

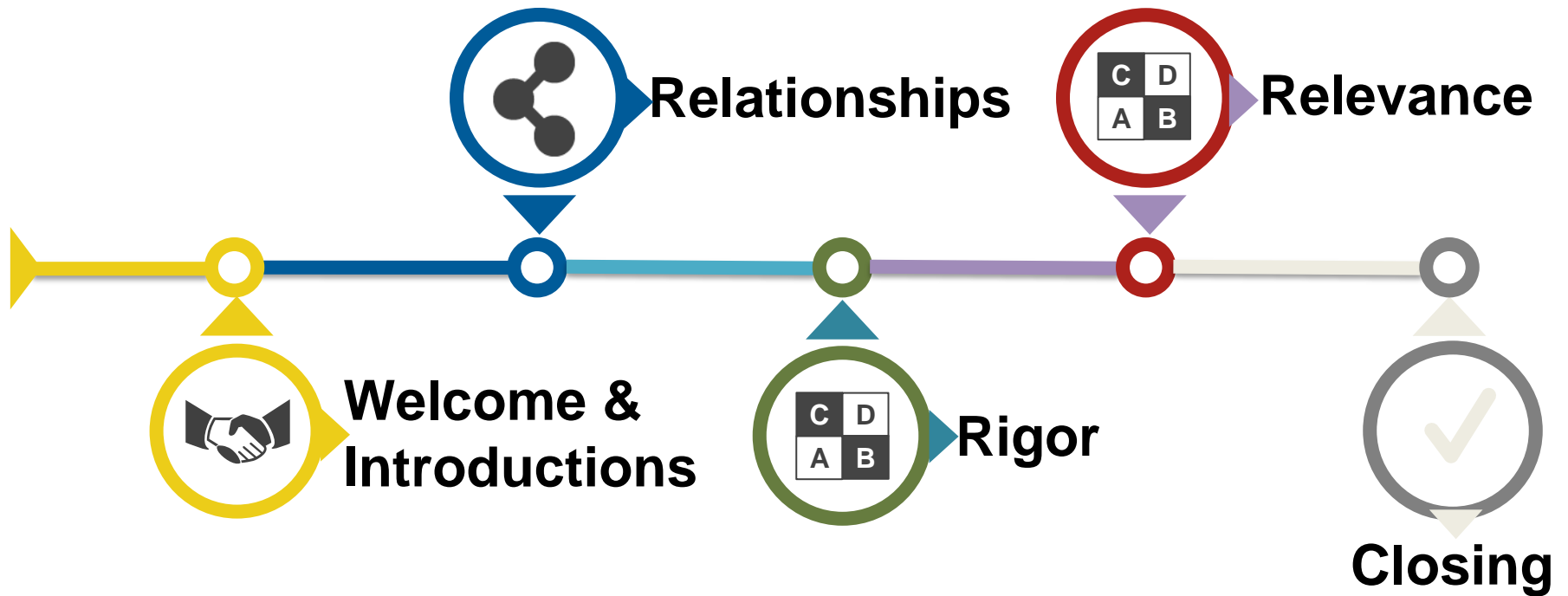
# Building Rigor, Relevance, and Relationships through Quad D Instruction



**CCSB Digital Learning Day**  
**Mollie Chandler**  
**PGE TOSA**

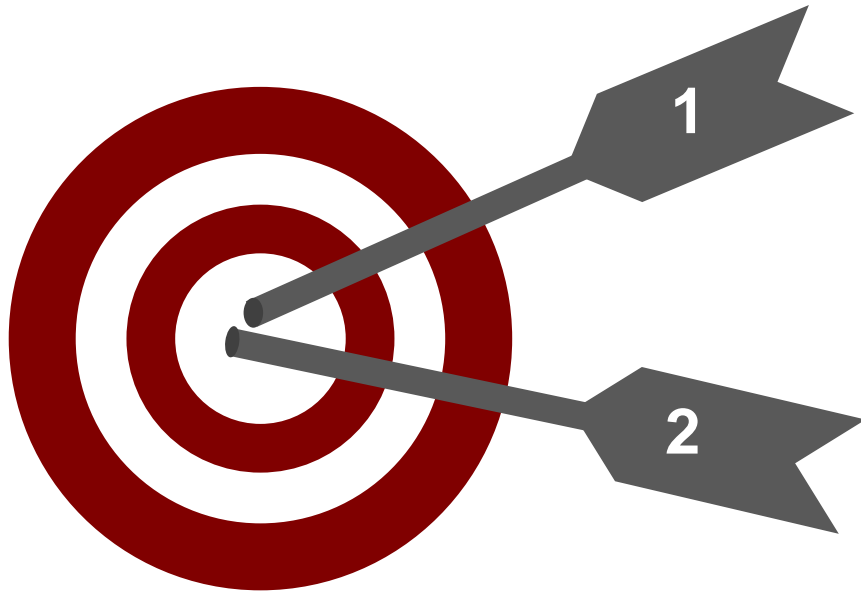
Presentation adapted from International Center for Leadership in Education

