

# Creating Comprehensive Student-Centered Lessons in High School Math

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Instruction, LLC



# *Agenda*

- Review Standards and Math Practices
- Discuss and Model Elements of a Comprehensive Lesson Plan
- Examine Effective Questioning and Monitoring Techniques
- Create a Comprehensive Lesson Plan
- Debrief and Discuss

# Designing a Comprehensive Lesson Plan

- Identify Standards and Critical Concepts and Skills
- Design Pre-Lesson Activity (Warm-up, Do Now...)
- Design Lesson
  - Materials
  - Vocabulary
  - Worked-Out Examples for Notes
  - Follow-up Problems
  - Check for Understanding
  - Homework
- Create Extension Activity for Small Groups
- Consider Assessment – Formative and Summative



# Pre-Lesson Warm-up

## Solving Quadratic Equations

Consider the equation  $y = x^2 + bx + 9$ .

### Part A

For each value of  $b$ , indicate if the quadratic equation will have 1 real root, 2 unique rational roots, 2 unique non-rational real roots, or no real roots when  $y = 0$ .

Select all appropriate cells in the table.

$b$	1 real root	2 unique rational roots	2 unique non-rational real roots	no real roots
-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Part B

For what value of  $b$  will the graph of the quadratic equation have a vertex at  $(1, 8)$ ?

Enter your answer in the box.

### HS-Int.2

Solve multi-step mathematical problems with degree of difficulty appropriate to the course that requires analyzing quadratic functions and/or writing and solving quadratic equations.



Group discussion will follow.

# Worked Example #1



Solve, find the discriminant, & sketch the graph.

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(x - 2) = 0$$

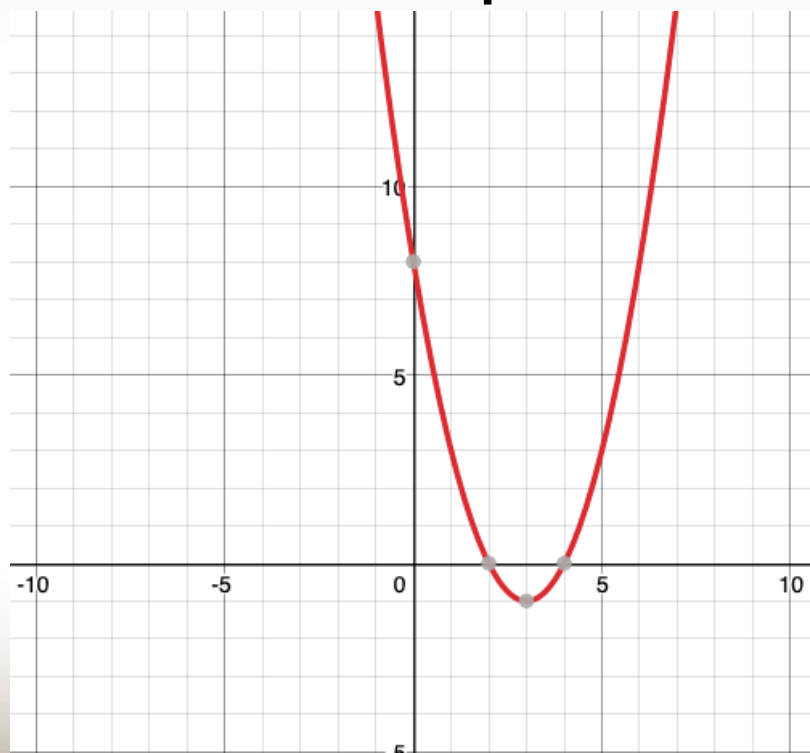
$$x = 4 \text{ or } x = 2$$

Discriminant ( $b^2 - 4ac$ )

$$(-6)^2 - 4(1)(8) =$$

$$36 - 32 = 4$$

Graph



# Brainstorming

**Pair and Share:**

**How do you choose your “worked examples” for your lessons?**



Group discussion will follow.

# Check for Understanding



Determine whether the equations shown have real solutions or no real solutions.

Drag and drop each equation into the correct box.

Real Solutions

No Real Solutions

$$4x^2 - 2x = -1$$

$$3x^2 + 6x = -3$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$$

**HS-REI.4b-2** Solve quadratic equations in one variable.  
b) Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions.

# Assessment

## Formative

- Response Cards – White Boards, Index Cards, Signs, Magnetic Boards
- Entrance and Exit Tickets
- Problem Solving Cards
- Journal Writing
- Four Corners
- Gallery Walks
- Peer Editing or Instruction

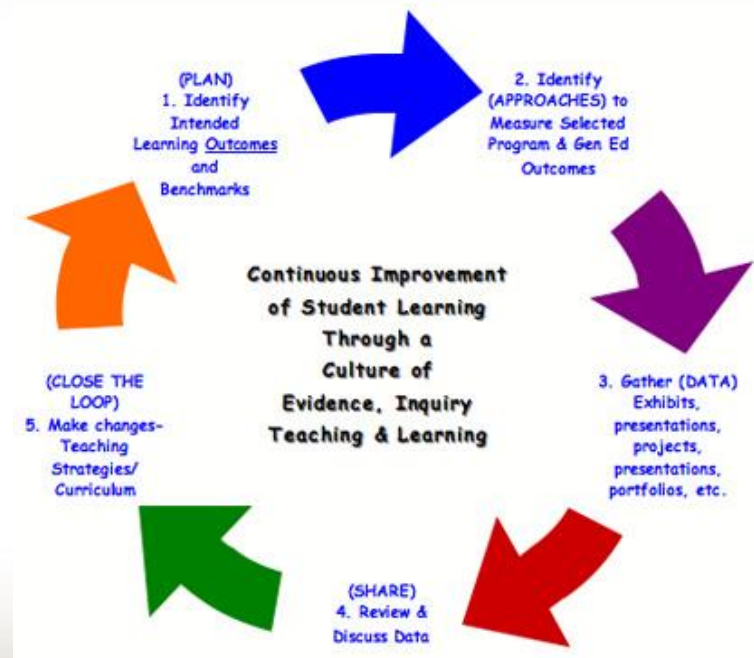
## Summative

- End of Unit Tests
- District Benchmarks
- NJSLA style questions



# Observing and Monitoring

- Clip Boards
- Anecdotal Notes
- Interviews
- Conferences
- Math Portfolios with Timely and Descriptive Feedback
- Student Reflection



# Create a Comprehensive Lesson Plan

Work with a partner(s) to create a comprehensive lesson plan for an upcoming unit.

Activity 4

Use the lesson plan template to map out all parts of your lesson.

Small and Whole Group Discussions will follow.



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