

WHY WE SHOULD RECONSIDER (AND WHAT WE SHOULD BE DOING INSTEAD)

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GOALS

☐ WHO AM I?

☐ WHAT'S WRONG WITH WORKSHEETS?

☐ WHAT SHOULD WE BE DOING INSTEAD?

☐ HOW DO WE DO IT IN OUR CLASSROOMS?

☐ WHERE DO WE GET MORE PROBLEMS?

☐ WHAT COMES NEXT?





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Algebra 1

Name_____

One-Step Equations

Date_____ Period____

Solve each equation.

1) $26 = 8 + v$

2) $3 + p = 8$

3) $15 + b = 23$

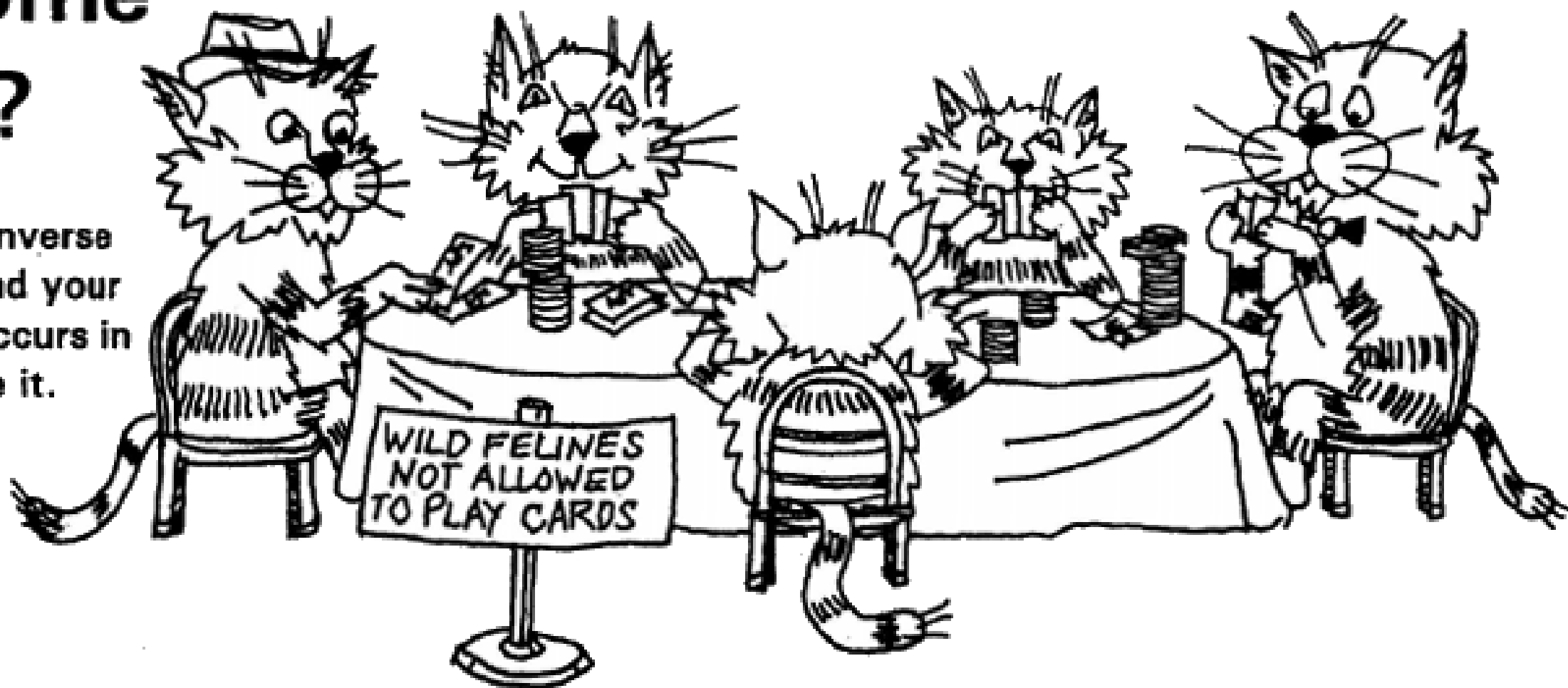
4) $-15 + n = -9$

5) $m + 4 = -12$

6) $x - 7 = 13$

Why shouldn't some cats play cards?