# Agenda



# The Voice of an Active Learner

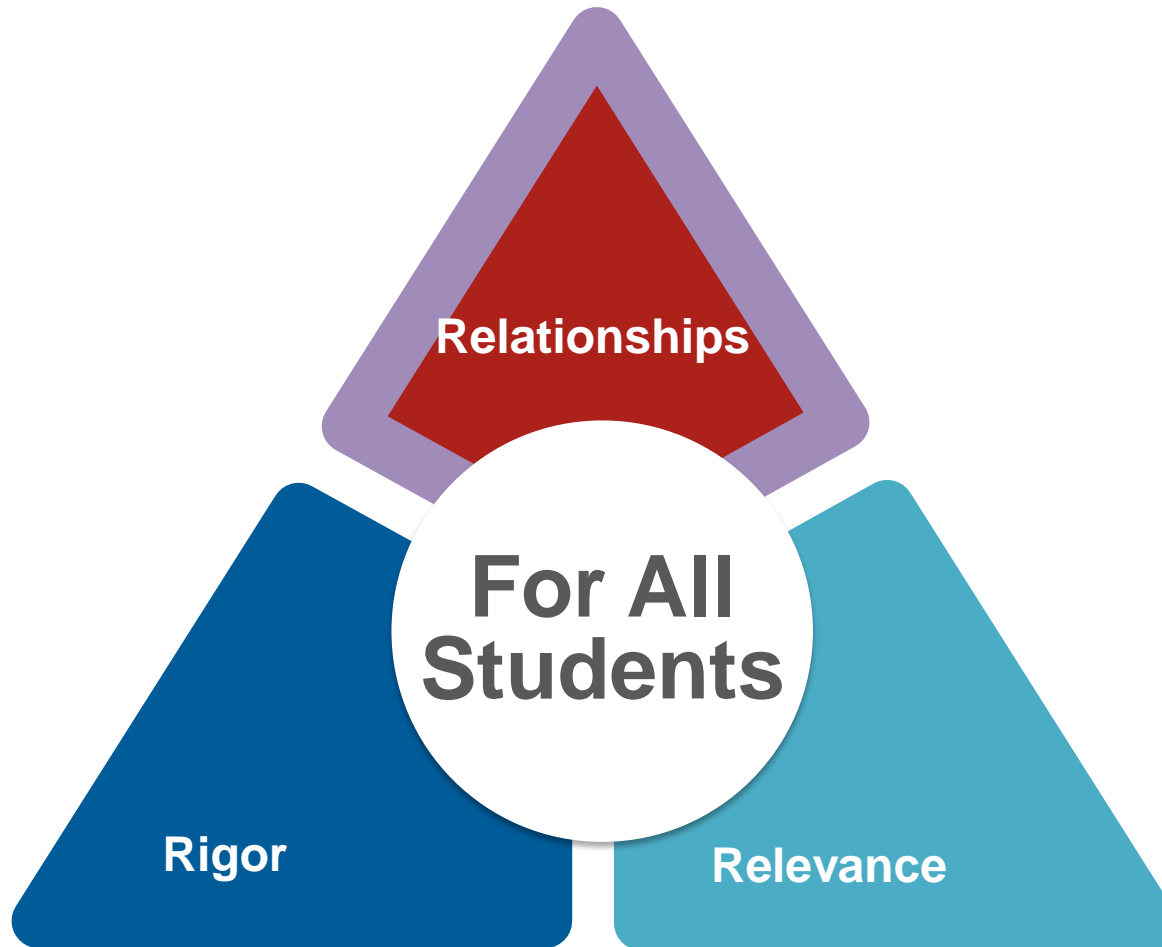
# Learning Outcomes



**Understand how rigor, relevance, and relationships support the foundations of effective instruction**

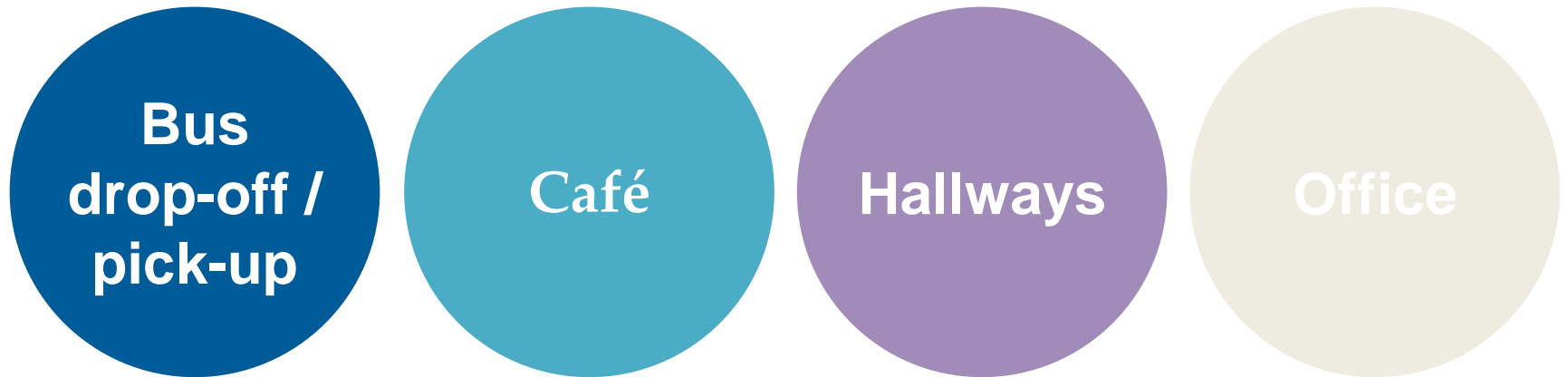
**Begin applying the tools aligned with rigor and relevance to create a more engaging learning environment**

# How do you build relationships?



**Which monkey would you like to be?**

# How Do You Build Relationships?



**Relationships  
Love your students  
more than you love  
your subject!**



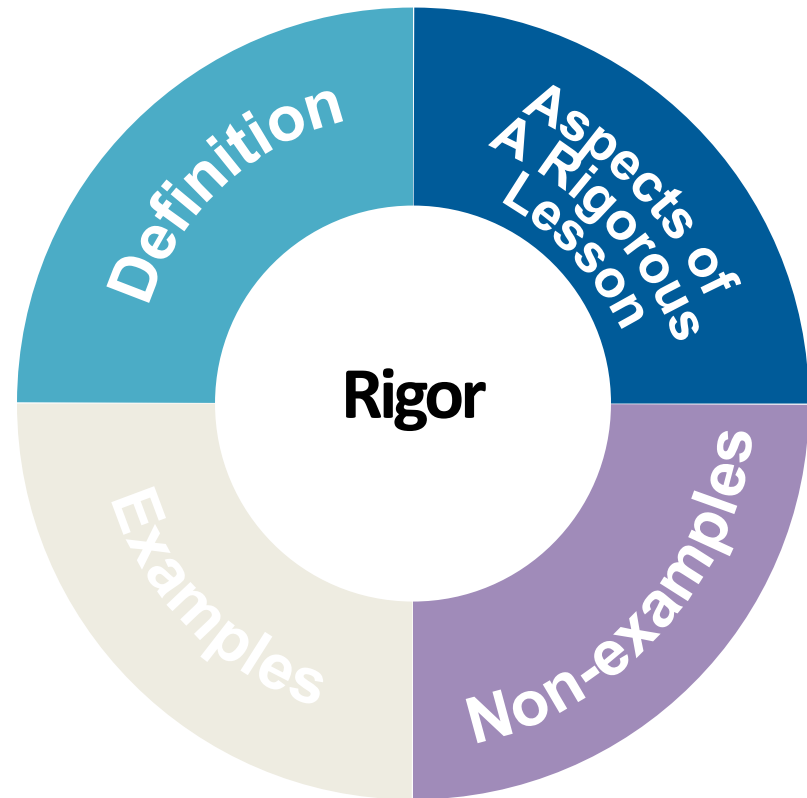


# Comparing Models

<b>Traditional Teaching Frameworks</b>	<b>DSEI</b>
<b>What teachers should do</b>	<b>What the entire system should do</b>
<b>Teacher-focused</b>	<b>Student-focused</b>
<b>Teachers deliver instruction</b>	<b>Teachers facilitate learning</b>
<b>Vision is set by top leaders</b>	<b>Vision is built more inclusively</b>
<b>Define vision primarily in terms of academic measures</b>	<b>Define vision as strong academic and then personal skills and the ability to apply them</b>
<b>Rigid structures support adult needs</b>	<b>Flexible structures support student needs</b>
<b>Focus on teaching</b>	<b>Focus on learning</b>

# How Do You Define Rigor?

What makes a lesson rigorous for students?



# Rigor is

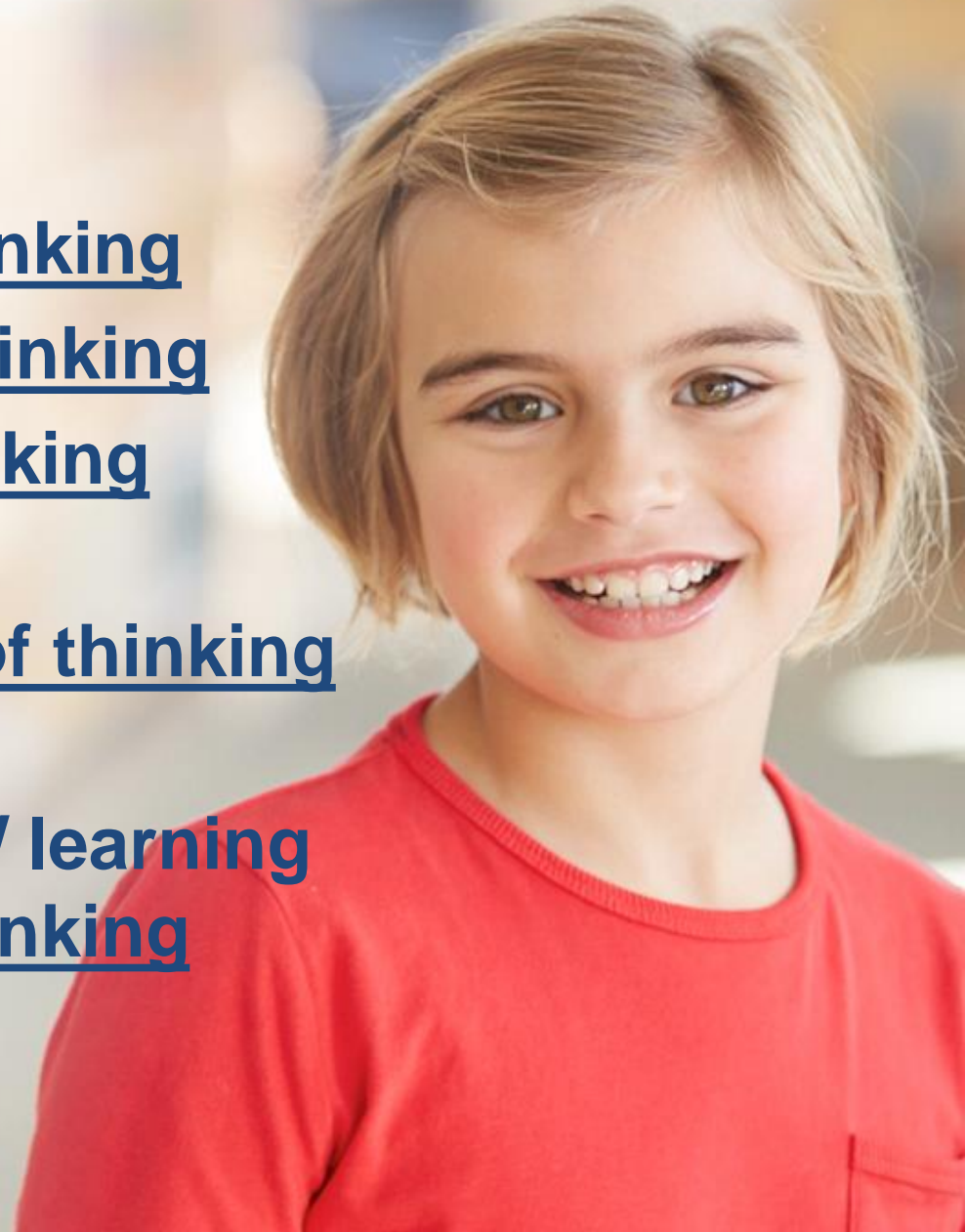
Scaffolding student thinking

Planning for student thinking

Assessing student thinking  
about content

Recognizing the level of thinking  
students demonstrate

Managing the teaching/ learning  
level for the desired thinking  
level for each student



