

Foundations for Implementation – Day 3

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Opening CPM Learning Event Series, Day 3





Sign in and make a name tag.





Pick a team sort card. Find other participants that match your card.







Foundations for Implementation Day 3

Name email@cpm.org







#MoreMathforMorePeople

Opening Housekeeping



- + Bathrooms
- + 8:00 AM 4:00 PM
- Breaks scheduled and as needed
- + Lunch
- Parking Lot poster
- Supply/resource table



Opening Icebreaker



Six-Word Memoir

- 1. Write your autobiography in exactly six words.
- 2. Share your autobiography with your team.



Outcomes and Agenda Effective Mathematics Teaching Practices



Build procedural fluency from conceptual understanding.



Outcomes and Agenda Outcomes



Participants:

- + learn about the connection between mixed, spaced practice and assessment practices;
- finalize an Implementation Action Plan to prepare to implement CPM in the classroom;
- + plan a lesson using the Launch-Explore-Closure structure to support multiple modes of instruction and formative assessment; and
- make connections between NCTM's Effective Mathematics Teaching Practices and the design of CPM curriculum to support mixed, spaced practice.

Outcomes and Agenda Agenda



Focus: Mixed, Spaced Practice



- + Opening
- + Chapter 2 Snapshot
- + Research Connections
- + Thread
- + Content Module/Chapter Walkthrough



- + Assessment Beliefs
- + Assessment Practices
- + Purposefully Planning a Lesson
- + Implementation of CPM
- + Closure

Outcomes and Agenda Feedback – Day 2



Questions and Wonderings...

- + Fill in from feedback forms
- +
- +

- + Fill in from feedback forms
- + +

Outcomes and Agenda Equity Principles



- The goal of teaching is to help all students transition from dependent to independent learners.
- + Relationships are of vital importance.
- + Student uniqueness is an asset, not a deficit.
- + Reflection is a crucial part of growth.

CPM uses these principles to guide our vision and mission of More Math for More People.

Chapter 2 Snapshot Team Roles



Assign team roles:

Count the number of letters in your first and last name

Facilitator – Fewest letters



Resource Manager – Second largest number of letters



Recorder/Reporter – Third largest number of letters

Task Manager – Most letters

Chapter 2 Snapshot

Team Jigsaw



Facilitator – Read the Chapter Overview through Where Is This Going? (Chapter 2 Opening - Teacher Notes)

- Resource Manager Read the Suggested Assessment Plan (Chapter 2 Opening - Teacher Notes)
- Recorder/Reporter Read the Learning Log entries and Math Notes (Chapter 2 Closure Student Lesson Tab)

Task Manager – Read the Mathematical Vocabulary and Closure Problems (Chapter 2 Closure - Student Lesson Tab)

Your goal is to "tell the story" of the chapter through your assigned lens.

Chapter 2 Snapshot Debrief



Task: Take turns to "tell the story" of the chapter through your assigned lens.

Facilitator – Chapter Overview through Where Is This Going? (Chapter 2 Opening - Teacher Notes)



Resource Manager – **Suggested Assessment Plan** (Chapter 2 Opening - Teacher Notes)



Recorder/Reporter – Learning Log entries and Math Notes (Chapter 2 Closure - Student Lesson Tab)



Task Manager– Mathematical Vocabulary and Closure Problems
(Chapter 2 Closure - Student Lesson Tab)

Chapter 2 Snapshot Math Lesson: <u>CC3 Lesson 2.1.9</u> More Solving Equations





Math goal:

Solve equations and consider unique solutions using the mathematical structure of an Equation Mat.



Team goal:

Work as a team to clarify the steps of solving equations.

Chapter 2 Snapshot Math Lesson: Debrief – CC3 Lesson 2.1.9 More Solving Equations



How did the purposeful use of team roles, circulation, and/or STTS help structure this lesson?

How did the closure activity connect to the lesson goal? What part of the lesson provided opportunities for the teacher to formatively assess all students? Chapter 2 Snapshot Study Team and Teaching Strategies





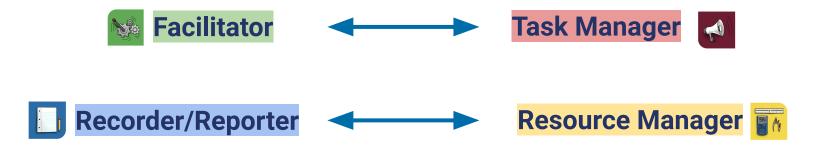
- + Each individual/partner/team is given a topic or concept.
- Students summarize the topic or concept into a brief presentation.
- + Teacher facilitates a share out of presentations.