DIRECTIONS: Solve each equation by using the inverse operation. Use a calculator where necessary. Find your answer in the decoder. Each time your answer occurs in the decoder, write the letter of the problem above it.



1. $3 + g = 13$ ($g =$ _____)

2. $34 = a \cdot 2$ ($a =$ _____)

3. $\frac{h}{15} = 10$ ($h =$ _____)

4. $15 = d - 18$ ($d =$ _____)

5. $132 = m \times 11$ ($m =$ _____)

6. $15o = 210$ ($o =$ _____)

7. $\frac{i}{2.3} = 6.7$ ($i =$ _____)

8. $2.5e = 40$ ($e =$ _____)

9. $180 = t - 35$ ($t =$ _____)

10. $90 = 3l$ ($l =$ _____)

11. $7.2 = 0.36n$ ($n =$ _____)

12. $\frac{b}{5} = 31$ ($b =$ _____)

13. $4c = 60$ ($c =$ _____)

WORKSHEET CONCERNS

- ~~OFTEN FEELS LIKE BUSY WORK~~
- ~~DON'T REALLY BUILD SENSE MAKING~~
- ~~RARELY LEAD TO GREAT CONVERSATIONS~~
- ~~DON'T GIVE US RICH INFORMATION~~

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PROBLEM ONE

Solve for x .

$$21 + x = 70$$

PROBLEM TWO

Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, place a digit in each box to create two equations: one where x has a positive value and one where x has a negative value. You may reuse the digits for each equation.

$$\boxed{3} \boxed{6} + x = \boxed{8} \boxed{4}$$

PROBLEM THREE

Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, place a digit in each box to create an equation where x has the greatest possible value.

$$\boxed{1}\boxed{2} + x = \boxed{9}\boxed{8}$$



Robert Kaplinsky

@robertkaplinsky

MS & HS #MTBoS Ts, please ask your Ss these 3 ?s and put the % who answered correctly here:

docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAI Answers at top of form.

PROBLEM ONE

Solve for x.

$$21 + x = 7$$

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PROBLEM TWO

Using the digits 1 to 9, at most one time each, create two equations: one where x has a positive value and one where x has a negative value.

$$\square\square + x = \square\square$$

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PROBLEM THREE

Using the digits 1 to 9, at most one time each, create an equation where x has the greatest possible value.

$$\square\square + x = \square\square$$

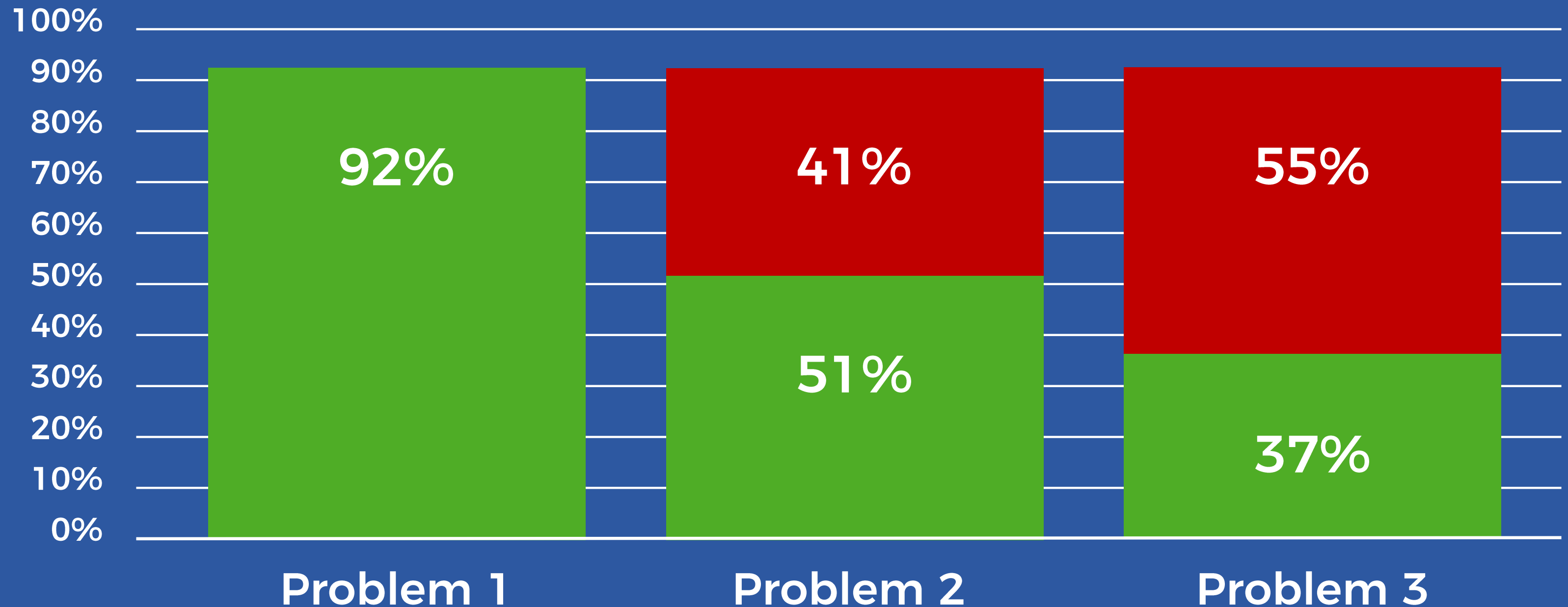
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RETWEETS
36