# Rigor is Not...

More or harder worksheets

AP or honors courses

The higher level book in reading

More work

More homework



# Example Lesson on Regions of the US

## Pack your bags, you're going on vacation!

1. You and a partner will be assigned a region.
2. From that region, you can pick your state of choice. (Only one group can do a state)
3. You will receive a "suitcase" (manila folder)
4. On the front of your folder, you will draw the name of the state. It should be large letters, colorful, and neat.
5. You will also design some "bumper stickers" to advertise places you have "visited" in that state.
6. Inside Left- You need to draw the state tree, flower, bird, and flag
7. Inside Right- You need to draw an outline of the map, and label the capital city, a few other large cities, major lakes, rivers and mountains.
8. Inside Right- You will also write a paragraph that includes information such as the region it is located in, bordering states, natural resources, and climate.
9. You will receive a grade based on your work progress each day, neatness, accuracy, and effort. As well as a test grade on the final product.
10. I will also be monitoring how well you are staying on task

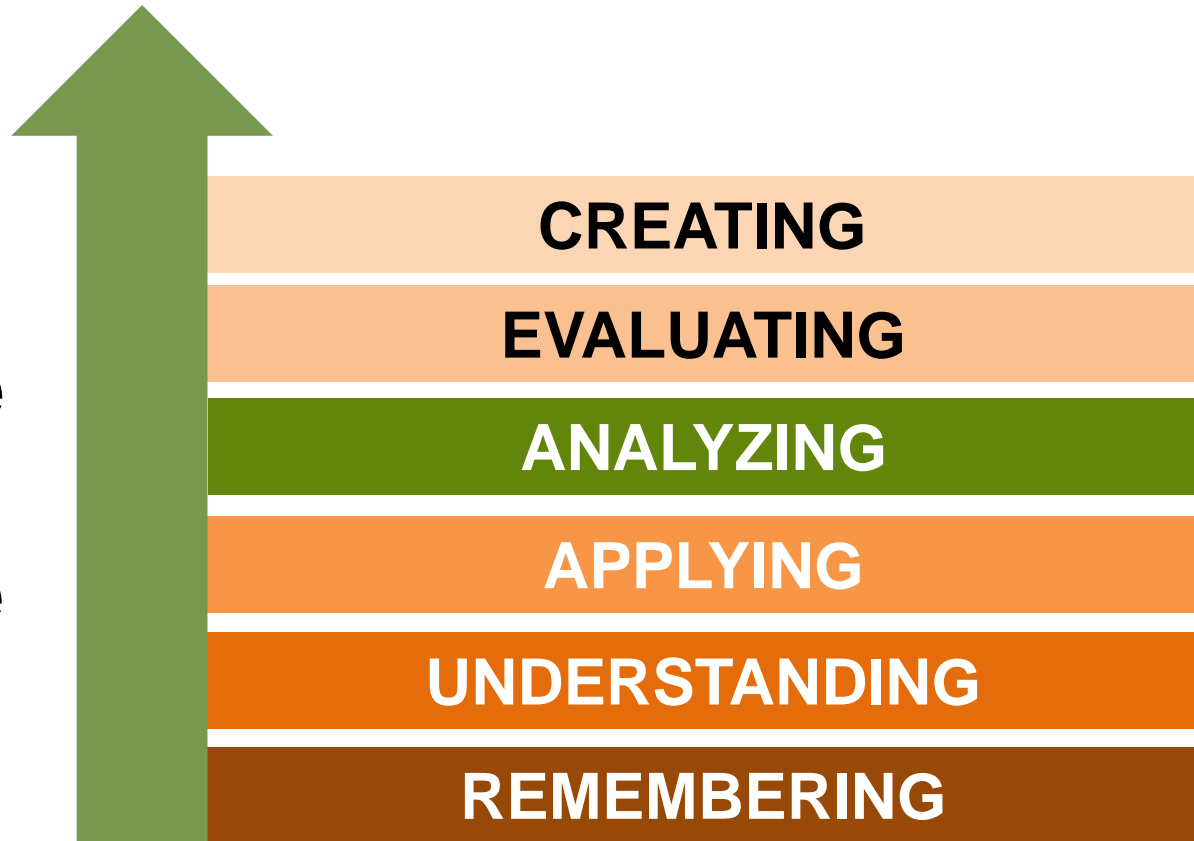
# How do I take this social studies strand and make it rigorous?

- Students pick where they want to live as adults (age 23-25).
- Research the US and discover how the US states are grouped by region. They will research each region using 8-10 basic criteria (Example: climate, geographic features, cities, culture, etc.)
- Rank the regions from most favorable place for them to live to least favorite and why (based on the criteria).

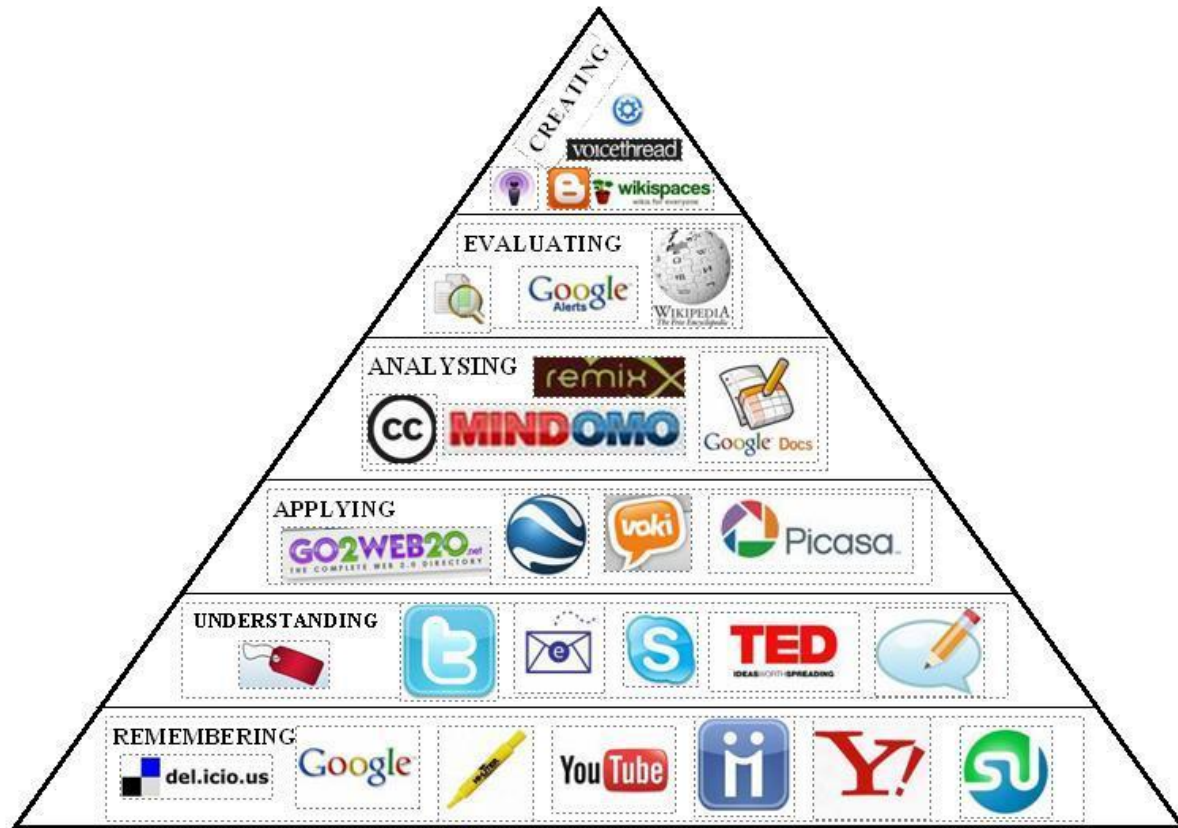
(Source- Dr. Linda Jordan)

