

Look for and Make Use of Mathematical Structure

Competency

Educators will engage students and help them to look for and make use of structure.

Key Method

Educators will analyze a student task and proficiency levels and explain Mathematical Practice Standard 7, Look for and Make Use of Mathematical Structure, to stakeholders.

Method Components

Mathematical Practices

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 is the <u>NCTM process standards</u> from the <u>National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM)</u>. The second is the strands of mathematical proficiency specified in the National Research Council's report <u>Adding It Up</u>.

These process standards are:

- Problem-Solving
- Reasoning and Proof
- Communication



- Connections
- Representation

Strive to build these dispositions in students:

- Adaptive reasoning
- Strategic competence
- Conceptual understanding
- Procedural fluency
- Productive struggle

These are the eight standards for mathematical practice:

- 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
- 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively
- 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
- 4. Model with mathematics
- 5. Use appropriate tools strategically
- 6. Attend to precision
- 7. Look for and make use of structure
- 8. Look for and Express regularity in repeated reasoning

Talking about Mathematics: The importance of language in mathematics instruction and practice

Mathematics is a language and students need to become proficient in it. In the process, students need to understand and routinely apply the language of mathematics, which includes vocabulary, symbols, and sentence structures. The language of mathematics crosses all the standards for mathematical practice, so providing ample opportunities for students to learn and apply this language, both independently and collaboratively, will support their mathematical proficiency.

Explaining math can include the following:

- Words
- Pictures
- Mathematical expressions
- Using visual aids such as graphs
- Number lines
- Diagrams
- Drawing shapes with arm movement

Using the visuals above will help all students but especially those with multi-lingual skills.



Assessing Mathematics

Assessing student learning is vital to progress in learning and steering instruction to ensure learning growth. It's important to ensure that assessments include these core components:

- Outcomes that are clear and measurable
- Opportunities for learners to show in a variety of ways, that they understand outcomes
- Assessment results that can be used to change instruction as needed to improve student learning

Looking for and Making Use of Mathematical Structure

Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have.

Later, students will see 7×8 equals the well-remembered $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2×7 and the 9 as 2 + 7. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line to solve problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective.

Students can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square, and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y. (CCSS)

Mathematically proficient students should be able to:

- Look closely to discern a pattern or structure in an expression
- Step back for an overview and shift perspective
- See complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or composed of several objects
- Change the form of mathematical objects into an equivalent form to gain insight and/or make it easier to work with.

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Teaching Strategies that Support Using Mathematical Structure Pedagogical strategies that support structural thinking are important when planning math instruction. Strategies may include:

- Identify all parts of the problem
- Make conceptual understanding a priority
- Give meaningful activities that use cooperative learning strategies
- Use strategic questioning
- Use mixed modes of assessments
- Use and connect multiple representations
- Identify which parts go together and determine the structures and patterns
- Describe the structures and patterns in words and symbols
- Explain how determining the structures and patterns helps solve problems

Supporting Rationale and Research

Clayton, H. (2014). Thinking Behind the Content: Standards for Mathematical Practice. Just ASK Publications. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from https://justaskpublications.com/just-ask-resource-center/e-newsletters/msca/thinkng-behind-the-content-standards-for-mathematical-practice/

Elementary Math at EDC. (2020). MP: Why do we need standards for Mathematical Practice? – Elementary Math. Elementary Math. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from

https://elementarymath.edc.org/resources/why-do-we-need-standards-for-mathematical-practice/

Ernst-Slavit, G., & Slavit, D. (2021). *Mathematically Speaking*. Language Magazine. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from

https://www.languagemagazine.com/mathematically-speaking/

Illustrative Mathematics. (2016). Illustrative Mathematics. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from http://tasks.illustrativemathematics.org/practice-standards/



Jamison, R. E. (2000, May). Learning the Language of Mathematics. *Language and Learning Across the Disciplines*, 4(1), 45-54. https://wac.colostate.edu/docs/llad/v4n1/jamison.pd

Keazer, L., & Jung, H. (2020). Prospective teachers anticipate challenges fostering the mathematical practice of making sense. *School Science and Mathematics*, 120(2), 78-89. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ssm.12390

