**[6-8] Building a Culture of Math Learning Session 7 Facilitator’s Guide**

**Summary**

Effective teaching of mathematics requires cultivating a culture of math learning within the classroom - this culture encourages students to take academic risks, to persevere when content becomes challenging, to utilize a myriad of mathematical tools and models to approach new problems, to share their own thinking, and to offer feedback on the thinking of others. To cultivate this kind of culture, teachers must model through words and actions the importance of grappling with content to build a deep understanding; they must equip students with the content knowledge and problem solving tools to find multiple pathways to a given solution; and they must facilitate regular opportunities for students to engage in the practices of mathematics, including analyzing their own misconceptions and refining their approaches as part of the learning process.

Throughout this content cycle, teachers will explore these instructional moves and connect them directly to the mathematical content and standards for mathematical practices within the *Kentucky Academic Standards* (*KAS) for Mathematics*. While this content cycle will do a deep dive of the 3 Standards for Mathematical Practice indicated below, the *KAS for Mathematics* require teachers to implement all 8 Standards for Mathematical Practice. To support teachers in elevating different SMPs during their instruction, the *KAS for Mathematics* tag relevant MPs to every content standard. The inclusion of those tagged MPs does NOT mean those are the only ways students can engage in the practices while learning that content. The inclusion of tagged MPs also doesn’t mean that those practices automatically happen throughout instruction on that content standard. How instruction is designed will determine how students engage with the content. This content cycle will support educators in purposefully planning and designing instruction to provide students with opportunities to engage in the practice standards while engaging with the content standards.

This content cycle focuses specifically on:

* SMP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
* SMP4. Model with mathematics
* SMP3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others

See the[***Mathematics Professional Learning Modules***](https://kystandards.org/standards-resources/mathematics-resources/math-pl-modules/)for additional learning around the Standards for Mathematical Practice or for guidance/support with implementing the *KAS for Mathematics.*

**Essential Questions**

* How do the Standards of Mathematical Practice support teachers in creating and sustaining a culture of learning in math classrooms?
* How can teachers explicitly introduce and authentically incorporate the Standards of Mathematical Practice within their instruction?
* How can teachers create a “culture of error” where students feel comfortable taking academic risks, struggling through high-quality tasks and discussing their misconceptions to advance their own learning?
* Specifically, how can an emphasis on problem-solving (SMP 1), modeling to understand “concepts before procedures” (SMP 4) and justification of answers (SMP 3) create an environment where students are encouraged to own their own learning?

**Enduring Understandings**

* Teachers should communicate that perseverance, which requires a willingness to take risks and make mistakes, is a critical part of the learning process.
* In order for students to own their own learning, teachers intentionally design instruction which places equal value on the development of mathematical content and mathematical practices.
* True conceptual understanding of math comes from connecting multiple representations (concrete, representational/pictorial, and abstract).
* To build deep and enduring understanding of math, teachers must place emphasis on the “how” and “why” and push students to justify their answers,
* Meaningful teacher and peer feedback allow for students to monitor their progress toward learning outcomes and provides students with opportunities to reflect on their own learning.

**Key Components of Cycle**

**The Learning Cycle includes the following components to support shifts in instruction:**

* **Shared Learning:** Learning sessions where teachers learn new knowledge and skills aligned to the topic of the content cycle. This might be designed in a variety of ways, including reading and discussing an article, studying a classroom video or doing some group practice of a particular planning component.
* **Planning & Practice:** Opportunities for teachers to apply the content they are learning within this content cycle to review/revise classroom instruction. This could include analyzing units/lessons using tools to evaluate alignment to the *KAS for Mathematics*, rehearsing lessons, watching and reflecting on videos of their classroom practice, etc.
* **Student Progress Monitoring:** This is an opportunity for teachers to examine student progress aligned to the topic of the cycle. This can include formative student work analysis, end of unit assessments, culminating tasks, etc.

