Mathematics Instructional Goals (Advanced Literacies)

Culturally Responsive Teaching & the Brain (Click Here)

Hallmark Briefs (Click Here)

MP stands for Mathematical Practices Standards (Click Here)

Math Instructional Goals (Aligned to Hallmarks)	Instructional Strategies to Lift Each Goal
 Grade-Level, Standards-Aligned, Rigorous Instruction: 1.1 - Students engage in appropriate learning activities that address all aspects of Rigor (conceptual understanding, procedural skill/fluency, or application) to build and access big ideas and rich content aligned to grade-level Next Generation/NYS Learning Standards. 1.2 - Students make sense of tasks and persevere through them (MP.1) 	The teacher engages students in grade-level rigorous instruction and uses instructional techniques that scaffold student learning • Flexibly use strategies to support sense-making of text/problems Strategies/Thinking Routines: Annotate, Paraphrase, Question, Determine importance, Read-Draw-Write, 3-Reads • Learning activities allow for multiple problem-solving strategies where problem-based learning is encouraged. Teacher engages students in the inquiry process (e.g., students model with mathematics) Thinking Routines: Read-Draw-Write, 3-Reads, Number talk, Numberless Problems (NYS Scaffolds) • Students ask, discuss, and write in response to complex tasks using: Strategy: Graphic Organizers
2. Rich Discussion: Explain thinking and reasoning through rich discussions (Talk to Learn) 2.1- Students participate in academic discussion protocols to explain and justify their thinking, and strategies for problem-solving during all parts of the lesson (MP.2,3,4) 2.2- Students use mathematical precise language when discussing mathematics and sharing their thinking aligned to the learning goals and expected outcomes for the unit of study (MP.2,3,4,6)	The teacher promotes active student engagement and equitable participation through discourse practices Use academic discussion protocols that anchor discussion during all parts of the lesson and help students apply academic language through partner work and or small groups (i.e., a procedure for how to engage in discussion) • Use sentence frames/language frames, which embed academic vocabulary and academic language, to support student-centered discussion and writing. • Students ask questions, discuss, and/or critique the thinking and solutions of others (Math Discourse Cards) • Use Equitable participation techniques to give students the opportunity to participate in discussions. Thinking/Language Protocols: Independent Think Time, Stronger and Clearer Each Time, Turn and talk, Think-Pair-Share, Ink-Pair-Share, Take a Stand, Socratic Seminar, Equity Sticks • In addition to a daily learning target for content and process, including a daily language target to set a goal for how students will use language to communicate understanding,

including academic vocabulary (words) and academic

language (syntax- sentence structure)

- **3. Frequent Writing:** Write to build language and knowledge. (Write to Learn)
 - 3.1- Students write daily using academic language to justify and explain their reasoning in multiple ways and across all subject areas.
 - 3.2 Students use mathematically precise language when discussing mathematics and sharing their thinking aligned to the learning goals and expected outcomes for the unit of study (MP.2,3,6)

The teacher focuses on developing students' academic language while building knowledge

• Implement routines for students to write daily (writing to explain what is being learned.

Strategies: <u>Stronger and Clearer Each Time</u> Do Now, Warm-ups, Exit Tickets, Checks for Understanding, <u>3-2-1</u> reflection prompts, <u>Go-Go-More, Gallery Walk</u>

 Model the use of academic language on constructive response questions using partially worked-out examples and models

Strategies: Worked Out Problems, You Be the Teacher

- Use sentence frames and sentence starters (<u>resource 1</u>, <u>resource 2</u>) to provide structures for students to use in written communication of mathematical thinking.
- **4. Academic Vocabulary and Language:** Study a small set of high-utility vocabulary words and academic language structures to build breadth and depth of knowledge.
 - 4.1 Students use a variety of vocabulary and concept-building strategies to strengthen their knowledge of the language (speaking, listening, reading, writing), including academic vocabulary and high utility words.
 - 4.2- Students use mathematically precise language when discussing mathematics and sharing their thinking aligned to the learning goals and expected outcomes for the unit of study (MP.2,3,6)

The teacher focuses on developing students' academic language while building knowledge

- Utilize a Word Wall (with words that are explained, including visuals, synonyms, antonyms, etc) for academic vocabulary and academic language, and prompt students to reference word wall resources when writing and discussing (Vocabulary Cards).
- Use a variety of vocabulary-building strategies to strengthen conceptual knowledge

Strategies: Word/picture sorts, vocabulary drawings/cartoons, word splash, <u>Frayer Model</u>, <u>Marzono's 6 steps for teaching vocabulary</u>

Embedded Within All Hallmarks:

• All students refer to daily learning targets (content, process, and language) aligned to the New York State Next Generation Learning Standards and expected outcomes for the unit of study. Learning Targets