Made4Math. (2020, May 12). 9 Easy Tips for Teaching Standards for Mathematical Practice. Made4Math. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from https://www.made4math.com/standards-for-mathematical-practice/

Rosenfeld, R. (2020, October 4). Extending the Mathematical Practice Standards Across the Curriculum. WestEd. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from https://www.wested.org/wested-bulletin/insights-impact/mathematical-practice-st andards-across-the-curriculum/

The University of Texas at Austin Charles A. Dana Center. (2022). *Mathematical Practice Standards*. Inside Mathematics. Retrieved November 7, 2022, from https://www.insidemathematics.org/common-core-resources/mathematical-pract-ce-standards

Resources

Curriculum and Standards

Classroom Resources - National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

Achievethecore.org: Instructional Content Nav - Mathematics: Focus by Grade Level

<u>Deep Dive: How Math Practices 7 and 8 Power Student "Lightbulb" Moments Math Ed Reports</u>

Mathematics Standards

MP7 Examples

MP7 Look for and make use of structure – Elementary Math

Process - National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

Standard 7: Look for & Make Use of Structure | Inside Mathematics



Standards for Mathematical Practice

<u>The Standards for Mathematical Practice & Instructional Materials - Peers and Pedagogy</u>

Assessment and Strategies for Mathematics

6 Simple (But Effective) Instructional Strategies for Mathematics

9 Easy Tips for Teaching Standards for Mathematical Practice

Assessing Quantitative Reasoning

Math Reasoning: Problem-Solving Strategies
SEEING AS UNDERSTANDING: The Importance of Visual Mathematics for our Brain and Learning.

Talk moves

When does 2 + 7 + 8 = 1? NCTM Ignite Talk

FosteringMathPractices Connecting Representations

FosteringMathPractices Contemplate then Calculate

Submission Guidelines & Evaluation Criteria

To earn the micro-credential, you must receive a passing score in Parts 1 and 3 and be proficient in all components in Part 2.

Part 1. Overview Questions (Provides Context)

(250-400)

Please use the suggested word count as a guide to answer the following contextual questions. This will help our assessor understand your current context for working on this micro-credential.

Please do not include any information that will make you identifiable to your reviewers.



- 1. Why did you choose to work on this micro-credential? (Include your own career goals and your current teaching assignment)
- 2. What is your experience with Math Practices?
- 3. Describe your student demographics.
- 4. As a result of you working on this micro-credential, what would you like your students to be able to do?

Passing: Response provides reasonable and accurate information that justifies the reason for choosing this micro-credential to address the specific needs of both the teacher and the student. Clearly state a learning goal that describes what you hope to gain from earning this micro-credential and how your students may benefit.

Part 2. Work Examples/Artifacts/Evidence

To earn this micro-credential, please submit the following three artifacts as evidence of your learning.

Please do not include any information that will make you or your students identifiable to your reviewers.

Artifact 1: Task Analysis

Extract a problem or task from a lesson that allows students to engage in Math Practice 7. Utilize the implementation characteristics identified under Math Practice 7 on Achieve the Core's Implementing Standards for Mathematical Practices to analyze the problem or task.

Task analysis must include the following:

- The problem or task
- The mathematics standard(s) addressed and any learning objectives/outcomes
- How the task addresses the implementation characteristics

Artifact 2: Annotated Student work from task

Teach the task you analyzed in Artifact 1 and upload two student work samples that reflect different levels of proficiency of Math Practice 7. The samples must include these:

- Annotations that identify at least one strength for each student
- Annotations that identify at least one step toward proficiency for each student

OR

Make a 2-3-minute video that shows you are teaching and interacting with students for the task you analyzed in Artifact 1

Your video must include the following:



- Verbal identification of one strength (either during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover)
 - For example: While working with your student(s) pause and say something like, "I am noticing that you are really good at _____."
- Verbal identification at least one step toward proficiency for each student (either during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover)
 - For example: At the end of the lesson, say to your student(s), "I am so proud of the way you----. I think a good next step for you to work on is----."

Follow your district's mandated permissions for photography with students.

Video tips: Video students from the back of the head and from the neck down; avoid their faces. Narrate or display information to explain the learning intended for the Math Practice.

*You will need to upload your video to YouTube or another video hosting platform.

Please make sure your sharing permissions are set so anyone with the link can view it.