Chapter 2 Snapshot Elevator Talk





What changes might you need to be mindful of as you begin to implement CPM?



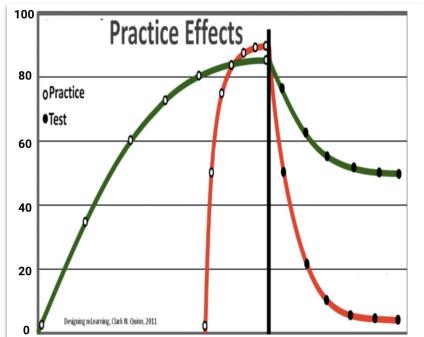
Research Connections

Mixed, Space Practice



What do you notice? What do you wonder?

Share what you notice and wonder with your teammates.



Thalheimer, W. (2006, February). *Shaping learning events over time: What researchers say.* A Work-Learning Research Incorporated.

Teacher

Research Connections Reading Protocol



Six-Word Synthesis

While reading the article:

- Read and mark up the text to gain an understanding of the ideas and applications.
- Synthesize your ideas about the reading into only six words. Your six words could be a sentence, phrase, connection, personal learning, or an "aha".
- + **Record** your six words for presentation to the group.
- **Connect** your six words to content in the text.

Research Connections Mixed, Space Practice – Why?



CPM's 2023 Research Base Executive Summary Mixed, Spaced Practice

eBook:

Click on the **Teacher Tab** on the left side Next choose **Program Description** Select the tab **Research Summary** Click on Mixed, Spaced Practice **(Executive Summary)**

Research Connections

Six-Word Synthesis



Focus on the blue boxes:

"CPM infers from this research that..."

While reading the article:

- + **Read** and **mark up** the text to gain an understanding of the ideas and applications.
- Synthesize your ideas about the reading into only six words. Your six words could be a sentence, phrase, connection, personal learning, or an "aha".
- + **Record** your six words for presentation to the group.
- + **Connect** your six words to content in the text.

Research Connections Debrief: Mixed, Spaced Practice – Why?



Share your six-word synthesis with your team members.

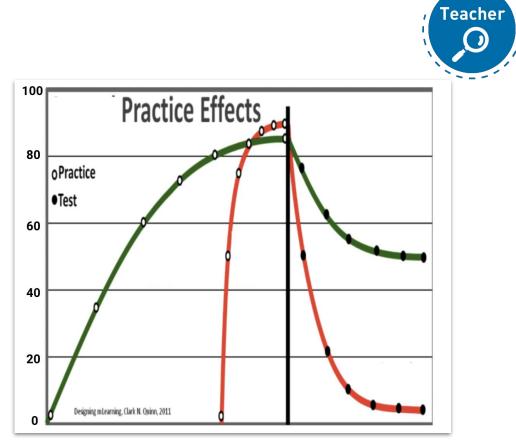
Facilitators decide who shares first and make sure everyone in the team has a chance to share.

Research Connections

Practice Effects



In light of the reading, **interpret** the graph.



Thalheimer, W. (2006, February). *Shaping learning events over time: What researchers say.* A Work-Learning Research Incorporated.

Research Connections Three Pillars of CPM

Teacher

Attaining Long-Term Knowledge



Collaborative Learning

Problem-Based Learning

Mixed, Spaced Practice

Research Connections CPM's Guiding Principles





Students deepen their mathematical understanding when they are engaged with concepts over time.



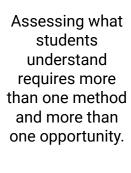
Students have significantly better retention of mathematics when concepts are grounded in context.



Students' involvement in effective study teams increases their ability to learn mathematics.



Effective study teams are guided, supported, and summarized by a reflective, knowledgeable teacher.





When students and stakeholders embrace a growth mindset, they understand that mastery takes time, effort, and support. Research Connections Mixed, Spaced Practice – How?



How is mixed, spaced practice integrated into the CPM curriculum?