LIKES
54



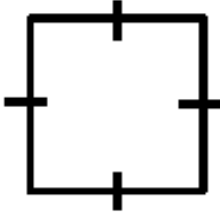
PROBLEM RESULTS



Depth of Knowledge Matrix - Secondary Math

Topic	Dividing Fractions	Solving Two-Step Equations	Exponents	Solving Equations with Variables on Both Sides
CCSS Standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.NS.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.EE.4a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.EE.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.EE.8 A-REI.3
DOK 1 Example	Evaluate. $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{2}{5}$	Solve for x . $2x + 3 = 9$	Evaluate. 3^4	Solve for x . $3x + 2 = -2x + 4$
DOK 2 Example	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make two different pairs of fractions that have a quotient of $\frac{2}{3}$. $\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{2}{3}$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two equations: one where x has a positive value and one where x has a negative value. $\square x + \square = \square$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make two true number sentences. $\square^{\square} = 64$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most <u>two</u> times each, fill in the boxes to make an equation with no solutions. $\square x + \square = \square x + \square$
DOK 3 Example	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make two fractions that have a quotient that is as close to $\frac{4}{11}$ as possible. $\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square}$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create an equation where x has the greatest possible value. $\square x + \square = \square$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make a result that has the greatest value possible. $\square^{\square} = \square\square\square$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes so that the solution is closest to zero. $\square x + \square = \square x + \square$