# Rigorous Learning

**Means Framing  
Lessons At The  
High End Of  
The Knowledge  
Taxonomy**



# Integrating Technology



**Bloom's Taxonomy—Technology Version**  
[educationaltechnologyguy.blogspot.com](http://educationaltechnologyguy.blogspot.com)



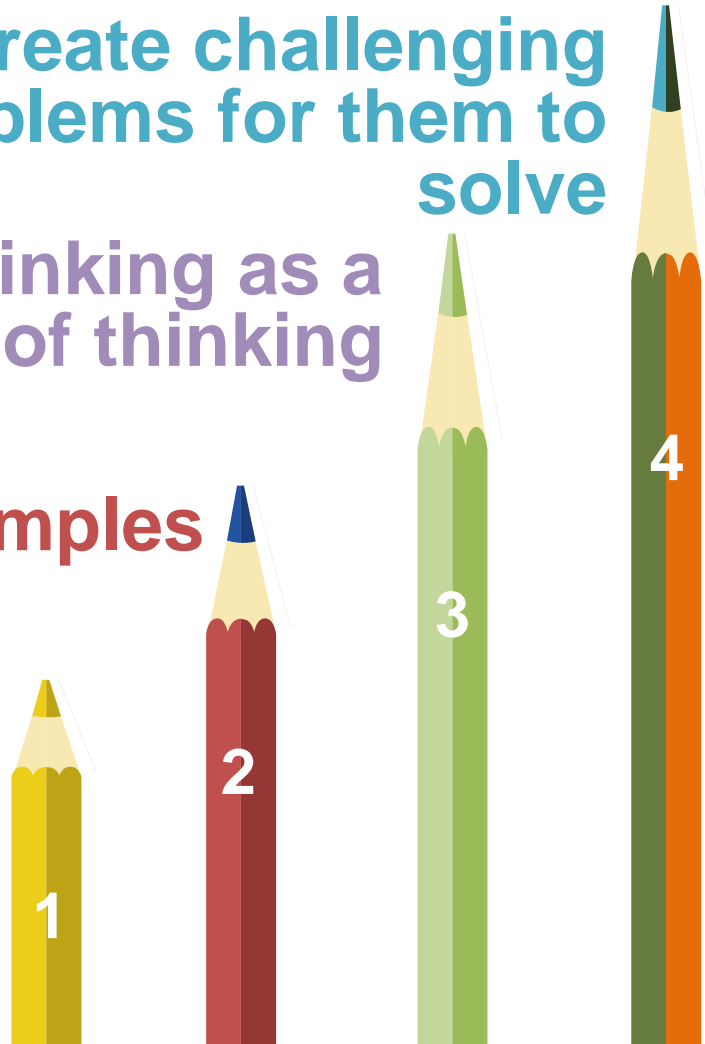
# Ways to Increase Rigor

Create challenging problems for them to solve

Writing and thinking as a measure of thinking

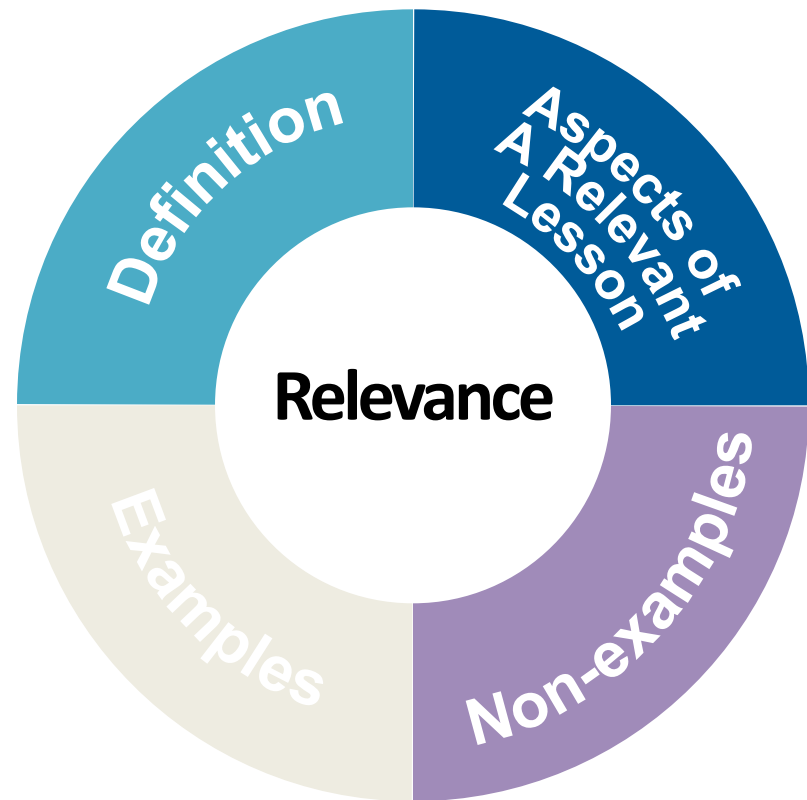
Sharing clear examples

Questions!!!



# How Do You Define Relevance?

**What makes a lesson relevant for students?**



# What is Relevant to Today's Students?

**K-Born in  
2010**

**6<sup>th</sup> Grade –  
Born in 2003**

**12<sup>th</sup> Grade –  
Born in 1997  
(in K 2002)**

**What have you experienced  
that they have NOT?**



A **Relevant** Lesson asks Students to:

Use their knowledge to tackle real-world problems that have more than one solution



# Relevance

Is the purpose of the learning



**ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE**

**APPLY KNOWLEDGE**

**INTERDISCIPLINARY**

**REAL WORLD PREDICTABLE**

**REAL WORLD UNPREDICTABLE**

# Relevance Makes Rigor Possible

Diverse Learners respond well to relevant and contextual learning

This improves memory, both short term and long term

Relevance must be student based: the student's life, the student's family and friends, the student's community, the world today, current events, etc.

# Adding Relevance to Any Lesson or Unit

## Comparing Learning to...

- Student's life
- Family's life
- Student's community and friends
- Our world, nation, state
- World of Work
- World of Service
- World of Business and Commerce that we interact with

## Use Real World Resources

- Moral, ethical, political, cultural points of view, and dilemmas
- Real world materials
- Internet resources
- Video and other media
- Scenarios, real life stories
- News - periodicals, media

If a lesson is relevant students will be able to tell you:

