 problems.


## Open Middle




