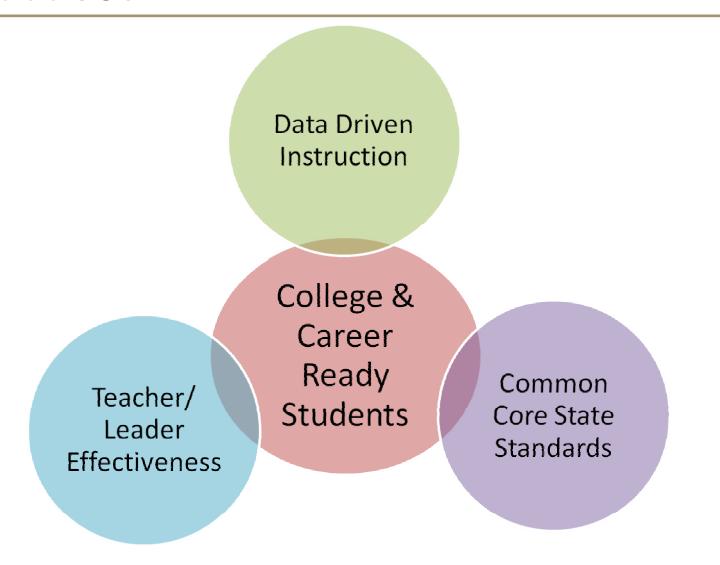


Common Core Implementation

Board of Regents Update November 14, 2011



3 Initiatives



Phased State Level Implementation of the Core

Phase I: Spring, Summer, Fall 2011 Live David Coleman Webinar, Gettysburg, EngageNY.org, Initial Training, The Shifts, PBS Video Series & PD Suggestions

Phase II: Nov 2011 – Summer 2012 EngageNY 1.1, Sample Modules, PD Kit, Tri-State Rubric & Jury, Road Show Ongoing Network Team Training

> Phase III: Summer 2012 and Beyond Intensive Teacher Training, Engage 2.0, "Effective Teacher" Practice Videos, "Developing Teacher" Practice Videos, DDI Cycle Videos, Curricular Modules

Phased School Level Implementation of the Core

Awareness

Capacity Building, Intensive PD, Problem Solving in Teams, 1 Unit Per Semester

Full Implementation,
Aligned Assessments
(Formative, Interim/ Periodic,
Summative)

Instructional Shifts Demanded by the Core

6 Shifts in ELA/Literacy

Balancing Informational and Literary Text Building Knowledge in the Disciplines Staircase of Complexity Text-based Answers Writing from Sources Academic Vocabulary

6 Shifts in Mathematics

Focus
Coherence
Fluency
Deep Understanding
Applications
Dual Intensity

ELA/Literacy Shift 1: Balancing Informational and Literary Text

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
Build content knowledge	•Balance informational &
	literary text
Exposure to the world	
through reading	•Scaffold for informational
	texts
Apply strategies	
	•Teach "through" and "with"
	informational texts

ELA/Literacy Shift 2: 6-12 Knowledge in the Disciplines

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
 Build content knowledge 	•Shift identity: "I teach
through text	reading."
Handle primary source	Stop referring and
documents	summarizing and start reading
•Find Evidence	•Slow down the history and
	science classroom

ELA/Literacy Shift 3: Staircase of Complexity

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Re-read	•more complex texts at every grade level
•Read material at own level to enjoy	
meeting	•Give students less to read, let them
	re-read
• tolerate frustration	
	•More time on more complex texts
	 Provide scaffolding & strategies
	• Engage with texts w/ other adults

ELA/Literacy Shift 4: Text Based Answers

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•find evidence to support their	•Facilitate evidence based
argument	conversations about text
•Form own judgments and become	•Plan and conduct rich conversations
scholars	
 Conducting reading as a close 	•Keep students in the text
reading of the text	•Identify questions that are text-
	dependent, worth
engage with the author and his/her	asking/exploring, deliver richly
choices	
	•Spend much more time preparing for instruction by reading deeply .

ELA/Literacy Shift 5: Writing from Sources

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•generate informational texts	•Spending much less time on personal narratives
•Make arguments using evidence	
•Organize for persuasion	 Present opportunities to write from multiple sources
•Compare multiple sources	•Give opportunities to analyze, synthesize ideas.
	•Develop students' voice so that they can argue a point with evidence
	•Give permission to reach and articulate their own conclusions about what they read

ELA/Literacy Shift 6: Academic Vocabulary

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Use high octane words across content areas	•Develop students' ability to use and access words
•Build "language of power" database	•Be strategic about the new vocab words
	•Work with words students will use frequently
	•Teach fewer words more deeply