- + Chapter sections
- + Problems in the lessons
- + Review & Preview
- + Chapter closure

- Summative & team assessments
- + Course threads
- Vertical threads through courses

Take a break







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Thread

Algebra Tile Thread





Content Module/Chapter Walkthrough New Teams



Please sit together in teams with same-course teachers.

Options: All 4th year courses (Precalculus, Statistics, Calculus) at one table. Co-Teachers, join the team of the course you teach or support

Assign team roles:



Facilitator – Most states lived in

Resource Manager – Second most states lived in

Recorder/Reporter – Third most states lived in

Task Manager – Fewest states lived in

Content Module/Chapter Walkthrough Chapter Walkthrough



How will you support your students in reaching the goal of the lesson? How will you use team roles in this lesson to support student learning? How will you use Study Team and Teaching Strategies in this lesson to support student status in their teams?

What expectations will you set for students to maintain effective collaboration?

Content Module/Chapter Walkthrough Additional Supports with Content

Content Sessions

July 18 or Aug 8 (CC1, CCA, Int I, Pre-Calc) July 19 or Aug 9 (CC2, CCG, Int II, Calc) July 20 or Aug 10(CC3, CCA2, Int III, Stats) ** Chapter 1 is at 8am PT** ** Chapter 2 is at 10:00am PT**





Start:Jul 18, 2023 End: Jul 18, 2023

CC1 CONTENT SESSION - CH 2 - JULY

□ Virtual Learning Events

July 18, 2023 from 9:30 am to 10:30 am Pacific Time.

Content Sessions provide participants the opportunity to ...

Assessment Beliefs NCTM Belief Sort



With your team, sort the 12 beliefs on a continuum



More Productive

Facilitator – Ask a team member to read their statement aloud and discuss it as a team



Task Manager – Ask everyone to justify their reasoning as they place the slips on the continuum.



Resource Manager – Get the materials for the sort for your team and deal out the slips to your teammates.

Recorder/Reporter – Write two sticky notes for your spectrum labeled "Less Productive" and "More Productive".

Assessment Beliefs

Beliefs about Mathematics Assessment

CPM is in complete agreement with and supports NCTM's beliefs about mathematics assessment as explained in Principles to Actions (NCTM, p. 91-92).

Unproductive beliefs	Productive beliefs
The primary purpose of assessment is accountability for students through report card marks or grades.	The primary purpose of assessment is to inform and improve the teaching and learning of mathematics.
Assessment in the classroom is an inter- ruption of the instructional process.	Assessment is an ongoing process that is embedded in instruction to support student learning and make adjustments to instruction.
Only multiple choice and other "objective" paper-and-pencil tests can measure mathematical knowledge reliably and accurately.	Mathematical understanding and processes can be measured through the use of a variety of assessment strategies and tasks.
A single assessment can be used to make important decisions about students and teachers.	Multiple data sources are needed to provide an accurate picture of teacher and student performance.
Assessment is something that is done to students.	Assessment is a process that should help students become better judges of their own work, assist them in recognizing high-quality work when they produce it, and support them in using evidence to advance their own learning.
Stopping teaching to review and take practice tests improves students' performance on high-stakes tests.	Ongoing review and distributed practice within effective instruction are productive test preparation strategies.

Beliefs about mathematics assessment





Assessment Beliefs

Beliefs about Mathematics Assessment



"It is important to note that these beliefs should <u>not be viewed as</u> <u>good or bad</u>. Instead, beliefs should be understood as <u>productive</u> when they <u>support effective teaching and learning</u> or <u>unproductive</u> when they <u>limit student access</u> to important mathematics content and practices."

(NCTM, 2014, p. 91)

Assessment Beliefs

Resorting Teams



Insert information to support your re-sort that honors visibly random teaming.

Lunch Time







@CPMmath #

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Assessment Practices Welcome Back

Team Task:

Create as many words as possible for 4 minutes and determine scores.

- 1. The letters must each connect to the previous letter by a side or a corner.
 - a. "Fit" and "Finite" count, but "Few" does not.
- 2. Each word is worth the square of the number of letters it contains.
 - a. A one letter word is worth one point (1×1) ,
 - b. A four letter word is worth 16 points (4×4) .





Formative Assessment



Authentic assessment begins with teachers actively circulating the classroom while students work on mathematics in small teams. As they move strategically around the room, teachers are <u>carefully listening</u> to conversations and <u>asking deliberate questions</u> that require students to describe, analyze, make inferences, or generalize.