**What They Learned**

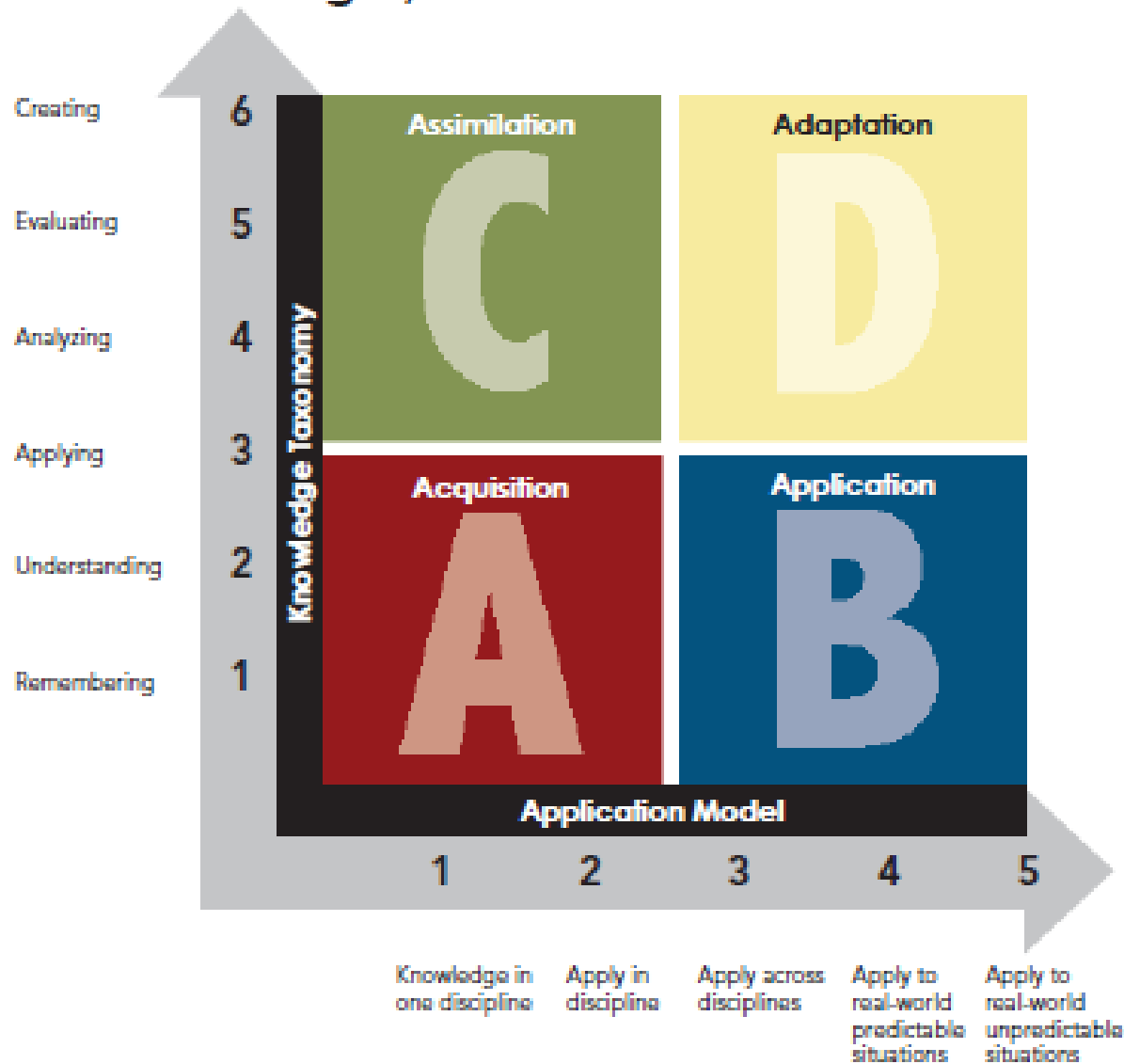
**Why They Learned It**

**How They Will Use It**

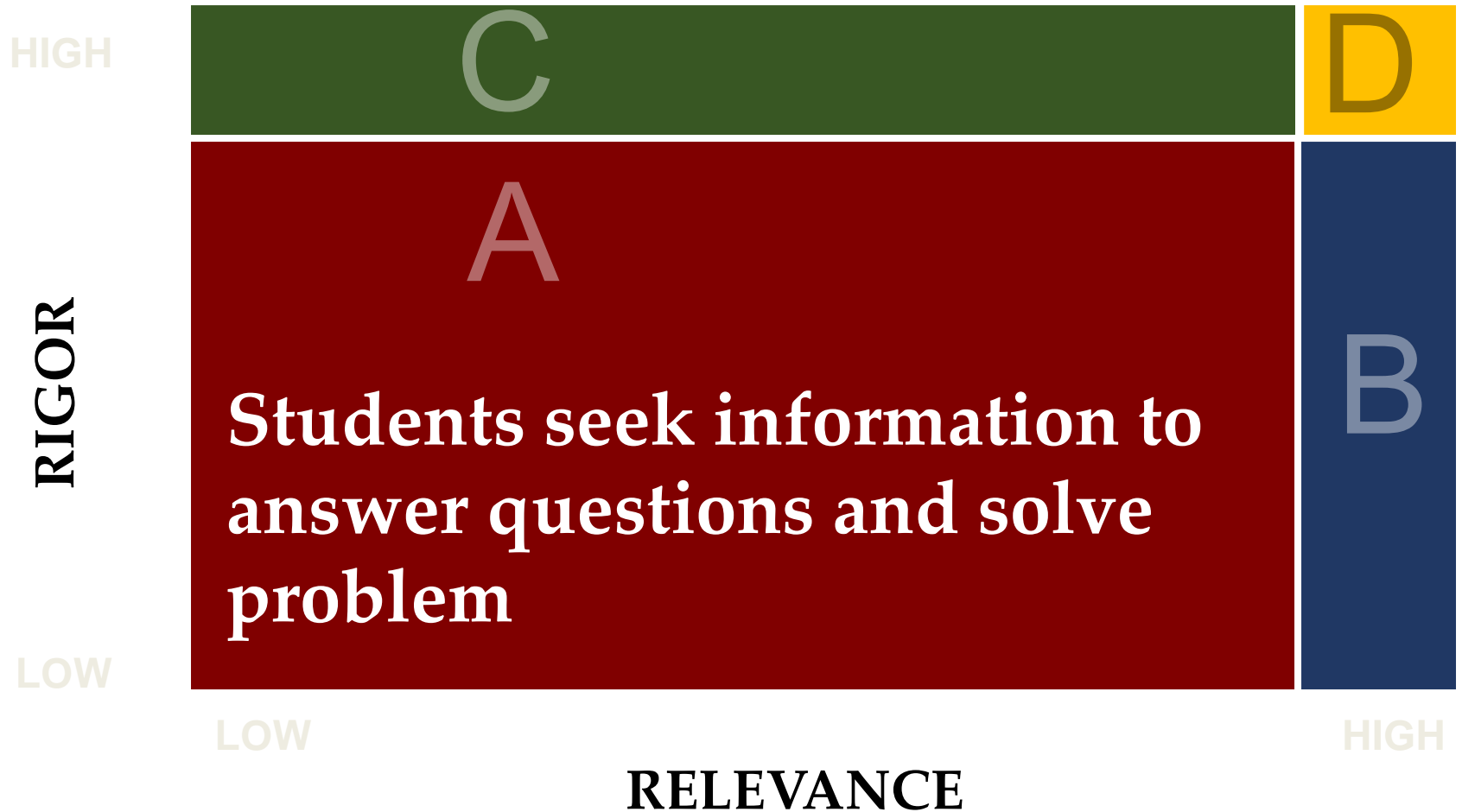
**The lesson will have meaning for students**



