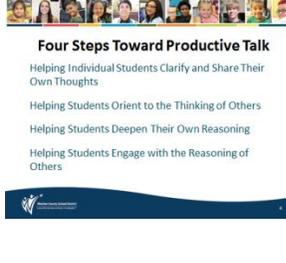
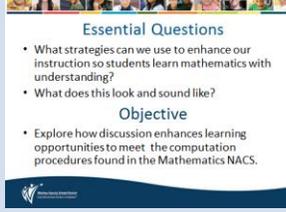
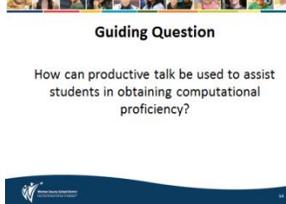
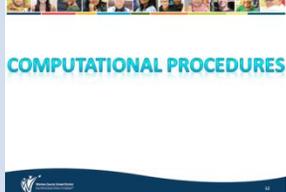
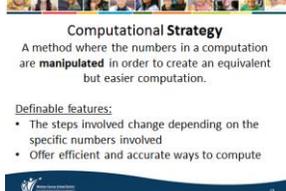
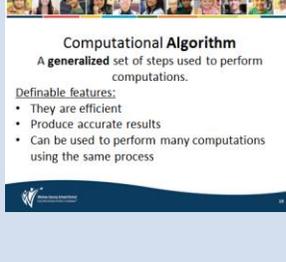
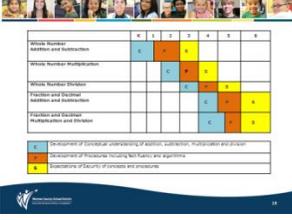


Implementing the Nevada Academic Content Standards

Talking About Computational Procedures (Option 2)

Slides	Slide Notes	Additional Notes
 <p>1. Whole class discussions can help students use computational procedures in accurate and efficient ways. 2. Discussion can help students build connections between procedures and their underlying concepts. 3. Classroom discussions can help students think of computational skills as tools that can be used to solve a wide variety of problems. 4. Learning based on memorization is often forgotten and not readily transferred.</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2 p. 120 “About This Chapter”</p> <p>Presentation: Distribute “Stop and Jot” note taker document to teachers. Say, “Stop and Jot what your thoughts are regarding these statements in the middle column.” After individuals have written their own thoughts, share out with a partner. This will be revisited at end of the presentation, as an exit ticket.</p>	
 <p>Four Steps Toward Productive Talk Helping Individual Students Clarify and Share Their Own Thoughts Helping Students Orient to the Thinking of Others Helping Students Deepen Their Own Reasoning Helping Students Engage with the Reasoning of Others</p>	<p>Background: The purpose of this slide is to connect to prior learning from the Fall/Winter mathematics “pink” Wednesdays.</p> <p>Presentation: Connection to the work that was engaged in the Fall 2013. The four steps provide a structure for analyzing and planning for components of productive classroom discussion. Consider having participants think about the ‘talk moves’ they have been using to support the productive classroom discussion and moving student thinking and reasoning between these four steps.</p>	
 <p>Essential Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What strategies can we use to enhance our instruction so students learn mathematics with understanding? • What does this look and sound like? <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore how discussion enhances learning opportunities to meet the computation procedures found in the Mathematics NACS. 	<p>Background for Facilitator: Specific to Option 2</p>	
 <p>Guiding Question</p> <p>How can productive talk be used to assist students in obtaining computational proficiency?</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: Specific to Option 2</p> <p>Presentation: Here’s our guiding question for today’s work.</p>	
 <p>COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: p.121 in <i>Classroom Discussions in Math</i></p> <p>Presentation: If you already presented Option 1 do a quick review of slides 7-13 as they already had that content.</p>	
 <p>Computational Strategy A method where the numbers in a computation are manipulated in order to create an equivalent but easier computation.</p> <p>Definable features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The steps involved change depending on the specific numbers involved • Offer efficient and accurate ways to compute 	<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2 p.121 in <i>Classroom Discussions in Math</i></p>	
 <p>Computational Algorithm A generalized set of steps used to perform computations.</p> <p>Definable features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are efficient • Produce accurate results • Can be used to perform many computations using the same process 	<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2 In the event that the questions get asked regarding what is “the standard algorithm,” Jason Zimba, a leading author of the CCSS-M (NACS), was quoted as saying, “The standard algorithm is the algorithm that works for the student.” (NNMC Mini-Conference 3/8/14)</p> <p>Presentation: Strategies develop into algorithms for efficiency and generalization. “When do we push for moving from strategies to</p>	

