

Students apply key components or ideas and use that information to solve a new problem

# Abstraction:

**Example: Science** 

Key Components and Ideas:

Energy Transfer from a Catapult

#### **New Problem:**

Apply those principles to a roller coaster or any other system dealing with energy transfer.

**Example: Science** 

Key Components and Ideas:

Systems of the body and their functions.

#### **New Problem:**

Symptoms: decreased urine output, fluid retention, swelling in legs, ankles and feet

What organ is malfunctioning and what treatment can be provided to this patient?

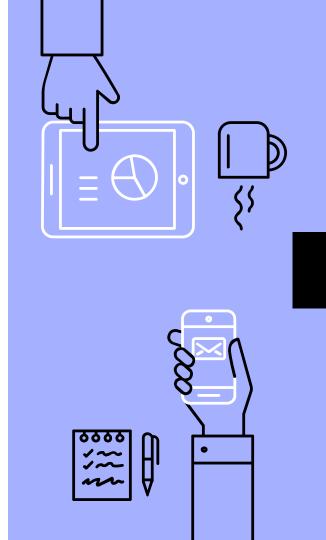
**Example: Math** 

Key Components and Ideas:

Students learn a variety of strategies to solve a problem.

### **New Problem:**

Students solve an unknown problem using one of these strategies.



Students apply key components or ideas and use that information to solve a new problem

Abstraction:

**Example: Math** 

Key Components and Ideas:

10 more or 10 less word problems

#### **New Problem:**

Word problems that include numbers that are 100 or 1000 more or less

**Example: Social Studies** 

Key Components and Ideas:

Identify the 7 characteristics of a civilization. Explore a variety of sources about different ancient civilizations.

### **New Problem:**

Explain why an unfamiliar organization is or is not a civilization

**Example: Social Studies** 

Key Components and Ideas :

Students explore different groups of settlers in early Louisiana.

#### **New Problem:**

Students identify a some local cultural elements brought by these early settlers.



Students apply key components or ideas and use that information to solve a new problem

# Abstraction:

Example: ELA

# **Key Components and Ideas:**

Determine criteria for an argumentative essay by looking at strong models.

#### **New Problem:**

Students write an argumentative essay based on the criteria.

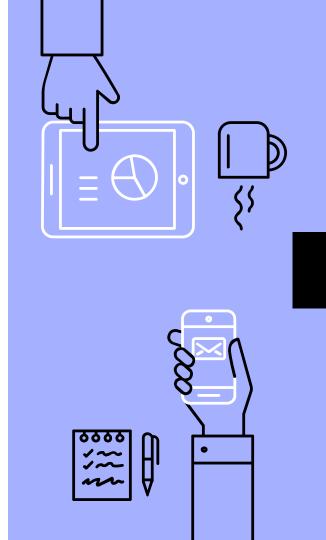
Example: ELA

# **Key Components and Ideas:**

Identify traits of a character within a text.

### **New Problem:**

Discuss and write about how this character would react in a new setting/text.



Students produce (not a reproduction) something that is externally evaluated or reviewed.

# Creating and Designing:

- Students should self-question during evaluation to internalize and improve their own product based on criteria.

# Example: ELA

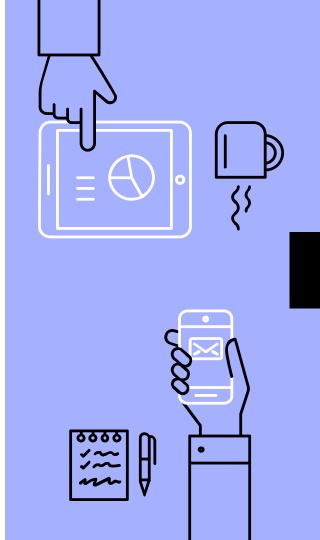
Students write a student-led fable.

Peers evaluate the fable based a specific criteria.

### **Example: Social Studies**

Students design a shelter that would be used by the indigenous people of a particular area.

Peers evaluate the house based on a set of criteria.



Students produce (not a reproduction) something that is externally evaluated or reviewed.

# Creating and Designing:

- Students should self-question during evaluation to internalize and improve their own product based on criteria.

### **Example: Science**

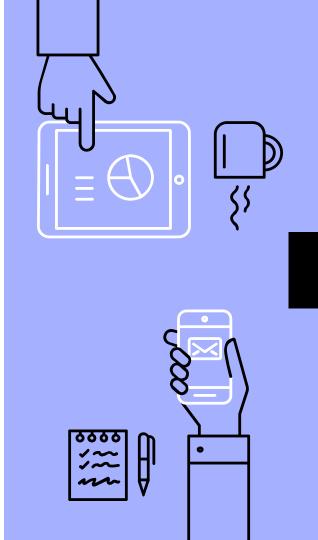
Students design an experiment based on a set criteria.

Peers conduct the experiment and give feedback.

# **Example: Math**

Students create assessment items or word problem based on a set criteria.

Peers complete the assessment or word problem.



# Non-examples

Abstraction
Non-Example:
Math
Key Components
and Ideas:

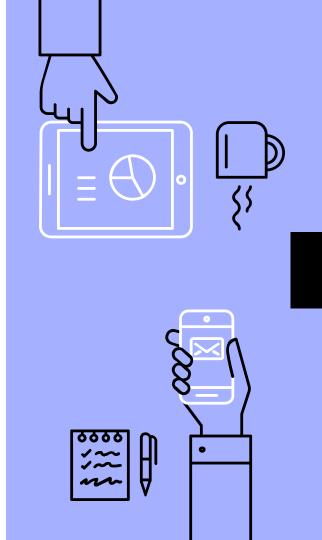
Triangles-sorting several examples into 2 groups. (triangles and non-triangles)

Creating and Designing Non-Example:

Answering a question based on a text would be drawing a conclusion

Creating and Designing Non-Example:

Students create a product and peers give feedback with no set criteria.



# Next Steps:

- Think about the lesson that you taught or planned that included Abstraction and Creating and Designing.
  - How did your lesson align to these examples?
- Redelivery to PLCs
  - Discuss types of Problem Solving within student work samples
  - Discussions led by ILT members
- No meeting on October 30th

