

Instructional mathematics tasks are accessible to all learners because they invite students to wrestle with a problem. Students share their ideas, ask questions of one another, use and apply multiple representations, and collaborate to develop various solution pathways. Then, teachers use students' solutions to make the math visible, connect prior learning, and forecast new mathematical learning.

Directions: Launch the tasks in a whole group to provide opportunities for students to discuss their understanding of the task and suggest strategies to solve. Organize the students in pairs or groups of four to encourage participation. Provide manipulatives, chart paper, and markers.

Construct and compare linear and exponential models and solve problems.

A small town has a teenage population of 2,500 high schoolers that is increasing by 10% per year. In their district's budget, the Town Council can only afford to build one new, moderately sized high school every 3 to 5 years that will house 1,200 to 1,800 students. The larger the school is, the more time it will take to raise the funding necessary to build it. The town currently has two high schools that are over capacity and can only house 1,000 students each. What are your short- and long-term recommendations for the Town Council? Use mathematical representations to fully justify your recommendations.

Facilitate

Topic

Task

Prompt students to use multiple representations in their justifications to the Town Council and to possibly include numerical, graphical, and symbolic representations. Students should explain their reasoning for and connections between representations.

Make the Math Visible

Ask students to pitch their recommendations in a presentation to the Town Council by sharing their representations with the class or to a class visitor. Select students to critique presentations by questioning peer representations and the connections between them. Sequence student solutions to build conceptual understanding from repeated reasoning.

Notes



Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately.

Tonya is purchasing a new cell phone plan, and she wants to research all of her options. One company offers unlimited data, but costs \$90 per month for a single phone line and a free upgrade. They also offer a discounted plan that provides 3 GB data and only costs \$50 per month for a phone line, but Tonya would have to spend \$200 on an upgraded phone. An alternate company offers a plan that costs \$35 per month for talk and text and an additional \$10 per month for every GB of data you want to add to the plan. This plan requires a \$75 upgrade to Tonya's phone. Compare and contrast the merits of each plan. Which plan would you recommend Tonya purchase and why?

Facilitate

Topic

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Encourage students to consider the reasonability of each data option, based on their predicted usage, and consider having them research teen data usage as necessary.

Remind students that there is no right or wrong decision, as long as their justification is based on this reasonability and supported with appropriate representations.

Make the Math Visible

Monitor the decisions made and the representations they use to justify those decisions. Consider selecting groups that have made the same decision to join together and strengthen their combined argument by comparing representations and making connections between them. Sequence larger groups, based on the decisions they have made, to share their recommendations with Tonya. As a class, discuss how the rationales for each plan are different and how they are the same.

Interpret quadratic functions that arise from applications in terms of a context.

A local star guarterback who is 6 feet and 6 inches tall releases the football at a height of about 8.4 feet. At practice, he works on making his long passes predictable. Each long pass he throws has a maximum height of 10 feet. The ball begins to descend 20 yards from the quarterback and hits the ground about 70 yards in front of him every time. Create a model to represent where a receiver who is around 6 feet tall could easily catch one of this quarterback's long passes.

Facilitate

Consider showing a video clip of a quarterback passing to a receiver to help contextualize the problem for students unfamiliar with football. Give students an aerial picture or diagram of a football field and action figures or

other objects to act as the quarterback, ball, and receiver. Allow students to work in groups, and encourage them to use pictorial or graphical representations to make sense of the problem.

Make the Math Visible

Monitor student methods to select a variety of techniques to be explained to the class. Sequence these explanations in an order that will allow students to build conceptual understanding. Ask remaining students to share which explanation most closely resembles their own, which explanation most differs from their own, and which explanation they find most interesting.



Build a quadratic function that models a relationship between two quantities.

Topic Task

The Student Government Association (SGA) at your school wants to determine how to price their Spring Fling tickets this year, as they have been losing money on the event in recent years. Two years ago, when the tickets were \$45 each, they were able to sell 200 tickets. Last year, when the tickets were \$65 each, they were able to sell only 150 tickets. For what price should the SGA sell their tickets to maximize their revenue (amount of money coming in from the ticket sales)?

Facilitate

Consider removing the question from the problem and discussing the modified prompt as a class first to help students make sense of the scenario. Prompt students to be precise in their definition of variables in order to make sense of the patterns they notice or functions they create. Encourage students to consider using a variety of representations, strategies, and technology in order to arrive at their answer.



Select students who have used a variety of strategies to share their solution with the class. Sequence these students in a way that builds connections between pictorial, numerical, and symbolic representations.

Notes



Use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data.

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A small village in a developing nation has a population that has grown over the past decade, and access to clean water is a concern. The World Health Organization estimates that a minimum of 7.5 liters per person per day is necessary for survival, but that 20 to 50 liters per person per day is necessary for basic hygiene purposes. Ideally, people should have access to an average of 100 liters of water per day. The table below shows the population of the village over the past 10 years, in thousands of people.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population (in thousands)	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.5	9.6	10.8	12.0	13.6

The closest source of fresh water is a 20-minute walk from the village and is not guaranteed to be sanitary. You work for a charity organization that intends to build a water treatment plant near the village. Use a model to create a proposal for your organization that will communicate the estimated water treatment plant usage over the next decade.

Facilitate

Contextualize the problem by having students do research, by showing a video clip about the world water crisis, or by linking this activity to World Water Day activities in other content areas. Prompt students to attend to the modeling cycle throughout the

problem, verifying their choice of functions using residuals. Encourage students to think about the reasonability of the possible funding of their proposal, and caution them about the risks of using a model to extrapolate too far outside the data set.



Have students use the modeling cycle to organize and present their work to the class or to a classroom visitor.





Adapt-a-Mathematical TASK Tool Do you have a task that is not quite right? Use this guide to adapt the task to meet your needs!