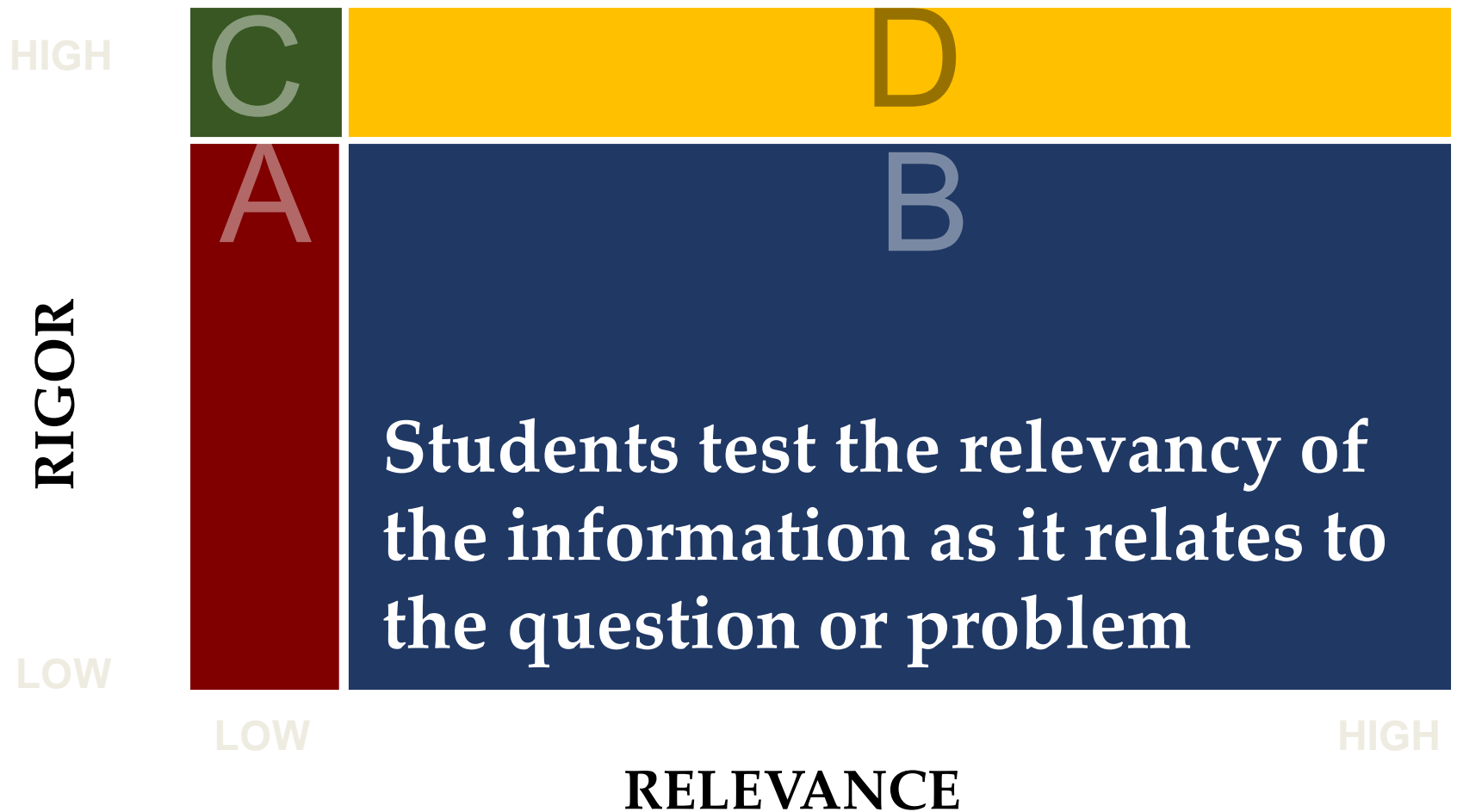
# Rigor/Relevance Framework®



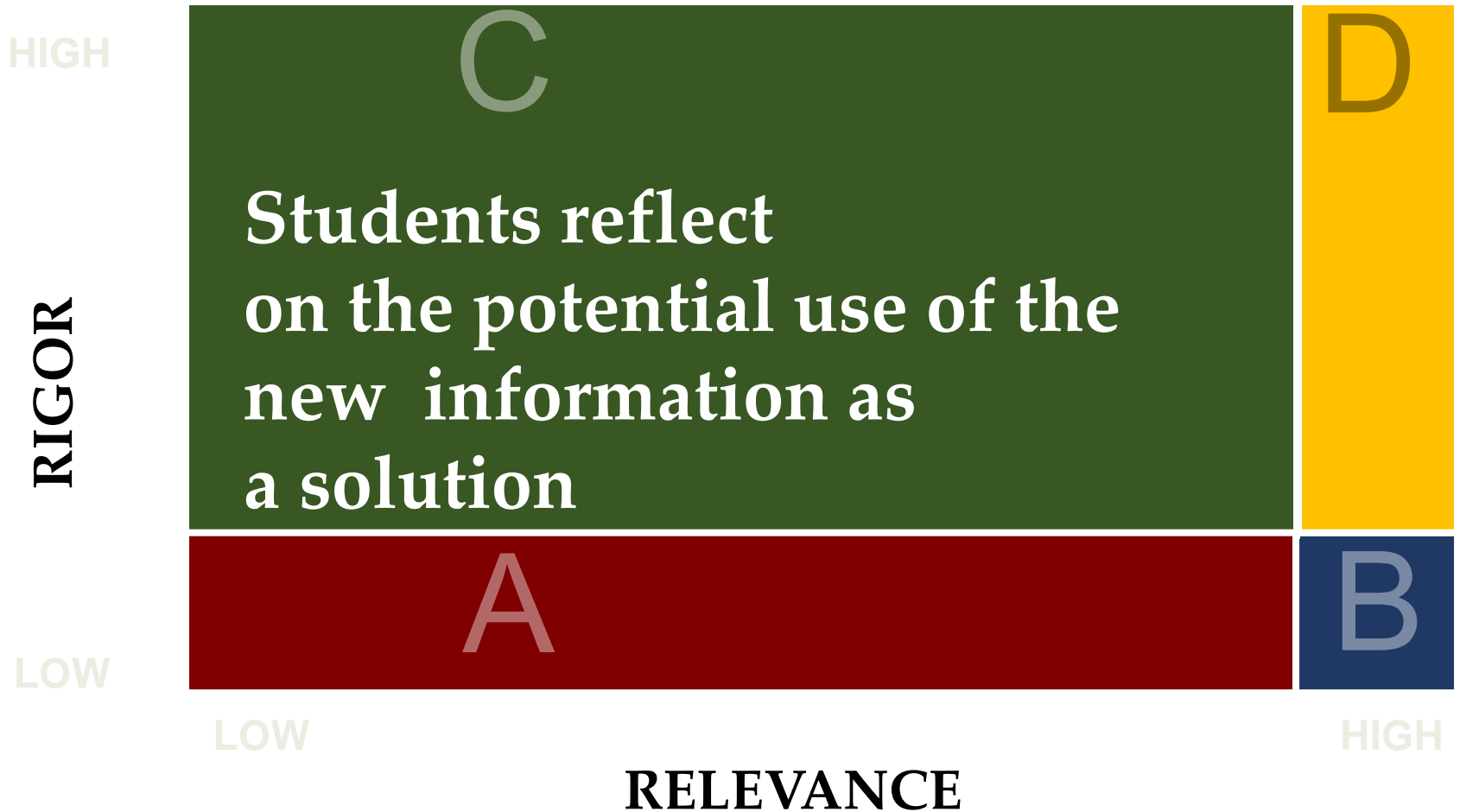
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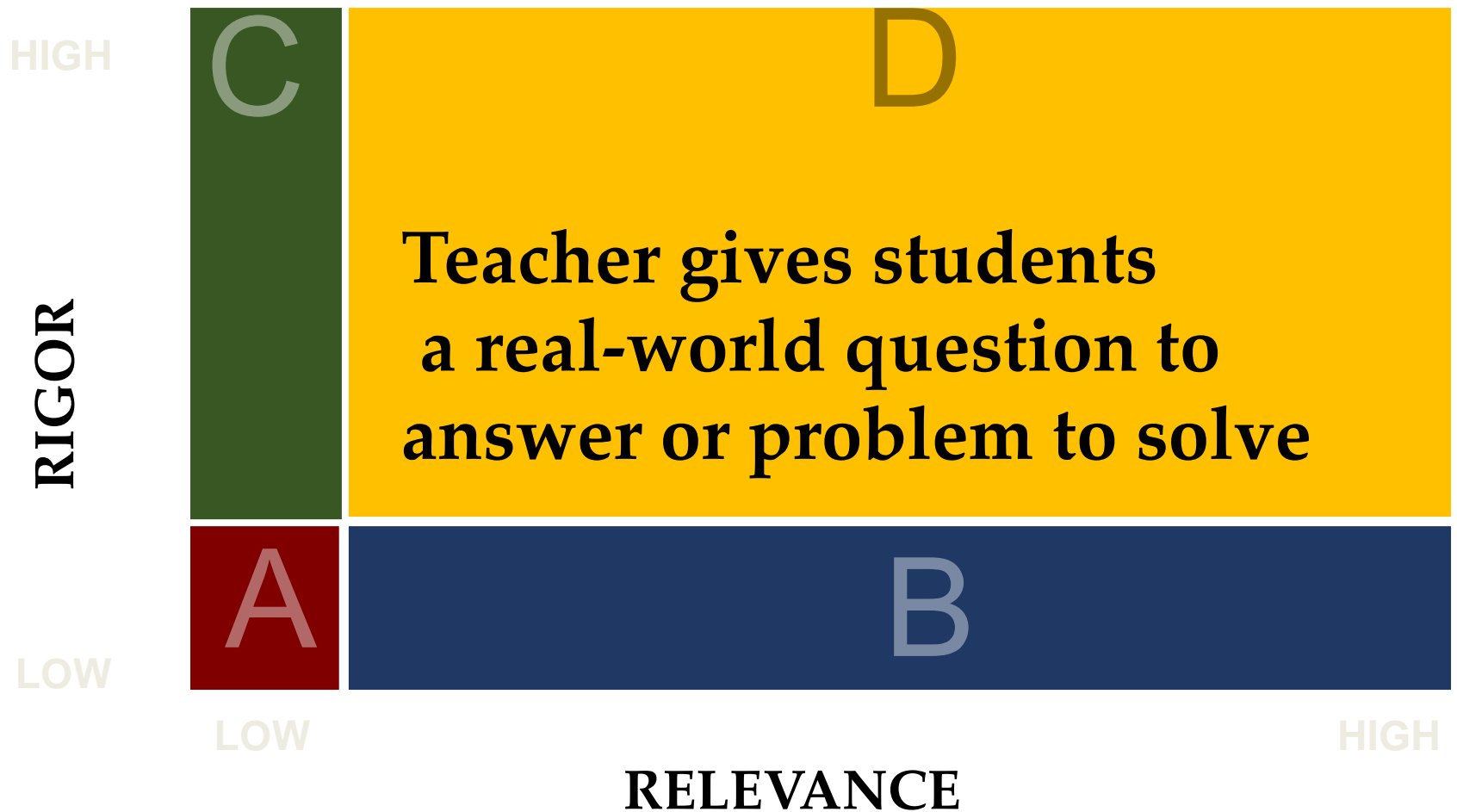
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