Over the course of this 12-week learning cycle, teachers will:

* Examine instructional materials and tasks using the *KAS for Mathematics* and supporting resources;
* Consider the implications of these materials as they relate to changes in both teacher planning and practice;
* Engage in lesson study, practice in content delivery and peer-feedback, and reflect on progress by regularly revisiting goals and analyzing student data

*Note that these components do not necessarily happen in a perfect rhythm. For example, depending on the content, there may be several shared learning sessions before a planning & practice, or there may be several cycles of shared learning and planning & practice before student progress monitoring.*

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| **Session** | **Type of Learning** | **Objective(s)** | **Supporting KAS Resources** | **Assessment of Learning** |
| **Session 7** | **Shared Learning** Focusing on SMP 4 | * Analyze specific teacher planning and instructional moves around incorporating SMP 4 within the lesson and the impact on student learning | * [*KAS for Mathematics*](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Kentucky_Academic_Standards_Mathematics.pdf) * [Engaging the SMPs: Look fors and Question Stems](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/SMP_Look_Fors_and_Question_Stems.pdf) | * **Session tasks:** Create a student exemplar, video observation notes * **Self-reflection** |

**Preparation:**

This Facilitator’s Guide is designed to accompany

* [[6-8] BCML Session 7 PowerPoint](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/6-8_BCML_Session_7_PPT.pptx)

Participants should be given access to the following documents to engage in the learning for this session:

* [[6-8] BCML Session 7 Handout 1](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/6-8_BCML_Session_7_Handout_1.docx)
* [[6-8] BCML Session 7 Handout 2](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/6-8_BCML_Session_7_Handout_2.docx)
* [[6-8] BCML Session 7 Handout 2 – Answer Key](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/6-8_BCML_Session_7_Handout_2_ANSWER_KEY.docx)

**Session Agenda Time (75 min)**

* Slides 1 - 4: Welcome, norms, objectives & agenda **(10 min)**
* Slides 5-8:Connection to Prior Learning: SMP 4 **(12 min)**
* Slide 9-10: Read the standard/clarifications, create a student exemplar for an aligned task, task share out **(15 min)**
* Slides 11-13: Video observation, video share out, instruction share out **(17 min)**
* Slide 14:Connection to Equity **(4 min)**
* Slide 15: Criteria for Success **(5 min)**
* Slide 16 - 18: Reflection, closing whip around, what’s next **(12 min)**

