Maker Cognitive Demand





Higher-Level Demands

High Demand Making

- Requires complex thinking in which the challenge does not suggest a series of steps required to be successful
- Requires students to explore, understand and analyze the nature of the challenge and constraints, with minimal teacher direction
- Demands monitoring and self-regulation towards meeting the challenge by testing and revising the product
- Requires students to access relevant knowledge and experiences and make use of them while working through the challenge
- Requires students to make decisions about the design and use of materials to complete the challenge
- Requires considerable cognitive effort. This may involve some level of anxiety for the student due to the unpredictable nature of the solution process required

Middle Demand Making

- There are multiple designs that can meet the constraints of the challenge
- Limited choices in the variety of materials available to meet the challenge
- Requires some degree of cognitive effort. Students make decisions about how to determine if the product is meeting the constraints of the challenge

Lower-Level Demands

Product Making

- based on prior instruction, experience or placement of the task The use of specific steps to design a product to meet the challenge is specifically called for or is evident
- Little ambiguity (about steps and/or materials) about how the product can be created
- There are limited opportunities for students to make their own design choices
- Is focused on developing a product and not the process of designing based on constraints
- prototyping process The challenge does include the opportunity for developing draft, creating revisions, or engaging in rapid

Replication Making

- Involves following a series of steps to create a product
- Is not ambiguous (about steps and/or materials) about how the product can be created, is an exact replication
- There are little, no, or trivial design constraints
- The challenge does not require students to create drafts, revisions, or engage in rapid prototyping process

instruction: A Casebook for professional development. New York, NY: Teachers College Press. Adapted from Stein, M.K., Smith, M.S., Henningsen, M.A., Silver, E.A. (2000). Implementing standards-based mathematics



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udents value To what extent are students the source of presented ideas and respond to presented ideas? Presenters • are constrained to respond to teacher questions It in • are constrained to respond to teacher questions It in • are constrained to respond to teacher questions It in • are constrained to respond to • teacher questions • ideas are not constrained by teacher questioning Discussions do not yet build on student's ideas • Refer to other student's ideas about the mathematics of the lesson based on student's ideas and explanations. • Evaluate ideas of peers and suggest modifications	creates an explanation that classmates will understand using variety of strategies pays attention to other's ideas and builds upon makes connections; sees relationships justifies and/or refutes claims Evaluates ideas of peers and suggests modifications Is held accountable to others	explains some thinking, some of the time responding to teacher questions solves problem not yet understanding why solution works does not explore or build on ideas makes claim	Student does not engage in opportunities to explain thinking does not ask questions to make sense or modify classmates' ideas	Whole class To what extent are students the source of ideas and discussion of them? How are student contributions framed?
students ented ideas students ented ideas shad ideas shad ideas sented propersion to s orespond to s strained by ing strained by ing yet build on er widual or eas and eas and eas arguments arguments arguments arguments estudent's ations.	 creates an explanation that group will understand using variety of ways and defends reasoning asks / responds to questions of group members builds upon other's idea(s) The group uses student's ideas to make sense of the mathematics they are learning 	 explains some thinking, some of the time does not explore or ask for other's ideas does not build on other's ideas 	Student • does not engage in opportunities to explain any thinking • does not ask questions to make sense of groups' ideas Not everyone participates in group discussion	Small group To what extent do students value and support each other's ideas when working in a group?
	 Clearly build on other student's math ideas and explanations. Refer to other student's ideas Make convincing arguments about the mathematics of the lesson based on student's ideas and explanations. Evaluate ideas of peers and suggest modifications 	 demonstrate individual proficiencies ideas are not constrained by teacher questioning Discussions do not yet build on student's ideas 	Presenters • are constrained to respond to teacher questions	Student presentations To what extent are students the source of presented ideas and respond to presented ideas?
		 develops own ideas to make sense of the mathematics is learning Accesses varied ways to engage in mathematics 	Student • does not engage in the opportunity to develop ideas in order to make sense of the mathematics she is learning Student's ideas are not elicited or built upon	Individual work To what extent are students the source of presented ideas; do students respond to presented ideas?

Adapted from Schoenfeld, A. H., Floden, R. E., & the Algebra Teaching Study and Mathematics Assessment Project. (2014). The TRU Math Scoring Rubric. Retrieved from http://map.mathshell.org/trumath.php