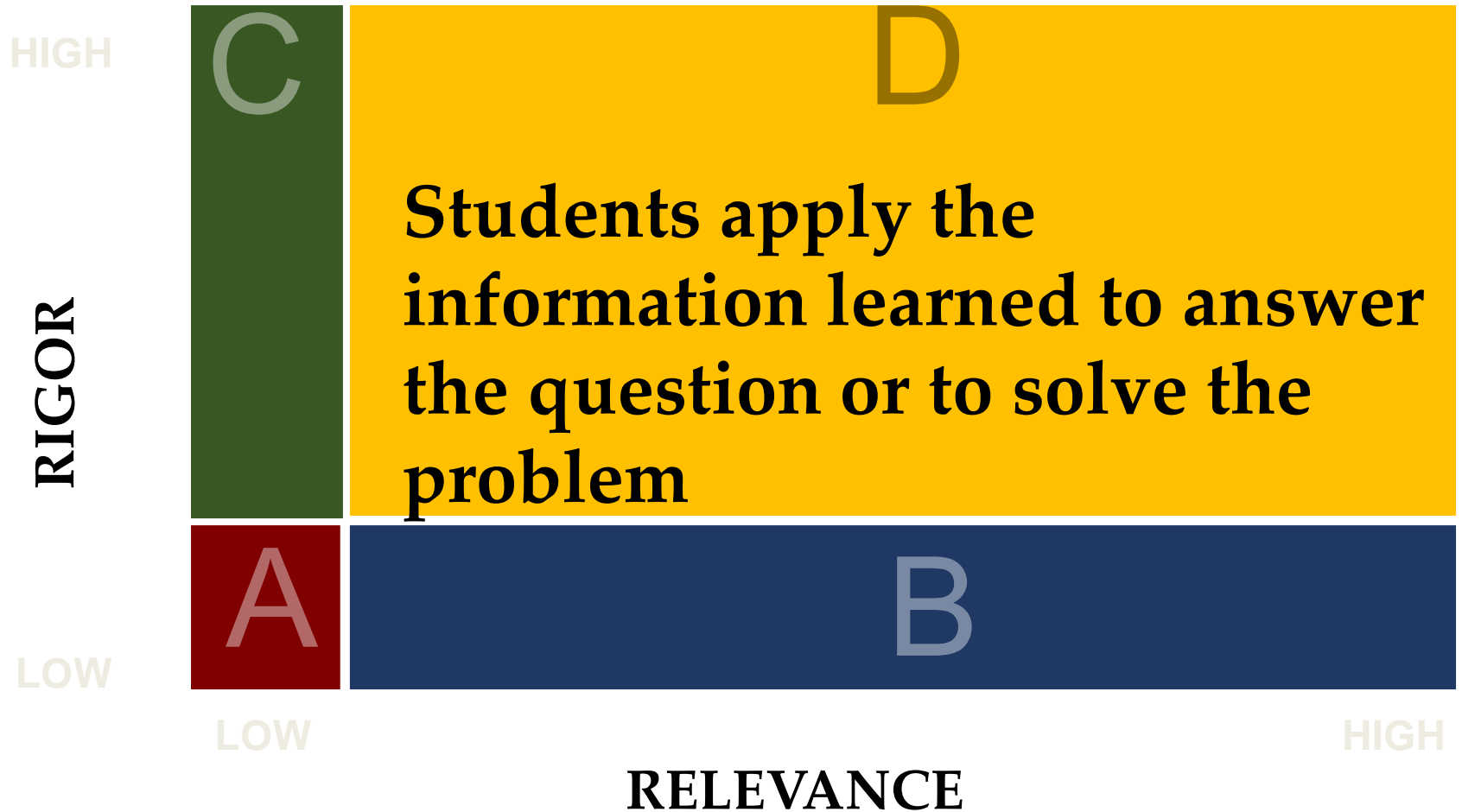
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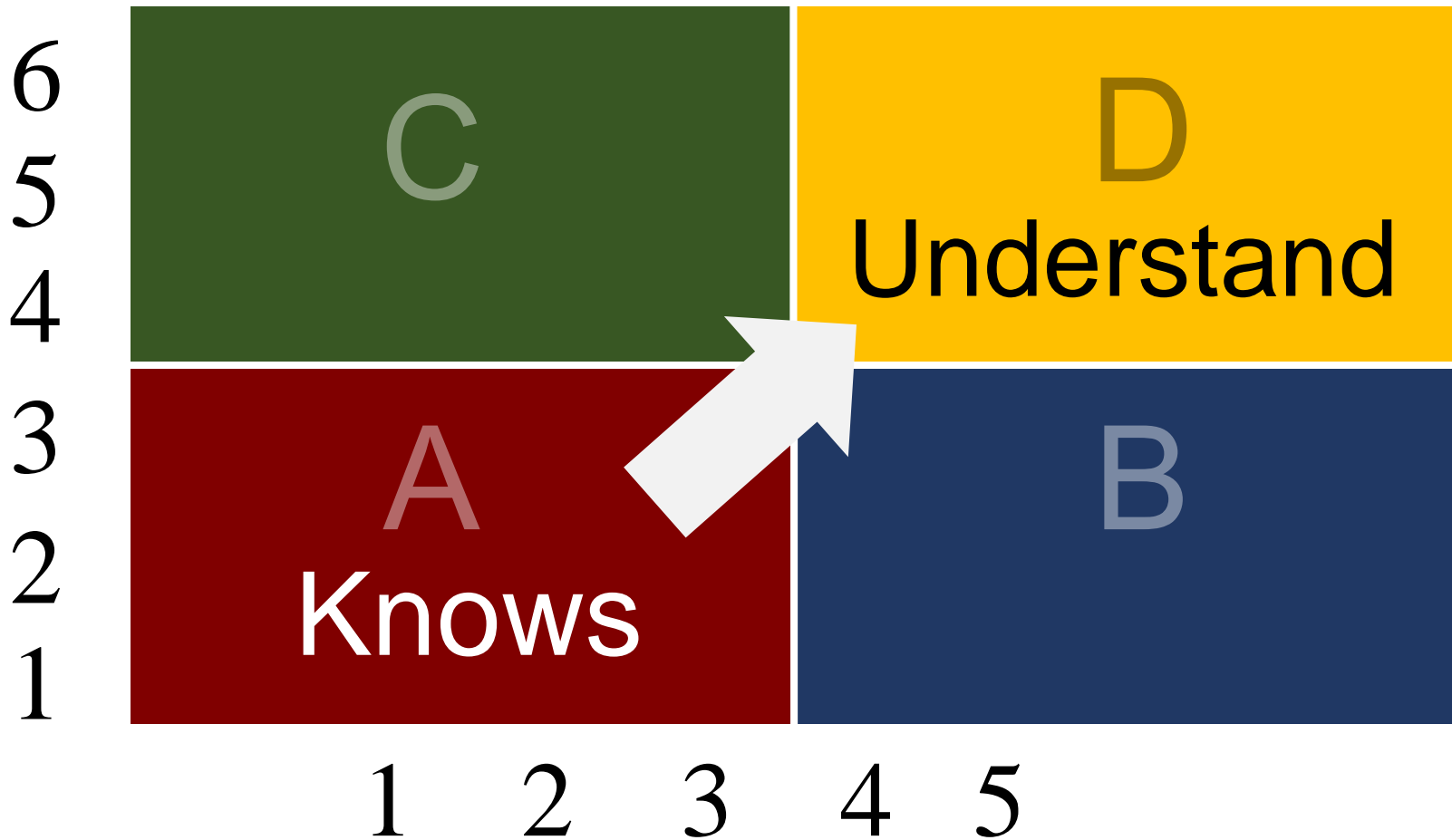
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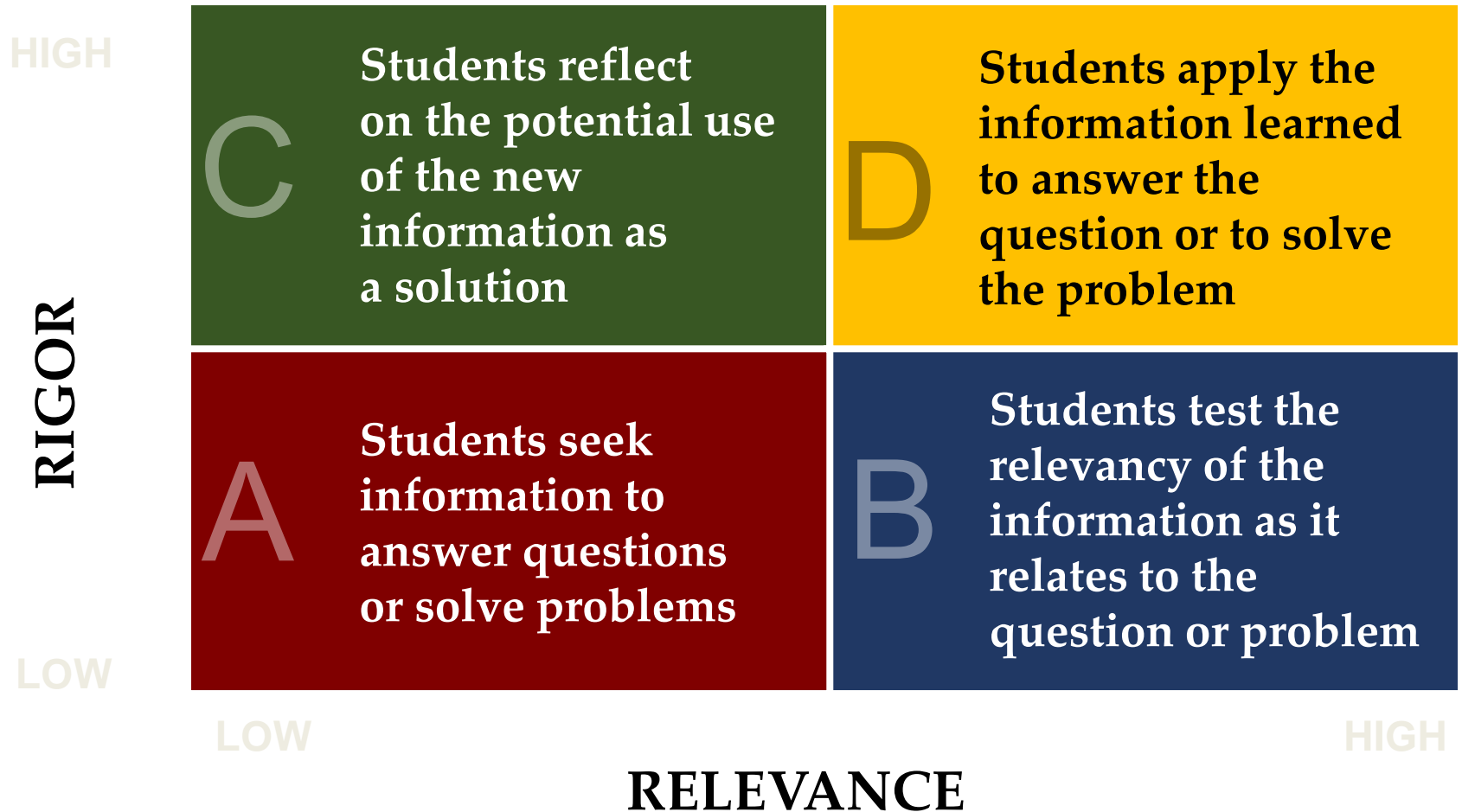
# Rigor/Relevance Framework