 <p>Strategy vs. Algorithm Hunt In each grade level indicate whether students are using strategy (S) or an algorithm (A) as directed by the standards. Make additional notes regarding strategy vs. algorithm work for whole and rational numbers.</p>	<p>algorithms?": Our standards dictate when we move our instruction from strategy focus to algorithm.</p> <p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2</p> <p>Notes: For time purposes you can choose whether or not to show teachers the search tool on their app to speed up this portion of the training.</p> <p>Extension: If you need it to take longer, (depending on how familiar teachers are with standards) have teachers include the boundaries: (ie: 1st grade addition strategies are "within 100, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value; relate this strategy to written method and explain the reasoning used".)</p> <p>Presentation: Ask teachers to look at the standards for their grade. After, review the grades below and above to complete this chart. KINDER differentiation- After they've looked at 1st grade standards, ask kinder teachers to identify standards that support the work in first grade. Limit time to 5 minutes</p>																																					
 <p>Strategy vs. Algorithm Hunt answers</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="219 661 462 808"> <tr><td>S</td><td>S</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>S & A</td><td>S & A</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	S					S	S	S				S & A	S & A	S	S	S		A	A	S	S	S								A	A	A	A	A		<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2</p> <p>Familiarize yourself with the standards and whether you're relating the strategy to written form, concrete models, drawing or if strategies are to be based on place value. Kinder only has "strategies" for comparing numbers by using matching and counting strategies.</p> <p>Notes: For time purposes you can choose whether or not to show teachers the search tool on their app to speed up this portion of the training.</p> <p>Extension: If you need it to take longer, (depending on how familiar teachers are with standards) have teachers include the boundaries: (ie: 1st grade addition strategies are "within 100, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value; relate this strategy to written method and explain the reasoning used".)</p> <p>KINDER differentiation: Consider asking Kinder teachers to share out the standards they found that support the work of first grade.</p> <p>Presentation: Teachers should also be familiar with standards and whether they should relate the strategy to written form, concrete models, drawing or if strategies are to be based on place value. Ask: "What are you noticing or What do you notice?", "In what grade level do you see a strategy for rational numbers and an algorithm for whole numbers?"</p>	
S	S																																					
S	S	S																																				
S & A	S & A	S	S	S																																		
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 <p>Whole Number Multiplication Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>Whole Number Multiplication</p> <p>Whole Number Division Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>Partial Product Multiplication Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>1 The emphasis of conceptual understanding in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. 2 Emphasis on procedural knowledge involving both operations and equations. A Emphasis on fluency of operations and procedures.</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 1 and 2</p> <p>-Hide this slide if you are doing this option after already presenting Option 2.</p> <p>-If unfamiliar with Partial Product login into www.everydaymathonline.com</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Click on "Algorithms" tab on far right side of page -Open "Algorithms Library of Animations" -Open "Multiplication" -Choose any of the "Partial Products" videos <p>Presentation: Explain that the information in this visual refers to the computational expectations found in the CCSS-M (NACS) for grades K-6. Say, "You still need to look closely at your standards as under a heading you may have some standards that are working on conceptual understanding, while others are procedural." This visual shows Whole Number Multiplication in grade 4 and Whole Number Division in grade 5 as a Standard Algorithm because of the phrase "relate to a written method" in the standards. However, this can be the writing out of the strategy, i.e. partial products.</p>																																					