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| **Facilitator Notes** | **Accompanying Slide** |
| **Slide 1:**  **(1 min)** Welcome teachers to the session. |  |
| **Slide 2:**  **(2 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Here you’ll see our 12-week arc of learning. Can I have someone read out our guiding principle in the yellow box?” * “In green, you’ll see our four major topics of learning. For each topic of learning, we’ll engage in a three-week learning cycle that will include a shared learning session, a planning and practice session, and a student progress session. Our first topic of learning included an overview of all 8 Mathematical Practices. In the next 3 topics, we’ll narrow our focus to cover just one SMP at a time so we can better internalize and apply our learning. As you’ll see, the three SMPs we will focus on are:   + Standard for Mathematical Practice 1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.   + Standard for Mathematical Practice 4: Model with mathematics.   + Standard for Mathematical Practice 3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.” * **“While this content cycle will do a deep dive of 3 Standards for Mathematical Practice, the KAS for Mathematics require teachers to implement all 8 Standards for Mathematical Practices. To support teachers in elevating different SMPs during their instruction, the KAS for Mathematics tag relevant SMPs to every content standard. The inclusion of those tagged SMPs does NOT mean those are the only ways students can engage in the practices while learning that content. It also doesn’t mean that throughout instruction on that content standard those practices automatically happen. How instruction is designed will determine how students engage with the content. See the** [***KY Standards Mathematics Professional Learning Modules***](https://kystandards.org/standards-resources/mathematics-resources/math-pl-modules/) **for guidance.”** * **[CLICK for animation]** You’ll see that today we are continuing our learning with Topic 3 - Focusing on SMP 4: Model with Mathematics. * **[CLICK for animation]** “Our first session in this topic will be shared learning, where we can build a bank of common experiences and language to use throughout this content cycle.” |  |
| **Slide 3:**  **(5 min)** Review team norms and/or facilitate a quick team connector/icebreaker. |  |
| **Slide 4:**  **(2 min) Ask teachers to popcorn out the objectives and agenda. Facilitator says:**   * “By having a concrete example of what SMP 4 looks like (in terms of teacher moves and impact on student learning), we’ll be better able to consider how to incorporate this SMP into our practice. Similar to our last shared learning session (Session 4 - Focusing on SMP 1), we’ll be using our annotated Lesson Planning tool to help us engage in “intellectual prep work” which includes considering the standard context and completing the same task seen in the video. This way, we’ll flex our own skills of “doing the math” and “experiencing the learning” which will give us a better lens for the video observation. |  |
| **Slide 5:**  **(< 30 sec) Facilitator says:**   * “Let’s preview the criteria for success that will guide our learning for this entire topic. Take 2 silent minutes to mark up the MTPs that will support our students in engaging with the focus SMP on **Handout 1 - Page 5**.”   **(2 min) Teachers take 2 minutes to read criteria for success.**  **(< 30 sec) Facilitator says:**   * With a partner, draw parallels between the MTPs (what teachers are doing) and the SMPs (what students are doing as a result).”   **(2 min) Teachers take 2 minutes to read criteria for success.**  **\**Note*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas...***   * There are many connections between the MTPs are SMPs. Teachers may highlight connects between:   + MTP 2/3 and SMP 4 - In order for students to utilize multiple representations, they must be given rigorous tasks around key mathematical concepts. Teachers must model how these representations connect to one another.   + MTP 5/8 and SMP 1 - In order for student struggle to be productive, teachers must ensure that students have differentiated access points to the key mathematics of the lesson so that all students can engage in learning. By asking purposeful questions and adjusting instructional supports based on student answers, teachers can ensure that all students can make sense of grade-level tasks. * This list of connections is not exhaustive; teachers may find other connections and justify their own rationale for how those teacher practices model, encourage, and support students in engaging with the SMPs.   **(< 30 sec) Facilitator says:**   * “As we engage in shared learning today, continue to return to these criteria and consider how today’s learning is supporting your growth and progress in these indicators.” |  |
| **Slide 6:**  **(1 min) Facilitator says:**   * “We’ll take 2 minutes to review our takeaways on SMP 4. You can revisit your notes from our first shared learning session (Session 1) or revisit the KAS for Mathematics “Engaging the SMPs: Look-fors & Question stems”.   **(2 min) Teachers jot down their reflections on post-it notes.** |  |
| **Slide 7:**  **(2 min) Have 1 or 2 teachers share.**  **(2 min) [CLICK for animation] Connect teachers shared ideas and iterate the any bullets that may have been missed.**  **\**Note*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas...***   * The statements above come from the KAS for Mathematics - Standards for Mathematical Practice. The above statements have been highlighted from longer text, which can be found [here](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Kentucky_Academic_Standards_Mathematics.pdf) (pages 13-14):   + “Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems that arise in everyday life. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making 14 assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.” |  |
| **Slide 8:**  **(2 min)** Connect teachers shared ideas and iterate the any bullets that may have been missed. |  |
| **Slide 9:**  **(2 min)** Connect teachers shared ideas and iterate the any bullets that may have been missed. |  |