(CPM's Position Paper on Assessment)

Assessment Practices CPM's Principle of Assessment – Opening



The CPM materials have been designed to support <u>mastery over time</u> through a <u>student-centered</u>, <u>problem-based</u> course, and this approach supports students' different learning styles. But when changing the materials and changing the methodology, teachers must also change their assessment practices.

(CPM's Position Paper on Assessment)

Study Team and Teaching Strategies





Numbered Heads

- + Students number off 1-4 in their team.
- + Each team member is assigned a team role, task, or problem number that they are responsible for.
- + Teacher circulates, stops at a group, and asks a random number to answer a "check for understanding" question.
- + Teacher can use a random number to have students share out at the end of class.

Assessment Tab





1. Count off 1–4 in your team.



2. Everyone read the **<u>Guidebook</u>** tab

#1: Read the Individual tab
#2: Read the Team tab
#3: Read the Presentations tab
#4: Read the Observations tab

eBook: Teacher Tab \rightarrow Assessment Tab

Assessment Practices Debrief - Assessment Tab



- 1. Start with #1 and take turns **sharing out** about your reading section.
- 2. **Compromise** on your team's biggest question about assessments.
- 3. One selected team member will **share out** your team's question.

Summative Assessment – Focus Question



How does the design of mixed, spaced practice provide opportunities for teachers to develop fair and balanced summative assessments for students?



Resources to Guide Summative Assessments



Review & Preview Problems



Checkpoint Problems

Chapter Closure Problems

Summative and Team Assessments

Tools to Support Building Summative Assessments



Suggested Assessment Plan



Sample Tests

Assessment Bank

Assessment Practices Tools to Support Building Summative Assessments



Suggested Assessment Plan for Individual Tests:





previous chapters (≈60%)

consider waiting on assessing...

CPM Principles of Assessment



- 1. Teachers need to be involved in the crafting of assessments.
- 2. Teachers need to read and work through all test problems.
- 3. Students should be assessed only on content with which they have been meaningfully engaged.
- 4. Formative assessment is a learning experience for students and teachers.
- 5. While teachers are required to evaluate and assign grades, grading should be flexible.

Principle Three





How might Principle of Assessment #3 guide your summative assessment practices?

Principle of Assessment #3:

Students should be assessed only on content with which they have been meaningfully engaged, and with which they have had ample time to make sense of.

Chapter 2 Individual Test

eBook (CC3) :

- 1. Upper right hand corner \rightarrow click on **CPM Links**
- 2. Next choose Assessment
- 3. Select **Download Sample Tests**
- 4. Click on Core Connection 3
- 5. Click on **Download** Chapter 2 Individual Test
- 6. Click on **Download** for the PDF

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ew Saved Sets Downl	oad Sample Tests		
	ew Saved Sets Downle	ew Saved Sets Download Sample Tests	



Chapter 2 Individual Test



Using the sample Chapter 2 individual test from the CPM Assessment site, do the following in your team:

- Divide up the problems amongst your team.
- Read and work through your assigned problems carefully.
- Clearly **show** what kind of response is expected for each problem.
- Check to see that there are no errors.

eBook (CC3) :

Upper right hand corner \rightarrow click on **CPM Links** Next choose **Assessment** Select **Download Sample Tests** Click on **Core Connection 3** Click on **Download** Chapter 2 Individual Test Click on **Download** for the PDF

CPM Principle of Assessment

Review:

Opening paragraphs.

Read:

- + Principle of Assessment #1: Teachers need to be involved in crafting of assessments.
- + Principle of Assessment #2: Teachers need to read and work through all assessment items carefully before giving them to students, making sure it is clear what kind of response is expected and that there are no errors.

<u>eBook:</u>

Click on the Teacher Tab on the left side

Next choose Assessment

Select the tab **Guidebook** \rightarrow open **PDF** "CPM Principles of Assessment"





Assessment Practices Debrief - CPM Principles of Assessment



- 1. Teachers need to be involved in the crafting of assessments.
- 2. Teachers need to read and work through all test problems.
- 3. Students should be assessed only on content with which they have been meaningfully engaged.
- 4. Formative assessment is a learning experience for students and teachers.
- 5. While teachers are required to evaluate and assign grades, grading should be flexible.

Assessment Analysis



Your team will be assigned **one of the following lenses** to analyze the Chapter 2 Individual Test that you completed earlier.