You can change this after you have earned this micro-credential.

Artifact 3: One-Page Handout

Use <u>Achieve the Core's Implementing Standards for Mathematical Practices</u> to create a one-page handout for families and/or support professionals that summarizes how they can support students, at home or at school, to make sense of mathematical problems and persevere in solving them. Your one-page handout needs to include the following:

- Your intended audience: families, support professionals, or both
- Explanation of Math Practice 1
- What students should be able to do (in language students will understand)
- Questions and/or prompts (2-3) to guide students through the process
- What to do when a student is stuck
- Resources/links (1-3) to use at home, in a resource room, or another location

Part 2. Rubric

	Proficient	Basic	Developing
Artifact 1: Task Analysis	The task analysis includes all the following: • The problem and task • The math standard(s) and	The task analysis includes some of the following: • The problem and task • The math standard(s) and	The task analysis does not sufficiently include the following: • The problem and task • The math standard(s) and



	objectives & outcomes The Four Implementation Characteristics of Mathematical Practice 7 How the task addresses the implementation characteristics	objectives & outcomes The Four Implementation Characteristics of Mathematical Practice 7 How the task addresses the implementation characteristics	objectives & outcomes The Four Implementation Characteristics of Mathematical Practice 7 How the task addresses the implementation characteristics
Artifact 2: Student Evidence from Task Samples of Student Work Option	Student samples include all the following: • Two samples displaying different levels of Math Practice 7 • Written annotations that identify at least one strength for each student • Written annotations that identify at least one step toward proficiency for each student	Student samples include some of the following: • Two samples displaying different levels of Math Practice 7 • Written annotations that identify at least one strength for each student • Written annotations that identify at least one step toward proficiency for each student	Student samples do not sufficiently include the following: • Two samples displaying different levels of Math Practice 7 • Written annotations that identify at least one strength for each student • Written annotations that identify at least one step toward proficiency for each student
Artifact 2: Student Evidence from Task Video Option	Video includes all the following: • At least one strength (either during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover) • At least one step toward proficiency for	Videos include some of the following: • At least one strength (either during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover) • At least one step toward proficiency for	Videos do not sufficiently include the following: • At least one strength (either during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover) • At least one step toward



	each student (during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover)	each student (during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover)	proficiency for each student (during the recorded conversation or in a voiceover)
Artifact 3: One-Page Handout	The one-page handout clearly shows how to help students look for and make use of structure. And includes all the following: • Your intended audience: families, support professionals, or both • Explanation of Math Practice 7 • What students should be able to do (in student language) • Questions and/or prompts (2-3) to guide students through the process • What to do when a student is stuck • Resources/links (1-3) to use at home, in a resource room, or in another location	The one-page handout attempts to show how to help students help students look for and make use of structure. It includes all but two of the following: • Your intended audience: families, support professionals, or both • Explanation of Math Practice 7 • What students should be able to do (in student language) • Questions and/or prompts (2-3) to guide students through the process • What to do when a student is stuck • Resources/links (1-3) to use at home, in a resource room, or in another location	The one-page handout does not show how to help students help students look for and make use of structure. It is missing three or more of the following: • Your intended audience: families, support professionals, or both • Explanation of Math Practice 7 • What students should be able to do (in student language) • Questions and/or prompts (2-3) to guide students through the process • What to do when a student is stuck • Resources/links (1-3) to use at home, in a resource room, or in another location



Part 3. Reflection

(400-600 words)

Use the word count as a guide to write a personal reflection about your work on this micro-credential. For tips on writing a good reflection, review this resource:

How Do I Write a Good Personal Reflection?

Please do not include any information that will make you identifiable to your reviewers.

- 1. How did thinking about Math Practice 7 impact how you approached this task? Describe any shifts in understanding for yourself and for your students.
- 2. Reflect on your role in facilitating student learning regarding Math Practice 7 on this task. In your response, include details from student work and your feedback in Artifact 2.
- 3. What next steps can you take moving forward? How do you plan to make this process part of your regular practice?

Passing: Reflection provides evidence that this activity has had a positive impact on both educator practice and student success. Specific examples are cited from personal or work-related experiences to support claims. Also included are specific actionable steps that demonstrate how new learning will be integrated into future practices.

