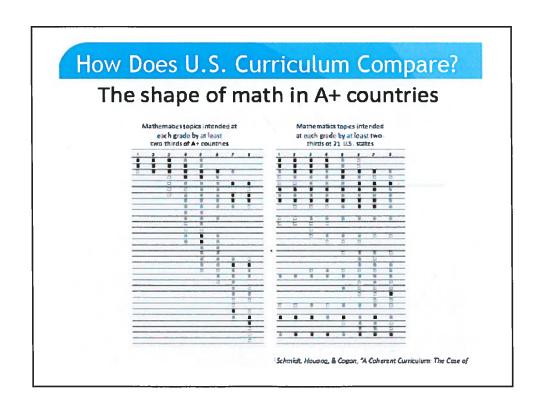
Why does the	U.S.	need this?	
	1	Shanghai-China	600
PISA	2	Singapore	562
	3	Hong Kong-China	555
2009	4	Korea	546
	6	Finland	541
	9	Japan	529
Overall	10	Canada	527
Math Scale	11	Netherlands	526
	13	New Zealand	519
	15	Australia	514
	16	Germany	513
Significantly Above OECD Average	22	France	497
	28	United Kingdom	492
Not Significantly Different (OECD Average 496)	31	United States	487
	32	Ireland	487
Significantly below OECD Average	34	Spain	483
	38	Russian Federation	468
	51	Mexico	419
Leadership in Education	57	Brazil	386



What is CCSM all about? College & Career Readiness '"80% of math learned in K-12 can be done by a computer." 'While 89% of High School teachers report their students are prepared for College Level Math, only 26% of College Professors feel the students really are prepared.

What are some big changes?

Math Practices

- ✓ Most useful to students in and after college.
- ✓ Define the skills needed to succeed in the 21st Century workforce
- ✓ Define focus of learning in math from K-12

COMMON CORE MATH VIDEO

Dan Meyer: Math class needs a makeover

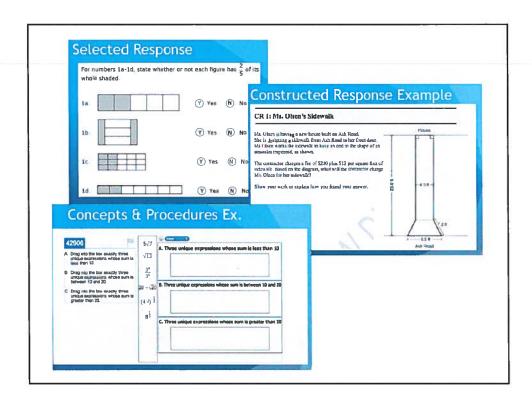
http://www.ted.com/talks/dan_meyer_math curriculum_makeover.html?utm_source=email &source=email&utm_medium=social&utm_ca mpaign=ios-share

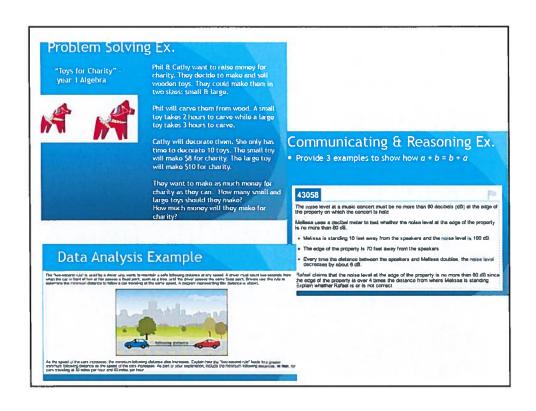
Rigor of Content: Ex. K, 4, Alg I

- Kinder will now spend half the year on numbers 0-9, with a focus in the second half on place value, using numbers 11-19. (Current practice is 0-30)
- 4th grade Current standard: Write the fraction represented by a drawing of parts of a figure; represent a given fraction by using drawings; and relate a fraction to a simple decimal on a number line.
- ✓ CCSM Gr. 4 standard: Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction (n × a)/(n × b) by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.
- ✓ Math 8, with CCSSM, is a course with its own separate set of standards which is comprised of 50% of what is currently Algebra I.
- ✓ High School standards are now comprised of 6 domains, to be taught over 3 years. The "Algebra I" part of these standards is significantly more difficult and complex than current Algebra I.

Major Changes in Assessment

- ✓ Current CST is approximately 95% procedure-based
- ✓ CCSSM-assessment will be comprised of the following:
 - 40% Concepts & Procedures
 - 20% Problem Solving
 - 20% Communicating & Reasoning
 - 20% Data Analysis & Modeling





Performance Task

See Thermometer Crickets

Modeling Ex: Chick-Pea Problem

Buestion: How many peas does it take to \$81 your classroom





What Challenges Will Teachers Face?

- Teachers need pedagogical content knowledge to learn how to teach conceptually to make content accessible to diverse learners.
- To prepare students for the varying depths of knowledge assessed, teachers need to learn how to teach without daily use of textbook and/or lecture.
- Teachers need to learn how to create experiences and structures for students to collaborate, problem solve and communicate their reasoning.
- Teachers need to understand the intentional vertical and cross-curricular connections in the math standards.