Mathematics Shift 1: Focus

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Spend more time on fewer	•excise content from the curriculum
concepts.	•Eocus instructional time on priority
	Focus instructional time on priority concepts
	•Give students the gift of time

Priorities in Math

Grade	Priorities in Support of Rich Instruction and Expectations of Fluency and Conceptual Understanding
K-2	Addition and subtraction, measurement using whole number quantities
3–5	Multiplication and division of whole numbers and fractions
6	Ratios and proportional reasoning; early expressions and equations
7	Ratios and proportional reasoning; arithmetic of rational numbers
8	Linear algebra

Mathematics Shift 2: Coherence

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Build on knowledge from year to year, in a coherent learning progression	 Connect the threads of math focus areas across grade levels connect to the way content was taught the year before and the years after Focus on priority progressions

Mathematics Shift 3: Fluency

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Spend time practicing, with intensity, skills (in high volume)	 Push students to know basic skills at a greater level of fluency Focus on the listed fluencies by grade level Uses high quality problem sets, in high volume

Key Fluencies

Grade	Required Fluency
K	Add/subtract within 5
1	Add/subtract within 10
	Add/subtract within 20
2	Add/subtract within 100 (pencil and paper)
3	Multiply/divide within 100
5	Add/subtract within 1000
4	Add/subtract within 1,000,000
5	Multi-digit multiplication
6	Multi-digit division
0	Multi-digit decimal operations
7	Solve $px + q = r$, $p(x + q) = r$
8	Solve simple 2×2 systems by inspection

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Mathematics Shift 4: Deep Understanding

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Show mastery of material at a deep level	•Create opportunities for students to understand the "answer" from a variety of access points
•Articulate mathematical reasoning	•Ensure that EVERY student GETS IT
•demonstrate deep conceptual understanding of priority concepts	before moving on
	•Get smarter in concepts being taught

Mathematics Shift 5: Application

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Apply math in other content areas and situations, as relevant	•Apply math including areas where its not directly required (i.e. in science)
 Choose the right math concept to solve a problem when not necessarily prompted to do so 	 Provide students with real world experiences and opportunities to apply what they have learned

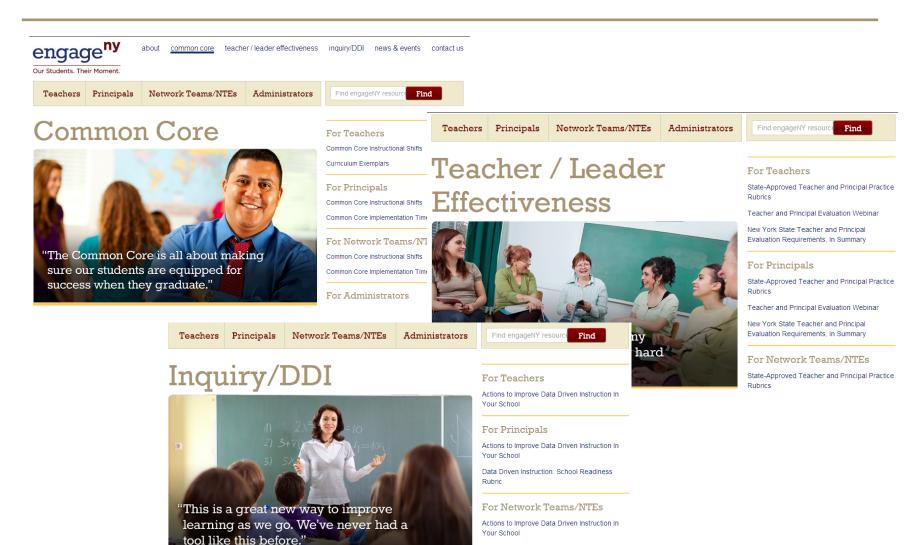
Mathematics Shift 6: Dual Intensity

What the Student Does	What the Teacher Does
•Practice math skills with an intensity that results in fluency	•Find the dual intensity between understanding and practice within different periods or different units
 Practice math concepts with an intensity that forces application in novel situations 	•Be ambitious in demands for fluency and practice, as well as the range of application

Scope & Sequence for CCSS PD in 11/12

Month	Date	Content Area	Topic	
November	Nov 29	Standards	ELA Shift 1, 2 (Text Pairs,	
			Teacher Practice)	
	Nov 29 Night	Standards	ELA Shift 1 (Content	
	Session		Knowledge)	
	Nov 30	Standards	Math	
March	March 12 Night	Standards ELA Shift 3 (lexiles +,		
	Session		scaffolding, quadrad)	
April	April 16 Night	CCSS Content Workshop	TBD	
	session			
May	May 14	Standards	ELA Shifts 4, 5, 6	
	May 14 Night	Standards	Language of Power	
	Session			
July 9-13 CCSS Math Module Workshop				
		for Teachers/Principals		
		CCSS ELA Module Workshop for Teachers/ Principals		
		3 Initiatives for Network Teams – Yr 2		

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Assessments show us what our students know and are able to do, and where

the gaps are in their learning as they progress towards proficiency. But how do we make sure that we're using the data from those assessments to

Data Driven Instruction: School Readiness

Driven by Data: Action Planning Worksheet

For Administrators

Rubric

Engage NY vl.l

Teachers: Get Started with the Common Core

You've heard about the Common Core. You know it's coming to New York. Walk through these simple steps to learn the basics and get ready to make the Common Core work for your students.

