OVERVIEW OF THE COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM MAP

Introduction to the Document:

Welcome to the Los Angeles Unified School District's Common Core Mathematics Curriculum Map. The Accelerated Common Core Math 7 curriculum map for Los Angeles Unified School District is developed as a tool for instructional planning, direction, and clarification. It is a living document that is interactive and web-based. There are specific, precise links to provide readily accessible resources needed to appropriately meet the rigors of the common core state standards. The Mathematics Curriculum Map is intended to be a one-stop tool for teachers, administrators, parents, and other school support personnel. It provides information on the Common Core Standards for Mathematics, assessment sample items, and suggested instructional tools organized into units providing one easy-to-read resource.

Alternative Accelerated Common Core Math 6/7 Curriculum Map

This curriculum map is designed to be used to plan, direct, and clarify instruction for Grade 6 students enrolled in Accelerated Common Core (CC) Math 7 course. This courses is designed specifically to provide special instructional service to meet the needs of a handful of high ability students who learn at a very fast pace and who have demonstrated **strong mathematics understanding**. Alternative Accelerated Common Core Math 6/7 contains all the CC Math 6 standards and all the CC Math 7 standards. Standards are not cut or skipped but compacted requiring students to learn at a faster pace. "Mathematics is by nature hierarchical. Every step is a preparation for the next one. Learning it properly requires thorough grounding at each step and skimming over any topics will only weaken one's ability to tackle more complex material down the road" (Wu 2012). Serious efforts must be made to consider solid evidence of a student's conceptual understanding, knowledge of procedural skills, fluency, and ability to apply mathematics before moving a student into an accelerated pathway." (The California Mathematics Framework - Appendix A, November 6, 2013.). The Accelerated Pathway is only for students who show advanced readiness or for students currently enrolled in an accelerated pathway. Students should not skip any math concepts as they accelerate to higher courses, otherwise, they will not have the depth of understanding needed to be successful in those courses.

Components of the Mathematics Curriculum Map:

The curriculum map is designed around the standards for mathematics k - 12 which are divided into two sets: Practice Standards and Content standards. The Standards for Mathematical Practice are identical for each grade level. They are the expertise and understanding which the mathematics educators will seek to develop in their students. These practices are also the "processes and proficiencies" to be used as instructional "habits of mind" to be developed at all grade levels. It is critical that mathematical literacy is emphasized throughout the instructional process.

The Mathematics Curriculum Map is grouped into four coherent units by grade level. Each unit clarifies the cluster and specific standards students are to master. In addition, the relevant Mathematical Practices and learning progressions are correlated. These sections of the Mathematics Curriculum Map define the big idea of the unit. These four units are summarized in the **Unit Organizer** which provides the overview for the year.

Instructional components are specified in:

- Enduring Understandings which are the key understandings/big ideas that the students will learn from the unit of study. These are statements that communicate the learning in a way that engages students.
- Essential Questions which are based on enduring understandings. They are used to gain student interest in learning and are limited in number. They promote critical or abstract thinking and have the potential of more than one "right" answer. They are connected to targeted standards and are the framework and focus for the unit.
- **Standards**: Targeted (content and skills to be taught and assessed) and supporting (content that is relevant to the unit but may not be assessed; may include connections to other content areas). This includes what students have to know and be able to do (learning targets) in order to meet the standards.

Mathematical literacy is a critical part of the instructional process, which is addressed in:

• Key Vocabulary and Language Goals which clearly indicate strategies for meeting the needs of EL and SEL students

Planning tools provided are:

- **Instructional Strategies** lead to enduring understandings. They are varied and rigorous instructional strategies to teach content. They are plan experiences that reinforce and enrich the unit while connecting with the standards and assessments. Instructional strategies addresses individual student needs, learner perspectives, integration of technology, learning styles, and multiple intelligences.
- Resources and Performance Tasks offer concept lessons, tasks, and additional activities for learning.
- Assessments: This is also a listing of formative and summative Assessments to guide backwards planning. Student progress in achieving targeted standards/expected learning is evaluated. Entry-level (formative)-based on summative expectations, determine starting points for learning. Benchmark-determine progress of learning, misconceptions, strengths/weaknesses along the learning trajectory.
- Differentiation () falls into three categories:
 - Front Loading: strategies to make the content more accessible to all students, including EL, SEL and students

with special needs. This defines prerequisite skills needed to be successful.

- Enrichment: activities to extend the content for all learners, as all learners can have their thinking advanced, and to support the needs of GATE students. These are ideas to deepen the conceptual understanding for advanced learners.
- Intervention: alternative methods of teaching the standards, in which all students can have a second opportunity to connect to the learning, based on their own learning style. They guide teachers to resources appropriate for students needing additional assistance

Using the Mathematics Curriculum Map:

The guide can be thought of as a menu. It cannot be expected that one would do every lesson and activity from the instructional resources provided. To try to teach every lesson or use every activity would be like ordering everything on a menu for a single meal. It is not a logical option. Nor is it possible given the number of instructional days and the quantity of resources. That is why the document is called a "*Mathematics Curriculum Map*" and not a "*Mathematics Pacing Plan*." And, like a menu, teachers select, based on instructional data, which lessons best fit the needs of their students – sometimes students need more time with a concept and at other times, less.

An effective way to use this guide is to review and assess mathematical concepts taught in previous grades to identify potential learning gaps. From there, teachers would map out how much time they feel is needed to teach the concepts within the unit based on the data of their students' needs. For example, some classes may need more time devoted to developing expressions and equations, while another class in the same course may need more focused time on understanding the concept of functions.

The starting point for instructional planning is the standards and how they will be assessed. By first considering how the standards will be assessed, teachers can better select the instructional resources that best build mathematical understanding. There are hundreds of resources available, both publisher- and teacher-created, as well as web-based, that may be used to best teach a concept or skill. Collaborative planning, both within and among courses, is strongly encouraged in order to design effective instructional programs for students.

Learning Progressions:

The Common Core State Standards in mathematics were built on progressions: narrative documents describing the progression of a topic across a number of grade levels, informed both by research on children's cognitive development and by the logical structure of mathematics. The progressions documents can explain why standards are sequenced the

way they are, point out cognitive difficulties and pedagogical solutions, and give more detail on particularly knotty areas of the mathematics. This would be useful in teacher preparation and professional development, organizing curriculum, and writing textbooks.

Standards for Mathematical Practice:

The Standards for Mathematical Practice describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students. These practices rest on important "processes and proficiencies" with longstanding importance in mathematics education. The first of these are the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) process standards of problem solving, reasoning and proof, communication, representation, and connections. The second are the strands of mathematical proficiency specified in the National Research Council's report *Adding It Up*: adaptive reasoning, strategic competence, conceptual understanding (comprehension of mathematical concepts, operations and relations), procedural fluency (skill in carrying out procedures flexibly, accurately, efficiently and appropriately), and productive disposition (habitual inclination to see mathematics as sensible, useful, and worthwhile, coupled with a belief in diligence and one's own efficacy).

The MIG is a living document—it is neither set in stone for all time nor is it perfect. Teachers and other users are encouraged to provide on-going feedback as to its accuracy, usability, and content. Please go to <u>achieve.lausd.net/math</u> and share your comments and suggestions. Your participation in making this instructional guide a meaningful and useful tool for all is needed and appreciated.

The grade level Common Core State Standards-aligned Curriculum Maps of the courses in this 2014 edition of the CCSS Mathematics Instructional Guide are the result of the collective expertise of the LAUSD Secondary Mathematics Team.

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