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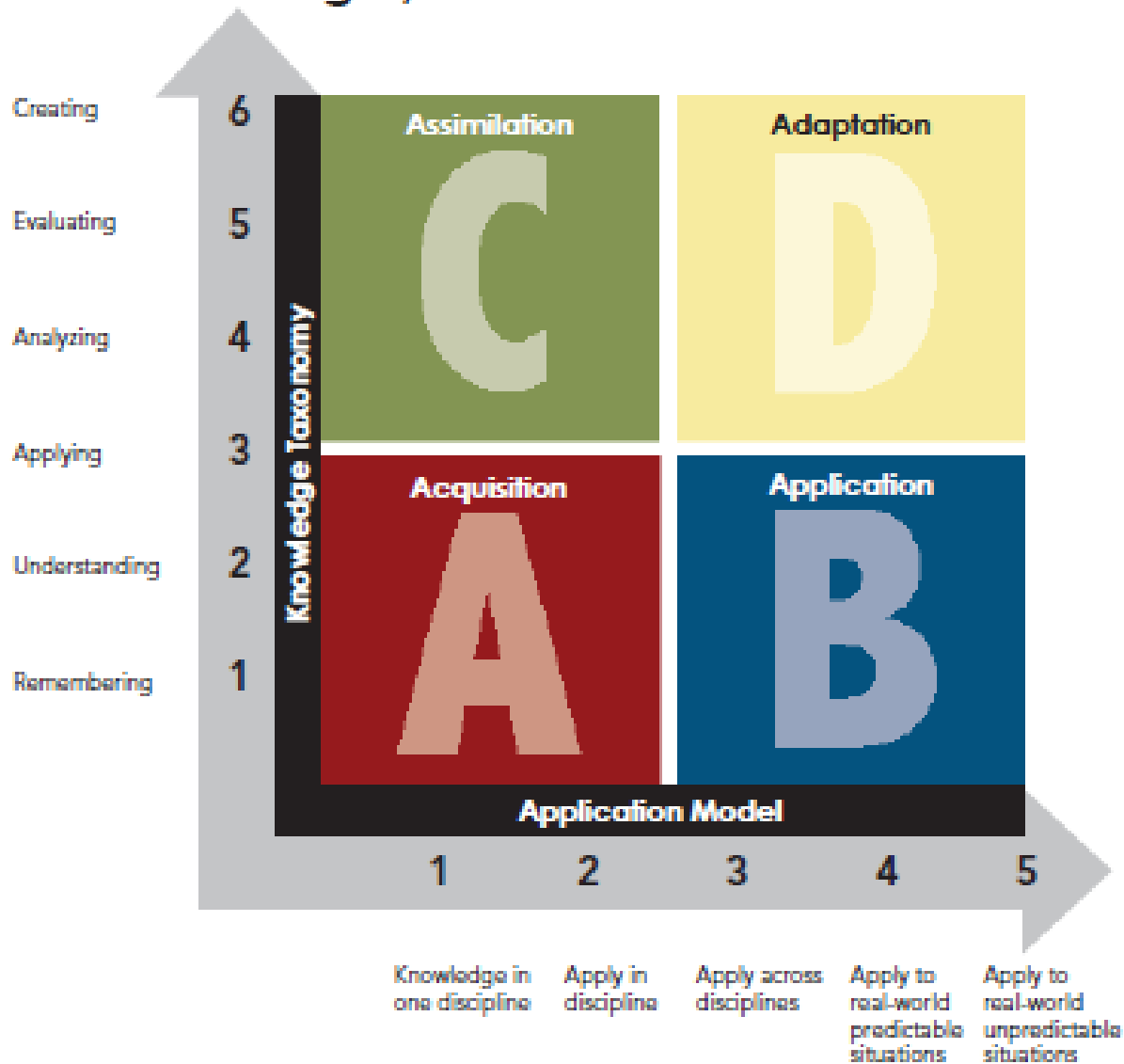


# Rigor/Relevance Framework





# Rigor/Relevance Framework®



**Quadrant A Verbs:**

calculate  
choose  
count  
define  
describe  
find  
identify  
label  
list  
locate  
match  
memorize  
name  
point to  
recall  
recite  
record  
say  
select  
spell  
view

**Quadrant B Verbs:**

adjust  
apply  
build  
collect  
construct  
demonstrate  
display  
dramatize  
draw  
fix  
follow  
illustrate  
interpret  
interview  
look up  
maintain  
make  
measure  
model  
operate  
play  
practice  
produce  
relate  
role play  
sequence  
show  
solve  
tune  
use

**Quadrant C Verbs:**

analyze  
categorize  
classify  
compare  
conclude  
contrast  
debate  
defend  
diagram  
differentiate  
discriminate  
evaluate  
examine  
explain  
express  
generate  
infer  
judge  
justify  
prove  
research  
study  
summarize

**Quadrant D Verbs:**

adapt  
compose  
conclude  
create  
design  
develop  
discover  
explore  
formulate  
invent  
modify  
plan  
predict  
prioritize  
propose  
rate  
recommend  
revise  
teach

# With Relationships in Place and Relevancy Established Rigor Can Be Achieved



**“You can’t build the future by perfecting the past.”**