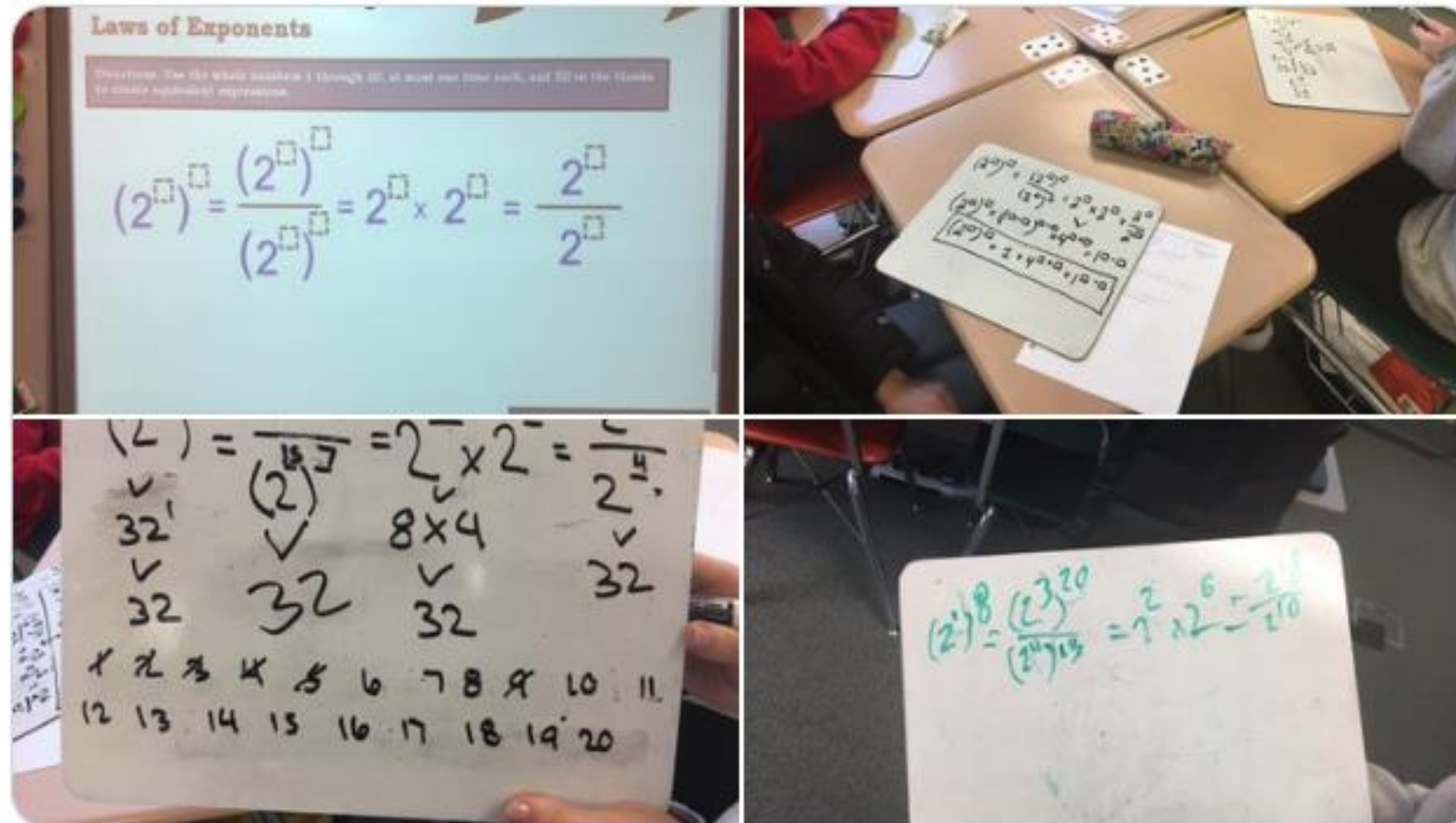
Depth of Knowledge Matrix - Secondary Math

Topic	Geometric Proofs	Complex Numbers	Trigonometric Functions	Definite Integrals
CCSS Standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G-CO.11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N-CN.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F-TF.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
DOK 1 Example	Add one geometric marking to demonstrate the quadrilateral is a square. 	Multiply the binomials. $(3 + 4i)(2 + 3i)$	Evaluate. $\sin \frac{\pi}{3}$	Solve. $\int_2^6 x^3 dx$
DOK 2 Example	Use exactly five geometric markings to show that a quadrilateral is a square.	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes twice: once to make a positive real number product and once to make a negative real number product. $(\square + \square i)(\square + \square i)$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make two true number sentences. $\sin \frac{\square \pi}{\square} = 1$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make a positive and a negative solution. $\int_{\square}^{\square} x^{\square} dx$
DOK 3 Example	What is the least number of geometric markings needed to demonstrate that a quadrilateral is a square?	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make a real number product with the greatest value. $(\square + \square i)(\square + \square i)$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to find the function's greatest possible value. $\sin \frac{\square \pi}{\square} = \frac{\sqrt{\square}}{\square}$	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to make a solution that is as close to 100 as possible. $\int_{\square}^{\square} x^{\square} dx$



Wendy Kozina
@wkozina

Kids begging for more time and yelling, "No" when I asked if they wanted a hint! Amazing activity
[@robertkaplinsky](#) [@openmiddle](#)



1:30 PM · Mar 8, 2019 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

14 Retweets 98 Likes



Marguerite Spriggs @mspriggs30 · Nov 16, 2018

My **first time trying** an [@openmiddle](#) problem with my students today. Wasn't sure how it would go or if they'd solve it. After a few minutes going at it (and coming up with more than one solution) they asked "can we do another one?" "That was fun - we should do it more!"