| **Slide 10:**  **(2 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Last topic, we watched videos where teachers incorporated a variety of SMPs in their lesson and turned a particular eye toward noting evidence of SMP 1. Today, we’re going to zone in and look for evidence of SMP 4 specifically. Over the course of the year, SMPs 1, 4, and 3 will be our focus SMPs - the ones we’ll practice, reflect on, and refine. While all the SMPs are important, we believe that SMPs 1, 4, and 3 are particularly high leverage - they create a culture where students are willing to take risks and persevere through challenging math, as well as give students the methods to struggle productively as they approach grade-level work/tasks. Ultimately, developing student proficiency in SMPs 1, 4, and 3 will pave the way for our students’ development in mastering other SMPs in the future.” * **“While this content cycle will do a deep dive of 3 Standards for Mathematical Practice, the KAS for Mathematics require teachers to implement all 8 Standards for Mathematical Practices. To support teachers in elevating different SMPs during their instruction, the KAS for Mathematics tag relevant SMPs to every content standard. See the** [***KAS for Mathematics document***](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Kentucky_Academic_Standards_Mathematics.pdf) **and the** [***KY Standards Mathematics Professional Learning Modules***](https://kystandards.org/standards-resources/mathematics-resources/math-pl-modules/) **for guidance.”** * **[CLICK for animation]** “Similar to Session 4’s shared learning experience, we’ll use an annotated lesson planning tool to help us internalize the task that we will watch in today’s video. The lesson planning tool helps us identify the targets of the standard evident in a task, whether we’re planning a full lesson or simply preparing to create an exemplar student response. The same “intellectual prep” work we do when we lesson plan applies directly to internalizing tasks.” * “Because we’re not planning a full lesson, some of the lesson planning tool has been pre-filled or annotated for you already. We’ll be focusing on just the **Do the Math**, **Target of the Standard**, and **Standards for Mathematical Practice** portions of the lesson planning tool.”   **(5 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Let’s start by reviewing the standard and completing the task, so we can start with ‘the end in mind.’” * “Please take 5 minutes to complete the **Do the Math**, **Target of the Standard**, and **Standards for Mathematical Practice** portions of the lesson planning tool.” * **“Remember, as we engage with the new KAS for Mathematics, we may need to do additional work to break down the standard before we dive into lesson planning and creating an exemplar student response to an aligned task. Teachers are encouraged to use the** [***Breaking Down a Mathematics Standard***](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Breaking_Down_a_Mathematics_Standard.pdf) **tool (also found in the BCML Appendix) to continue to deepen their understanding of content standards.”** |  |
| **Slide 11:**  **(8 min) Review the Do the Math, Target of the Standard, and SMP sections on the annotated lesson plan tool.**   * Ask teachers to consider this guiding question as they share, “What types of methods (concrete, representational, and/or abstract) does your exemplar include? How do those methods support students in accessing the target of the standard presented in the task?”   **\**Note*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas...***   * The target of the standard presented in this task is application. Students must make connections among 4 different representations: an equation, function table, graph, and real world situation. Not every component has a perfect match, so students must also create equations, tables, graphs, or scenarios in order to make a perfect set of 4. * Students may begin the process by considering key facets of each representation; for example, the point at which a graph intersects the y-axis will be represented as “b” in the corresponding equation, y = mx+b. Similarly, students may find that a table of values that has a point 0,0 will have a graph that crosses through the origin. * Facilitators should point teachers toward the Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice and clarifications for this standard found on pages [163-164 in the Kentucky Academic Standards document](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Kentucky_Academic_Standards_Mathematics.pdf) which students should be able to “interpret models in the context of the data and reflect on whether or not the models make sense based on slopes, initial values, or the fit to the data (MP.4).” |  |
| **Slide 12:**  **(1 min) Facilitator says:**   * “We’ll likely see evidence of multiple SMPs being taught by the teacher and being utilized by the students because the SMPs work in conjunction and build upon one another. While you’re encouraged to note how the teacher employs multiple SMPs, I do want us to look out for SMP 4 specifically. As you watch, record evidence of how the teacher incorporates SMP 4 into his lesson. You might choose to **script what he says** or **describe the action he takes**. What evidence do we have of the impact of SMP 4 on student learning? **What are students saying and/or doing?** * **“Remember, the video we’re watching isn’t perfect instruction - Try to focus on what’s effective about the teacher moves we see here. Afterward, we’ll share our own experiences with this practice and discuss ways we can continue to evolve and refine our usage of the SMPs.”**   **(6 min) Play** [**video clip**](https://www.insidemathematics.org/classroom-videos/public-lessons/7th-8th-grade-math-graphs-equations-and-tables/lesson-part-2) **(min 0:00 - 5:30)**  **(2 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Take another 2 minutes to finish up your notes. Again, similar to last week, I’d like you to consider the “behind the scenes” prep and planning the teacher might have done in order to incorporate SMP 4 into this lesson. Finding opportunities to amplify SMPs during our lesson doesn’t just happen; we need to determine ahead of time which specific SMPs will support and/or extend the learning experience for our students. While we don’t see his lesson plan or hear about his planning process in this clip, what prep work can *infer* the teacher did to successfully connect this specific lesson’s objective(s) to SMP 4? You can include those notes in the box below the chart.” |  |