Teams #1 and #5: Chapter 2 Assessment Plan
Teams #2 and #6: Chapter 2 Closure Problems & Learning Logs
Teams #3 and #7: Chapter 2 Review & Preview Problems
Teams #4 and #8: Chapter 1 and 2 Lessons (new vs. review)

Assessment Analysis Focus



Using your lens, answer the following. Be prepared to defend your answer.

- 1. Are all of the questions appropriate at this time?
- 2. What supports will be needed for all students to have success?

Teams #1 and #5:Chapter 2 Assessment PlanTeams #2 and #6:Chapter 2 Closure Problems & Learning LogsTeams #3 and #7:Chapter 2 Review & Preview ProblemsTeams #4 and #8:Chapter 1 and 2 Lessons (new vs. review)



Study Team and Teaching Strategies





- + When a team task is partially finished, one pair from each team rotates to the next team.
- + Pairs from the two teams exchange ideas, solutions, thinking, etc.
- Pairs return to their original teams and each pair shares what they learned from other teams.
- + Students continue to work as a team.

Debrief - Assessment Analysis







Share your analysis of the Chapter 2 Individual Test through your lens.

Assessment Practices Teacher Tips



Assessments should focus on the big ideas, not all the ideas.

Assessments should be flexible. Assessments should balance skills with problem-solving. Assessments should honor that mastery tasks time, effort, and support.

Learning Log Reflection





Title: Creating Summative Assessments

How will I develop fair and balanced summative assessments that include the principles of mixed, spaced practice?

CPM Guiding Principle: Students deepen their mathematical understanding when they are engaged with concepts over time.



Take a break







math #MoreM

Purposefully Planning a Lesson Purposefully Planning a CPM Lesson



Go to: cpm.org/newsletter Scroll down and click on Article Archives Click on May 2018 Click on: "Purposefully Planning a CPM Lesson" (Hayes, 2018) Purposefully Planning a Lesson Purposefully Planning a CPM Lesson



Read: "Purposefully Planning a CPM Lesson" by John Hayes



Purposefully Planning a Lesson Chapter Snapshot Connections



- Resource Manager Read the Suggested Assessment Plan (Chapter 2 Opening - Teacher Notes)
- Recorder/Reporter Read the Learning Log entries and Math Notes (Chapter 2 Closure - Student Lesson Tab)
- Task Manager Read the Mathematical Vocabulary and Closure Problems (Chapter 2 Closure - Student Lesson Tab)

Your goal is to "tell the story" of the chapter through your assigned lens.



out an STTS that is going to support a

particular part of a lesson, but it could

also be an action that you, the teacher

you require a team to go back to a

problem they did yesterday, while you

circulate one more lap. Perhaps you do continued on page 5 CPM NEWSLETTER: MAY 2018

are going to take to support individual

students or teams. For example, perhaps

	PURPOSEFULLY PLANNING A CPM LESSON			
	As a member of the CPM Coaching Cadre 1 plan lessons with teachers on a dialy basis. These are the steps 1 like to use while planning a lesson; you can use these as well. Start with the CPM Lesson Plan sheet from the Phase I workshop. Ell ou the headre information to get in the groove before you really get into some deep thinking. Suggested step 1: Fill in the Key Concept care, but hefore you into copy	builds ension and makes the math story more exciting for them. Another good idea is so engage them with writing during this step. Ic can be easier to keep them focused throughout the lesson if they are reflecting and writing as soon as possible. A Think-Ic k strategy can also be effective for holding your students that may do more copying of teammates solutions rather than thinking for themselves, try more independent <i>thinking</i> than <i>inking</i> strategists.	goals mentioned previously or you may ask targeted questions about the Standards for Matemanical Practice ('Har any no make a riskit argument for that makingt') The panning you do for your questioning should be connected to your lesson goal. Suggested sep 5: The fifth part you may want to think about is your formative assessment. You check for understanding with your Lesson Launch. You check for understanding	
CONNECTIONS	Concept acts, but before you had copy the lesson objective from the Teacher Notes, think about this questions What is the one thing you want your students to know or do by the end of the lesson? This section is your lesson goal, and I think it most cases you may want to limit this to cop rimary goal. Do not worry if you have secondary goals; they will appear in other areas of the planning sheet.	Key Conspire Key Conspire Key Conspire Key Conspire Key Conspire Key Conspire Key Constrained Produces: Cons Problem: Pochet Constitutes IIs Add Students:	p # Of page # Outs Study Trank Tracking Draggere Uit problem # with strategy Team Roles - Who is Doing What:	
ems	Suggested step 2: Once you know the goal, plan the most important part of the lesson next, which would be closure. Decide what strategies (STTS) you are going to use to get your students to think about the lesson goal before they leave your room. Most importantly, give	Lesson Laurch: White part of the extranglesson can be used to laurch? Heal? Whe powerschardney's disregator?	Review/Preniew Problems: Formative Assessment Flam: Closure (time needed):	
IS.	For expansion in the time and the tools to reflect and discuss the goal before you start telling them, with a whole class discussion, why it is important. Suggested step 3: The third thing you might plan is the Lesson Launch. If you know the closure activity, your lesson launch should set the stage to get your students to "wonder" about the closure	2301 OPE Executed Propers. Id 4/db neurost. Suggested step 4: You will spend a majority of the lesson time focustantian and asking Pocket Questions. This is what you are planning for that middle chunk of the lesson that focuses your students' thinking toward your end ocals writine and anticipatine.	with your Pocket Questions. You check for understanding with your Closure. All three areas are tied to your lesson goal. Now what action are you or your students going to take when the understanding is not present? This might be a good time to explicitly law	