Radical Challenge

RADICAL EQUATIONS

Directions: Using the digits 0-9 at most one time each, make both of these equations true.

$$\sqrt{\boxed{}} = \boxed{} \sqrt{\boxed{}}$$
$$\sqrt{\boxed{}} - \boxed{}$$



1



1



7





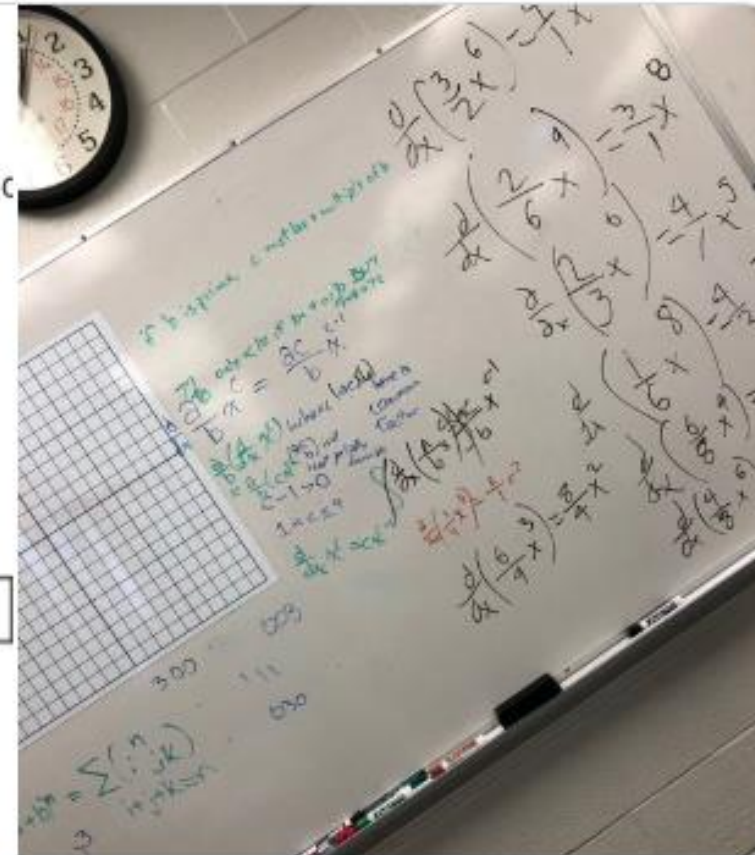
Katherine MacKenzie
@kmackenzie7

Tried an [@openmiddle](#) problem (for the 1st time) with my calculus crew. Left it on the board went to grab a photocopy before class start. Came back and Ss were crowded around the board sharing ideas. It's was magical. I *must* bring these to all my classes [#MTBoS](#) [#iteachmath](#)

DERIVATIVE POWER RULE

Directions: Use the digits 1 to 9, at most one time each, to create a true derivative statement.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} x^{\boxed{}} \right) = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} x^{\boxed{}}$$



2:17 PM · Apr 18, 2019 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

20 Retweets 156 Likes



MrsDill

@MrsDill2



Replying to [@robertkaplinsky](#) [@openmiddle](#) and [@And02B](#)

My students live for these! Nearly every day I'm asked, "You got anymore of those open problem things for us to solve?"

6:44 PM · Apr 17, 2019 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

5 Likes

OPEN MIDDLE PROBLEM BENEFITS

- KIDS LOVE DOING THEM
- BUILD CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING
- OFTEN LEAD TO GREAT CONVERSATIONS
- REVEAL HIDDEN MISCONCEPTIONS

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HOW DO WE DO IT?

- Open Middle Worksheet

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

First attempt:

Points: ____/2 attempt ____/2 explanation

What did you learn from this attempt? How will your strategy change on your next attempt?

