**[K-5] Building a Culture of Math Learning Session 10 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 10** | **Shared Learning** Focusing on SMP 3 | * Analyze specific teacher planning and instructional moves around incorporating SMP 3 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, plan discussion probes/scaffolds * **Self-reflection** |

**Preparation:**

This Facilitator’s Guide is designed to accompany

* [[K-5] BCML Session 10 PowerPoint](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/K-5_BCML_Session_10_PPT.pptx)

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

* [[K-5] BCML Session 10 Handout 1](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/K-5_BCML_Session_10_Handout_1.docx)

**Session Agenda Time (75 min)**

* Slides 1 - 4: Welcome, norms, objectives & agenda **(10 min)**
* Slides 5-6:Connection to Prior Learning: SMP 3 **(7 min)**
* Slide 7-8: Read the standard/clarifications, create a student exemplar for an aligned task, task share out **(17 min)**
* Slides 9-11: Video observation, video share out, instruction share out **(20 min)**
* Slide 12:Connection to Equity **(4 min)**
* Slide 13: 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’ve 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 4 - Focusing on SMP 3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others”. * **[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 3 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 past shared learning sessions, 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 2/4 and SMP 3 - Teachers must offer student rigorous tasks that are “worthy of discussion.” Rich discussion around the key concepts of mathematics is not likely to happen if students are only given procedural or rote tasks. Teachers must create systems/structures for students to engage in whole group or small group conversation around misconceptions and critique one another’s reasoning.   + MTP 5/8 and SMP 1 - In order for student discussions to lead for clarified understanding, 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 and consolidate their understanding. * 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 3. 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) (page 13):   + “Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students also are able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.” |  |
| **Slide 8:**  **(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 4. Today, we’re going to zone in and look for evidence of SMP 3 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. 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.”** * “Similar to our other shared learning experiences, we’ll use an annotated lesson planning tool to help us internalize the task that we will watch in today’s video.” * “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 9:**  **(10 min)** Review the **Do the Math**, **Target of the Standard**, and **SMP** sections on the annotated lesson plan tool. Ask teachers to also 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 conceptual understanding. Students are given three related problems which ask them to multiply a fraction by a whole number (12). Students have a variety of methods they may choose to model this problem - they can draw bar models/fraction models, write repeated addition statements, draw repeated addition models, etc. While this session focuses on SMP 3, students also utilize SMP 7 and 8 in approaching this problem by noticing the relationships between the fractions - all three fractions are being multiplied by 12, so we can make generalizations about the product based on the relationship between the multiplicands: One-fourth is half of one-half; One-fourth of 12 would be the same as taking one-half of half of 12 (one-half of 6) which would equal 3. * Possible exemplars might entail:   + **Drawing 12 figures to represent 12 days**, then splitting/shading the figure to represent ½ of 12, ¼ of 12, or ¾ of 12   + **Adding 12 groups of *x* *fraction*** where 12 is the multiplier and the given fraction is the multiplicand     - 12 groups of ½ ( ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ +½ + ½ + ½ +½ + ½ + ½ = 12/2 = 6 wholes)     - 12 groups of ¾ ( ¾ + ¾ + ¾ … 36/4 = 9 wholes) * Possible misconceptions might include:   + Students may have difficulty multiplying a whole number by a non-unit fraction - part of this task asks students to consider 12 groups of ¾ miles. Teachers should discuss how to return to visual models and repeated addition to reinforce conceptual understanding.   + Students may feel the need to represent 12 as a fraction before multiplying and may mistakenly assign 12 a denominator to match the numerator of the fraction. In this instance, it is important that teachers reinforce the concept of multiplier and multiplicand in this problem. In fourth grade, students are multiplying fractions by whole numbers such that the fraction is always the multiplicand (what’s being multiplied/the objects within a group) and the whole number is always the multiplier (how many times a group is being multiplied). Teachers should remind students that 12 represents the number of groups and therefore can always be represented by a whole number. Students will begin multiplying whole numbers by fractions in the 5th grade (where the groups can be fractional). * Facilitators should point teachers toward the Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice and clarifications for this standard found on [pages 88-89 in the Kentucky Academic Standards document](https://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Documents/Kentucky_Academic_Standards_Mathematics.pdf). Specifically, teachers are encouraged to **avoid** teaching rules that do not connect back to mathematical concepts, such as “When multiplying a whole number by a fraction, simply put the whole number over 1. So now we have 12/1 x 1/4 and we multiply straight across to get 12/4 which is 3.” |  |
| **Slide 10:**  **(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 3 specifically. As you watch, record evidence of how Ms. Ramsey incorporates SMP 3 into her lesson. Jot down evidence of what Ms. Ramsey is saying and doing. What evidence do we have of the impact of SMP 3 on student learning? * **“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.”**   **(8 min)** Play [video clip](https://vimeo.com/66217574) (entire clip).  **(1 min)** Facilitator says:   * “Take another 2 minutes to finish up your notes. Again, similar to our last video observation, I’d like you to consider the “behind the scenes” prep and planning Ms. Ramsey might have done in order to incorporate SMP 3 into this lesson. Finding opportunities to amplify SMPs during our lesson doesn’t just happen; we need to effectively plan ahead to include them and make sure that using the SMPs within that lesson is a meaningful experience for our students. While we don’t have a lesson plan or see debrief about her planning process, what prep work can we *infer* Ms. Ramsey did to successfully connect this specific lesson’s objectives with SMP 3? You can include those notes in the box below the chart.” |  |
| **Slide 11:**  **(5 min)** Facilitator says:   * “Let’s visit our observation notes and the planning steps we’ve inferred from the video.”   **\**Note*: *Listen for and reinforce these key ideas…***   * Isabel is able to explain how she found ½ of 12 by drawing 12 squares and shading them in half, then regrouping the 12 shaded halves to form 6 wholes. We can see Isabel utilize SMP 4 as she describes her model and connects the model to one-half of 12 or 12 divided by 2. * Isabel struggles to explain her reasoning for finding the answer 3 to the problem “KC runs ¼ mile each day for 12 days.” When a student critiques her reasoning by saying, “I don’t get that,” Isabel takes a step back to clarify her thinking. Other students jump in to support Isabel, “It’s both 12 days, but half as many miles each day. I see what she means.” Isabel is then able to say, “It’s ¼ of 12. 6 is half of 12, so it would just be half of 6. Yeah.” * Isabel’s drawing shows 12 red circles grouped in 4 to show 3 groups of 4 (shaped as squares). The teacher points out that Isabel’s drawing yields the same answer 3 (the 3 squares represent 3 miles), but isn’t clear on how the picture demonstrates Isabel’s thinking. Isabel clarifies that each red circle represents 1 day. Since KC runs ¼ mile each day, Isabel knows it will take KC four days to run 1 mile. She shows that by grouping 4 dots (4 days) together to show a total of 1 mile (1 square), coming up with 3 miles (3 groups or squares of 4 dots).   **(1 min)** Facilitator says:   * “In terms of process, how did using the annotated lesson planning tool impact your lens going into the observation?” |  |
| **Slide 12:**  **(2 min)** Teachers share their own experiences with utilizing SMP 3. Reflections from the video may prompt teachers to share their own best practices and consider adjustments/new learning based on the video. |  |
| **Slide 13:**  **(1 min) Allow teachers 1 minute to jot their reflection on their handout.**  **(3 min) Teachers share with an elbow partner or out loud.** |  |
| **Slide 14:**  **(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.  ***\*Note: Criteria for Success***   * In the upcoming ***Reflection and Looking Ahead*** activity, ask teachers to select 2-3 indicators that they’d like to focus on as goals for this topic’s 3-week cycle. |  |
| **Slide 15:**  **(5 min)** Teachers complete reflection.  ***\*Note: Facilitators may choose to***   * Collect page 6 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 16:**  **(5 min)** Facilitator says:   * “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 17:**  **(2 min)** Facilitator previews next session and reminds teachers of any pre-work/action items to be completed before the next meeting. |  |