| **Slide 13:**  **(2 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Let’s visit our observation notes and the **planning steps** we’ve inferred from the video.”   **\**Note for 6-8*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas…***   * Mr. Ragent purposefully plans a lesson that requires students to match three types of representations (tables, graphs, and equations) that show the same relationship between the x and y variable.   **(3 min) Facilitator says:**   * **[Click for animation]** “Let’s visit our observation notes and the instructional moves we saw in the video.”   **\**Note for 6-8*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas…***   * He has a clear protocol for students to use to ensure all students engage with the cognitive lift of the lesson and contribute ideas to push one another’s conceptual understanding. * Even though the task itself doesn’t ask students to justify their answers, the teacher includes this as an activity during the task. |  |
| **Slide 14:**  **(2 min) Teachers share their own experiences with utilizing SMP 4.**   * Reflections from the video may prompt teachers to share their own best practices and consider adjustments/new learning based on the video. |  |
| **Slide 15:**  **(5 min) Facilitator says:**   * “In previous sessions, we saw teachers use a task that was already aligned to the KAS. In this particular video observation, the teacher’s task only targeted conceptual understanding (multiple representations of a relationship in equations, graphs, and tables). However, the full target of the standard includes application, which this task (as originally written) DID NOT require.” |  |
| **Slide 16:**  **(3 min) Facilitator says:**   * “In your handout, you had a revised version of this task that built upon the original task presented in the video - how was this task revised to align to the target of the standard?   **\**Note for 6-8*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas…***   * The task presented asked students to match representations to given real world scenarios. Additionally, the task asked students to create their own real world scenarios to contextualize algebraic, graphical, and table-based representations. * In adjusting this task to the rigor of the 8th grade standard, the matching cards focused heavily on linear equations. To extend this task for an Algebra I context (aligned to KY.HS.F.1), revisions can be made to ask students to engage with more quadratic equations; additionally, students can be given fewer “knowns” which will push students to find/create more representations in order to complete the set. * Through these revision, the task now meets the target of the content standard (application) and the practice standard (modeling with mathematics). |  |
| **Slide 17:**  **(3 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Similarly, we might find that tasks we have in our existing curriculum might need to be updated in order to align to the new KAS. As educators, we can make these adjustments in our planning and/or in our facilitation of the lesson (in our instruction).” * “While we are not going to plan a full lesson based on this task, let’s take a moment to think ahead to the lesson planning tool we’ll use in next week’s Planning & Practice session - using today’s revised task as an example, let’s take a moment to consider a process we can use to evaluate if a lesson/task is aligned to the KAS **and if not**, determine how we can respond to the gaps in that lesson/task. On a post-it, take 2 minutes to “outline” a process or questions you might ask yourself to 1) evaluate a current curricular resource for alignment to the KAS and 2) to adjust that resource if it doesn’t fully align to the standard.” |  |
| **Slide 18:**  **(3 min) Facilitator says:**   * “Let’s share out how we might review and then adjust our current materials.” * Allow teachers to share. After sharing, **[click through animation]** provide sample guiding questions and draw parallels from discussion. * “In thinking back to your curriculum, where do you anticipate you’ll need to make the most revisions?”   **\**Note for 6-8*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas…***   * Possible answers:   + My tasks don’t always provide opportunities to demonstrate conceptual understanding - we solve equations by isolating the variable (procedural), but we don’t always make connections among representations and/or interpret our answers in the context of the problem.   + My tasks don’t explicitly ask students to explain or justify their answer. I could easily add language to a task that asks for verbal explanation. I could also rewrite some tasks so that they ask students to evaluate a sample student’s work so they can critique and provide feedback. * ***\*It is important to iterate for teachers that their curriculum may have KAS-aligned tasks that are ready for implementation and other times the curriculum may need tasks to be revised or created to align the KAS. Within one curriculum, alignment of lessons and tasks may vary from topic to topic. Teachers are encouraged to use the*** [***Assignment Review Protocol***](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ajj43Cf5095wv9SY60jxAmWLsK8yBVHy?usp=sharing) ***to evaluate tasks within their curriculum to ensure alignment to the KAS before using those tasks with students. Alternatively, teachers may use the Assessment Review Protocol as a rubric to support the revision and/or creation of new tasks.*** |  |
| **Slide 19:**  **(2 min) Allow teachers 1 minute to jot their reflection on their handout.**  **(3 min) Teachers share with an elbow partner or out loud.** |  |
| **Slide 20:**  **(5 min) Teachers read aloud CFS - teacher and student look-fors. Provide teachers with an opportunity to discuss look-fors, connect look-fors to today’s session, and add look-fors.** |  |
| **Slide 21:**  **(3 min) Facilitator says:**   * “On the **Reflection and Looking Ahead** handout, please select 2-3 indicators that you’d like to focus on as goals for this topic’s 3-week cycle. Then take a few minutes to complete the entire reflection.”   ***\*Note: Facilitators may choose to***   * Collect page 4 of Handout 1 as an artifact of teacher learning * Have teachers bring this reflection to 1:1 coaching meetings * Have teachers bring this reflection to future Planning & Practice and Student Progress sessions |  |
| **Slide 22:**  **(5 min) Facilitator says:**   * “For today’s closing whip-around, I want to connect all of our new learning to equity, which is the driving force that pushes us to do this work and grow our practice. This is our why. Take a moment to read our closing question; then I’d like for us to whip around and share our thoughts/build upon one another’s.”   **Teachers share out.** |  |
| **Slide 23:**  **(2 min) Facilitator previews next session and reminds teachers of any pre-work/action items to be completed before the next meeting.** |  |