Second attempt:

Points: ____/2 attempt ____/2 explanation

First attempt:

Points: ____/2 attempt ____/2 explanation

What did you learn from this attempt? How will your strategy change on your next attempt?

HOW DO WE DO IT?

- Open Middle Worksheet
- Classwork
- Homework
- Assessments

GOALS

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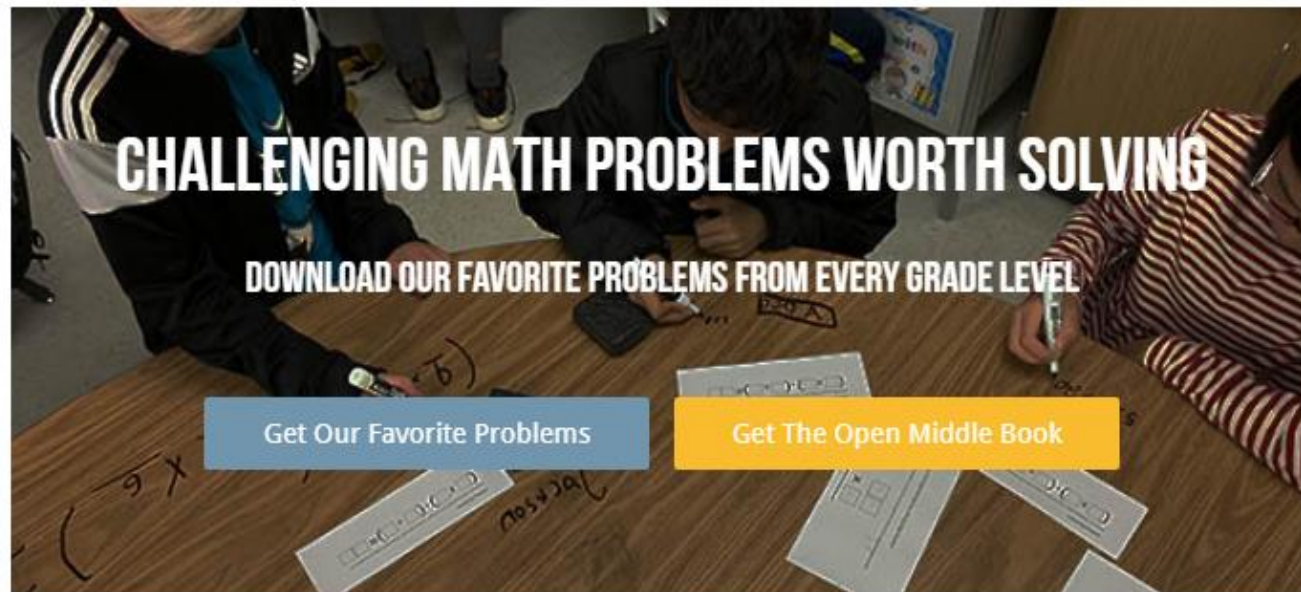
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[Secondary Version](#)



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NUMBER TILES

[Printable PDF with the digits 0 to 9](#)
[Printable PDF with the integers -9 to 9](#)

BROWSE BY COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

[Kindergarten \(13\)](#)
[Counting & Cardinality \(3\)](#)
[Geometry \(3\)](#)
[Number & Operations in Base Ten \(1\)](#)
[Operations & Algebraic Thinking \(6\)](#)
[Grade 1 \(21\)](#)
[Geometry \(3\)](#)

TWO-STEP EQUATIONS

Directions: Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, place a digit in each box to find the greatest (or least) possible values for x .

$$\boxed{}x + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Hint

How does each constant's value affect the solution's value?
How does the coefficient's value affect the solution's value?