Get the Big Picture Read about the Common Core State Standards, why they matter and how they apply to New York State Know the basics about Common Core standards Learn how New York plans to implement the standards Know when your students will be tested on them Read



New York State

P-12 Common Core

Learning Standard

Mathema:

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Understand the New Standards

Become familiar with the New York State Common Core Learning Standards.

 Learn what your students will be expected to know for your subject and grade level

Read

Step 3



Identify the Key Shifts

Understand the major shifts in instruction the NYS Common Core Learning Standards demands compared to the 2005 Standards. Then, watch the video series on your content area to learn, specifically, what actions you can take to implement those shifts.

- Learn how the Common Core Learning Standards differentiate from the current New York State Standards
- · Know specific actions to help in implementation

PD Kit

NYSED Common Core State Standards (CCSS)

Professional Development Module for ELA/Literacy & Math

Facilitator's Guide



The Common Core:

College & Career Readiness for Every Student



Mathematics Shift 1: Focus

•Spend more time thinking and	•Mak
working on fewer concepts.	what
•Being able to understand	and v
concepts as well as processes	•Payr
(algorithms).	lever
	appro
	Jearn

/hat the Student Does... What the Teacher Does... e conscious decisions about •Work with groups of math to excise from the curriculum teachers to determine what what to focus more attention to high rage content and invest the opriate time for all students to •Determine the areas of intensive before moving onto the next focus (fluency), determine where

topic.
•Think about how the concepts connects to one another *Build knowledge, fluency and understanding of why and how we •Determine not only the what, but do certain math concepts.

What the Principal Does... content to prioritize most deeply and what content can be removed

(or decrease attention). to re-think and link (apply to core understandings), sampling (expose students, but not at the same depth).

at what intensity. ·Give teachers enough time, with a focused body of material, to build their own depth of knowledge.

Time	Activity	Frocess	Key Folits	Participants
15 minutes	Welcome & Introduction Slides: 1-5	Review: Slides of Graduation Rates, and Career & College Readiness (Participants may have questions. Provide a vehicle for asking questions (paper on tables, etc.)	Statewide - graduation rates are up, however, this isn't the bar we've been aiming for - we have a new and significant achievement gap to close.	Many participants may not have looked at the new Common Core Standards and this information may be new to them. Some participants may be familiar with the PARCC assessments.
30 minutes	Overview of the Shifts Slides: 6-21	Present: A high level overview of the shifts and the role of the student, principal, and teacher in these shifts	NYS and other states have adopted the CCSS – What is going to be needed to meet the Common Core? The argument of, "I covered it, why didn't the students get it?" will have to shift.	This is a lot for teachers to absorb. Practitioners may be overwhelmed and will need some time to discuss and process the new information. Allow participants to share with each other first and then share out with the larger group as a whole. Teachers may have concerns about their ability to reach all students (students with special needs, etc.)
30 minutes	Content Expertise	Discuss:	Productive adult conversations about content- what is the	Conversation among participants may reveal that
	Slides: 22-23	Adult Conversations and Content Expertise Talking points -the critical	impact of these types of conversations?	some of these adult content conversations are taking place. Allow participants to

What to Expect from

Math Module-First Grade

COMMON CORE MODULE:

Adding and Subtracting Single-Digit Numbers in Grade 1

MODULESUMMARY

Content area focus: Adding and subtracting single-digit numbers

Priority standards: Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving

situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

(1.OA.1)

Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).

(1.0A.5)

Domain: 1.OA Operations and Algebraic Thinking

There are only 10 digits in our number system: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. These digits are often called the Hindu-Arabic numerals because they originated in India and were brought to Europe by Arabic civilizations during the Middle Ages.

In this base-10 number system, there are exactly 55 unique ways to add single-digit numbers (see chart in Appendix I). Students who master these 55 fact families will build the foundation that is required for all future mathematical endeavors, including multiplication, operations involving fractions, algebra, and geometry.

This module has been developed to guide first-grade students and instructors through the crucial skill of adding and subtracting all of the single-digit numbers by asking students to create representational drawings, measure distances, and become fluent with numerical symbols used to represent these

Thank You.

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