and goal. This part might be a reflection guestions. These questions might be

questions the teacher asks, but they

your students to ask. For example,

the lesson's Discussion Questions

may find their way into your Pocket

Questions. You may also find yourself

asking questions about those secondary

also might be questions that you want

or STTS that leaves your students with

more questions than answers. It also

might be used to remind students of

honest. I think having your students

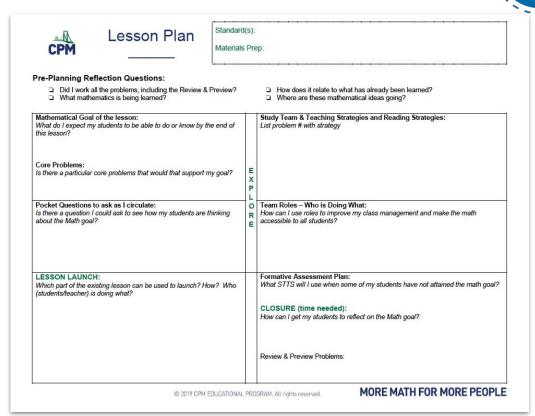
discuss and think about the closure,

things they have already learned. To be

when they do not have all the answers,

Purposefully Planning a Lesson Template

Go to PL Portal Click on your name Go to File Cabinet Click on Foundations for Implementation Click on In-Person Click on Days 1-3 Resources Click on Link to CPM Lesson Plan Template



Teacher

Lesson Planning

Planning a Lesson



- 1. Choose a partner.
- 2. Choose a lesson from Section 2 of Chapter 1 or Chapter 2.
- 3. **Plan** the lesson.



Lesson Planning

Planning a Lesson



To do:

- 1. **Read** the Teacher Notes.
- 2. **Plan** your lesson following the 6 Steps from the article:
 - a. Determine the math goal for the lesson.
 - b. Decide the closure for the lesson.
 - c. Decide how to launch the lesson.
 - d. Prepare pocket questions.
 - e. Formative assessment: How will you check for understanding?
 - f. Team roles: How will you incorporate these?
- 3. Include at least 1 Study Team and Teaching Strategy.

Implementation of CPM

Implementation Action Plan





Prompts:

- My plan to manage student work that justifies procedural understanding from conceptual understanding is _____.
 At least one actionable step I will commit to is _____.
- 2. **My plan** to create fair and balanced summative assessments using CPM tools and resources is _____.

At least one actionable step I will commit to is _____.

Implementation of CPM Study Team and Teaching Strategies





- Students record three ideas to share related to a certain topic.
- Students circulate and share ideas.
- For each idea the student gives, they get one in return, including the name of the student who gives the idea.
- After many ideas are gathered, the teacher asks a volunteer to read an idea from a classmate and their name.
- The named classmate then shares the idea of another classmate and the sharing process continues.

Implementation of CPM

Implementation Action Plan





- Find a proximity partner to share one of the "action plans" you intend to implement.
- Circulate and exchange one of your Implementation Action
 Plan items again with a new partner.
- + **Repeat** one last time with a third partner.