Answer

Assuming x can be a negative value, $1x + 9 = 2$ gives the least possible value of -7 . The greatest possible value would be, $1x + 2 = 9$

Source: [Audrey Mendivil](#), [Daniel Luevanos](#), and [Robert Kaplinsky](#)



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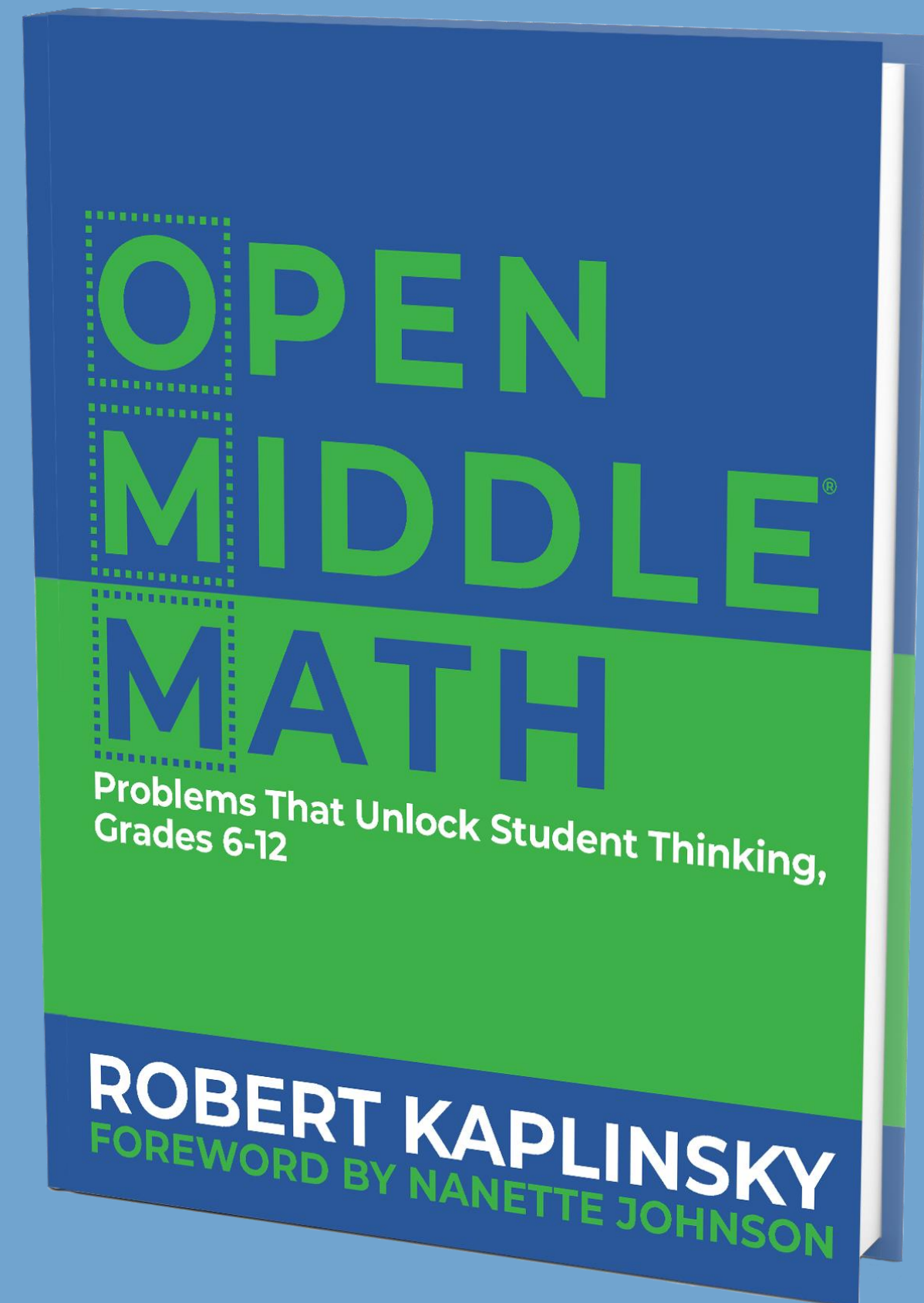
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WHAT COMES NEXT?

Action	Do Now	Start Planning	Don't Do
Try Open Middle problems out with your students	✓		
Find more problems I can use on the Open Middle website.	✓		
Incorporate Open Middle problems on assessments.		✓	
Replace all traditional problems with Open Middle problems.			✓
Share these resources with colleagues to make them aware.	✓		

smarturl.it/openmiddle



WEBINAR RESOURCES

- PDF copy of the presentation
- Elementary version of this webinar
- Open Middle DOK Matrices

robertkaplinsky.com/stenhouse