 <p>Three Suggestions for Whole Class Discussion on Computational Procedures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use whole-class discussions to teach computational procedures. 2. Use whole-class discussion to connect computational procedures to concepts. 3. Use whole-class discussion to build number sense skills. 	<p>Background For Facilitator: Read pages 121-122, 132-133 and 142-143 in <i>Classroom Discussions in Math</i> for more details on each of the three suggestions.</p>	
 <p>Implications for Suggestion 1: Use whole-class discussions to teach computational procedures.</p> <p>"Classroom discussions should center on student explanations about the ins and outs of computational procedures including why mathematically they can perform certain steps" (Oliver, ©Ginn Press)</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: There is a slide for "I Can" statements, objectives and guiding questions. Only show the slide that the site you are presenting to requires and hide the other two.</p> <p>Presentation: Say, "This leads to a change in practice of how we word our objectives, "I Can" statements, or guiding questions depending upon what your site requires."</p>	
 <p>Change in Practice: "I Can" Statements</p> <p>Instead of... "I can demonstrate how to use lattice to solve multi-digit multiplication problems." modify to: "I can explain why lattice works when solving multi-digit multiplication problems."</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: Therefore we have this change in practice...</p> <p>Note: If your site requires "I can" Statements, use this slide, if not hide this slide and show only the slide for what your site uses.</p> <p>Presentation:</p>	
 <p>Norms for Viewing Records of Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assume that there are many things you don't know about students, and the shared history of the teacher and students in the video. • Assume good intent and expertise on the part of the teacher. • Keep focused on your observations about what student are getting out of the talk and interaction. • Keep focused on how the classroom discourse is serving the mathematical goals of the lesson. 	<p>Background of Facilitator: Just a reminder of norms for viewing records of practice.</p> <p>Presentation: A record of practice is a way for us to have a discussion around a common source of information. They are not examples or non-examples, yet just a clip from practice for us to use to discuss the guiding questions.</p>	
 <p>Guiding Questions</p> <p>What was the benefit of using talk to compare the different subtraction strategies? How did that build the students' number sense skills? What evidence did you observe indicating that students' number sense skills were developed?</p>	<p>Background for Facilitator: Video 4C</p> <p>Presentation: Read questions before viewing video. Return to questions and discuss after viewing video.</p>	
 <p>Breakout activity options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select a standard and review/visit list of resources to build your toolbox of strategies on that standard. OR • Select a standard to plan a lesson/s utilizing the steps for whole classroom discussion on computational procedures of a strategy/algorithm. 	<p>Background for Facilitator: Activity Option A: In this activity participants will select a standard to either build their toolbox of strategies around selected standard or engage in planning through the steps for a whole classroom discussion on computational procedures of an algorithm. (Hide slide 23-24 if you choose this option).</p> <p>Presentation: *Distribute Lesson planning template for those wanting to work on the second bullet. They may also use their school's planning template. Inform staff how much time they will have to work on this before returning to whole group.</p>	
 <p>Three Suggestions for Whole Class Discussion on Computational Procedures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use whole-class discussions to teach computational procedures. 2. Use whole-class discussion to connect computational procedures to concepts. 3. Use whole-class discussion to build number sense skills. 	<p>Background For Facilitator: Read pages 121-122, 132-133 and 142-143 in <i>Classroom Discussions in Math</i> for more details on each of the three suggestions.</p> <p>Presentation: Display this slide while teachers are working on the activity.</p>	

	<p>Background for Facilitator: Activity Option B: Participants will identify how classroom discussion about computational procedures support the work students will have to do independently on the SBAC and what indicators on the IPG are being achieved. Presentation: (Hide slide 22 if you choose this option.) Distribute the SBAC sample questions document and ask participants to review the items and discuss the above question with group.</p>	
	<p>Background for Facilitator: Option 2 Activity Option B: Participants will identify how classroom discussion about computational procedures support the work students will have to do independently on the SBAC and what indicators on the IPG are being achieved. Presentation: Distribute the IPG document and ask participants to review the items and discuss the above question with group.</p>	
	<p>Background for Facilitator: Final slide for Options 1 and 2 Presentation: “Stop and Jot any changes in thinking or evidence that strengthened your prior thinking in the final column.” You may want to consider collecting this document to assess for future coaching needs. Consider: Invite participants to leave a comment on the bottom of document indicating whether they want additional support in computational procedures, classroom discussion, etc.</p>	

Additional Notes:

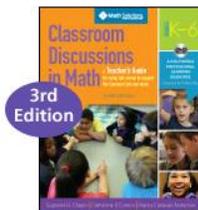
School Level Essential Question:

What strategies can we use to enhance our instruction so students learn mathematics with understanding? What does this look and sound like?

Talk Moves & Strategies

- Turn & Talk
- Think, Pair, Share & Revoice
- Who can add on?
- Revoice/Restate
- Stop & Jot (then revise)

Additional Notes & Support: Chapter 4: Talking About Computational Procedures



Videos to support:

- 4A Adding Three Numbers (3:19)
- 4B Subtracting on the Number Line (4:37)
- 4C Comparing Subtraction Strategies (4:44)
- 4D Fraction Number Line (6:59)