Implementation of CPM Implementation Action Plan – Finalize



Use the following resources as you finalize your Implementation Action Plan

- Learning Log reflections
- + Give One, Get One
- + SPARCC



Implementation of CPM Study Team and Teaching Strategies





Fortune Cookie

- + Teams receive sentence starters (fortunes) in an envelope.
- + Team Member 1 reads one sentence starter and shares a brief explanation.
- + Team Member 1 passes the same sentence starter to Team Member 2 to comment on Team Member 1's explanation, repeat until each team member comments on the same sentence starter.
- + When complete, Team Member 2 reads a new sentence starter and shares.
- + Team Member 2 passes the same sentence starter to Team Member 3 to comment on Team Member 2's explanation, repeat until each team member comments on the same sentence starter.
- + Continue the rotation through all sentence starters (fortunes).
- + Teacher may facilitate a Math Chat to bring closure to the Fortune Cookie activity.

Implementation of CPM Fortune Cookie



Resource Manager – **Get** an envelope from the resource table

Task Manager – You are the first to read a "fortune"



Closure



What have we learned?



Closure Outcomes and Feedback

Participants:

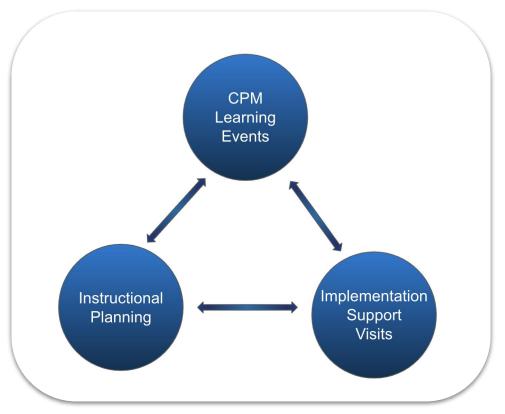
- + learn about the connection between mixed, spaced practice and assessment practices;
- + finalize an Implementation Action Plan to prepare to implement CPM in the classroom;
- + plan a lesson using the Launch-Explore-Closure structure to support multiple modes of instruction and formative assessment; and
- + make connections between NCTM's Effective Mathematics Teaching Practices and the design of CPM curriculum to support mixed, spaced practice.



Learning Event Feedback:

- 1. Open up the learning event module.
- Scroll down to Event Attendance and Feedback.
- 3. Open Day 3 Feedback.
- 4. Complete the Feedback form.

Triangle of Teacher Support





Closure Triangle of Teacher Support – How?



Implementation Support Visits are designed to connect the knowledge obtained during the learning events to the realities of the classroom.

When the teacher's learning is rooted in day-to-day operations, the quality of instruction improves over time.

<u>Learning Events Follow-Up Dates</u> are designed to provide ongoing support in the first year of implementation from an experienced CPM Teacher Leader.

Implementation Progress Tool

specifics on each.]

pillar is present in your classroom

section one below. Ask yourself to what extent each

in section two to analyze what is currently happening in

your classroom. What do you see students doing, saving

and accomplishing that shows evidence of the pillars?

strategies and assess both your strengths and areas for

growth. At what practices do you excel? Which do you

find most challenging? Where would you like to spend

time building your skills? For which pillar do you need

Finally use section three to hope in on instructional

CPM EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM Implementation Support

Implementation Progress Tool

This form is designed to be used by CPM teachers in their SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THIS TOOL first or second year of implementation, either as a tool used 1. First, re-read and discuss the three pillars to ensure to reflect independently, in combination with other teachers (perhaps in a PLC setting), or in conversation with a coach to track implementation progress, identify and celebrate 2. Next, consider the description of each pillar listed in accomplishments, define priorities for goal setting, and suggest opportunities for future growth. Please note that not all of these elements of teaching and learning would be observed in a single lesson. 3. Next, use the descriptions of desired student learning

The form is structured around the three research pillars upon which the CPM program is built and is designed in three sections.

SECTION ONE describes a critical component that anchors each pillar in any classroom. This area is critical for successful implementation and may require shifts in teacher belief systems.

SECTION TWO describes what you might observe in regards to student learning in a classroom where each pillar is intact.

SECTION THREE lists instructional strategies and practices that teachers use to support each pillar

The three pillars represent researched best practice in math education around which the CPM program is designed. Problem-Based Learning

Collaborative Learning

Research says students learn ideas ideas with classmates.

Mixed, Spaced Practice Research says students learn gage with those ideas for months or even years.

Mixed, Spaced Practice

SECTION ONE: The pillars that represent necessary first steps in any implementation. Problem-Based Learning

Research says students learn ideas

Collaborative Learning

Students and teachers are aware in productive struggle. Teachers with team norms and roles. guide without taking over the

Students and teachers share math Both individual lessons and authority as they value and engage chapters are followed, using suggested pacing. Review & Preview problems are assigne and valued as an essential part of

The three pillars represent researched best practice in math education around which the CPM program is designed.

Collaborative Learning

Research says students learn ideas more deeply when they discuss ideas with classmates.

Problem-Based Learning

Research says students learn ideas more usefully for other arenas when they learn by attacking problems.

Mixed, Spaced Practice

Research says students learn ideas more permanently when they are required to engage and re-engage with those ideas for months or even years.

SECTION ONE: The pillars that represent necessary first steps in any implementation.

Collaborative Learning

Students and teachers are aware of the purpose for and value of working in teams, and are familiar with team norms and roles.

Problem-Based Learning

Students and teachers share math authority as they value and engage in productive struggle. Teachers guide without taking over the thinking.

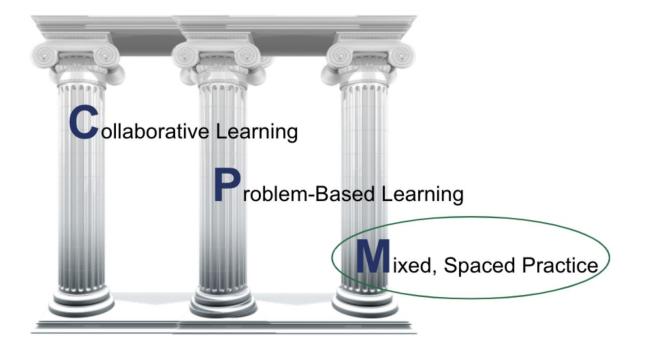
Mixed, Spaced Practice

Both individual lessons and chapters are followed, using suggested pacing. Review & Preview problems are assigned and valued as an essential part of learning.



Closure The Three Pillars of CPM





Research Connections CPM's Guiding Principles





Students deepen their mathematical understanding when they are engaged with concepts over time.



Students have significantly better retention of mathematics when concepts are grounded in context.



Students' involvement in effective study teams increases their ability to learn mathematics.



Effective study teams are guided, supported, and summarized by a reflective, knowledgeable teacher.



Assessing what students understand requires more than one method and more than one opportunity.



When students and stakeholders embrace a growth mindset, they understand that mastery takes time, effort, and support. Closure Ignite Your Classroom

<u>Start promptly.</u>
<u>Peer support expected within each team.</u>
<u>Active learning.</u>
<u>Respond to the team rather than individuals.</u>
<u>Circulate.</u> <u>Circulate.</u> <u>Circulate.</u>
<u>Closure.</u> <u>Closure.</u>





Teacher Tips – Implementation



Teacher Actions that Support Implementation

Use the Teacher Notes as intended. Work all the problems in the lesson ahead of time, including the Review & Preview problems. Create purposeful lesson plans.

Closure Teacher Tips – Inclusion



Teacher Actions that Support Inclusion

Intentionally plan lessons without lowering the cognitive demand. Use explicit agreements, team roles, and STTS to scaffold discussions and level status.

Allow time for students to shift from conceptual to procedural fluency. Develop and assign competence to students using math learning behaviors.

Ignite





Professional Learning Checklist



	Summer Session	Fall Semester	Spring Semester
Live Learning Events	Register and attend: In-Person Days 1-3 or Virtual Sessions 1-6	Register and attend: In-Person Day 4 or Virtual Sessions 7-8	Register and attend: In-Person Day 5 or Virtual Sessions 9-10
Content Modules (On-Demand)	 Chapter 1 Chapter 2 	Chapter 3 Chapter	Chapter Chapter
Instructional Modules* (On-Demand)	 1 - Closure and Team Assessments 2 - Review & Preview 3 - Intentional Planning 	4 - Supporting Productive Struggle	5 - Assessment Practices







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Follow the schedule you set for yourself on your pacing guide.









#MoreMathforMorePeople



