

Home of the Tigers

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Grade 3 Unit 6— Dates: 5/12/25 - 6/2/25

### **Rationale for Unit 6 Expectations**

In Grade 3, students are developing understanding of two-dimensional shapes having many attributes and knowing these attributes will help you categorize shapes through the productive struggle of open-ended word problems and constructivist approaches. Grade level standards are built upon the knowledge of understanding of drawing, naming and classifying two- and three-dimensional shapes from previous grades. Grade level whole group instruction should be supported through independent stations, teacher led small groups and refined in small group center work.

### **Unit 6 Description & Expectations**

Days of Instruction: 14 days \*Includes 1 day for Diagnostic 3 (6/2)

Unit Completion Date: 6/2

Unit Themes: Shapes: Attributes and Categories and Partitioning

**Topic**: Understand Categories of Shapes and Classifying Quadrilaterals

**Topic:** Partition Shapes into Parts with Equal Areas



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Whole Group Instruction	Differentiation: Teacher Table	Differentiation: Independent Practice/Small Group Center	
Guidelines			
30-45 minutes of daily instruction using Core Resources	30-45 minutes of daily differentiation		
Number Sense Making Routines: (5-10 minutes daily)  Number sense is built through experiences. Vary your sense making routines based on the needs of your classroom. They may be a whole group activity, but they also may be done as a small group depending upon the	Number of groups to meet with each day: two  When planning for	Activities should be aligned to specific skills & standards addressed during whole group instruction and practice of	
need. Example areas of focus: Verbal Counting, Object Counting, Cardinality,	differentiation, it is important to	fluency standards.	



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Subitizing, Spatial Relationships, One/Two More & Less, Benchmark Numbers, Part-Part-Whole, Magnitude, etc.

**Core Resource for Whole Group Instruction:** Ready Classroom Math (30-45 minutes daily)

Ready Classroom Math design & expectations:

- **Understand Lessons** Focus on developing conceptual understanding and help students connect new concepts to familiar ones as they learn new skills and strategies.
- Strategy Lessons Focus on helping students persevere in solving problems, discuss solution strategies, and compare multiple representations through the *Try-Discuss-Connect* routine. Strategy Lessons are taught over multiple days (usually 3-5 days) and consist of different sessions.
  - Explore Session(s) follow the Try-Discuss-Connect Routine and draw on students' prior knowledge and make connections to new concepts.
  - Develop Session(s) develop strategies and understanding through problem solving and discourse.
  - Refine Session(s) are when students work independently with a partner, while the teacher monitors performance and differentiates instruction.
- Math in Action Lessons (Grades 2-6) Feature open-ended problems with many points of entry and more than one possible solution. In Math in

first think about what each student needs. You may have different focuses for different groups of students. Below are suggestions to consider when planning for small group differentiated instruction. **Gifted Students: When** planning for students who are gifted, consider differentiating the content, process or product. Tier I Remedial Groups: When planning for remedial work (additional work on grade level concepts), identify your Essential Understandings, Objectives, Standards, skills being taught, and Learner Outcomes, then, anticipate the most common unique needs and common misconceptions. Doing this will help you to plan effectively, and form groups based on daily exit tickets and



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Action Lessons students apply strategies and build procedural fluency.

Try - Discuss - Connect Routine is primarily used in Explore and Develop Sessions in Ready Math. Each Step in this routine will have expected Language Routines, Teacher Moves and Conversation Tips. Language Routines are predictable, repeatable formats that help students process word problems and communicate their growing understanding. Teacher Moves are powerful facilitation techniques to guide conversations in which students talk with each other rather than responding to the teacher. Conversation Tips are specific hints that show students what it means to engage in academic discourse. The six tips show students what it means to participate in academic discourse: listening attentively, explaining ideas, justifying, building on the ideas of others, disagreeing respectfully and making connections.

- Try It The teacher displays the Start question to draw on prior knowledge to the day's session. The teacher guides students in making sense of the problem, and to slow down to recognize and understand important information in the problem before beginning to solve. Teacher displays the problem and uses:
  - Language Routines Three Reads, Co-Crafted Questions, Notice/Wonder and Say It Another Way
  - Teacher Moves Turn & Talk and Individual Think Time (Typically 10 seconds to 2 minutes)

Students apply what they have learned while making sense of the

Ready Unit Prerequisite Report.
Support students using scaffolding and/or additional practice for grade level concepts and skills.

Tier II or Tier III Remedial **Groups:** When planning your grade level instruction for students that are in Tier II or Tier III considerations of each individual students' Math Intervention Plan need to be taken. Interventions and number sense relationships should be leveraged to support students with grade level content (bridging foundational concepts to support students' work at grade level content). Resources should be aligned to core content instructional resources (ie, Tools for Instruction, Fluency Skills & Practice pages, Prerequisite



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problem to represent the situation using a Part-Part-Whole model and begin solving.

- **Discuss It** Students work in pairs to share their thinking even incomplete thinking. Students should analyze their representations and strategies while using sentence frames when appropriate. The teacher strategically selects and sequences students' representations and strategies based upon the learning goal of the lesson. While circulating the teacher should use:
  - Language Routines Compare & Contrast and Collect & Display
  - Teacher Moves Turn & Talk, Individual Think Time and Four Rs (Repeat, Reword, Rephrase, Record)

Selected students present and explain their solution methods and listen to critiques of others. The teacher facilitates the discussion and the class looks at highlighted strategies in the *Picture It* and *Model It* sections.

- Connect It The teacher and students connect representations and strategies using a combination of individual work time and partner and whole-class discourse. Carefully selected questions lead students to recognize important mathematical ideas that were initially presented in the Try It problem. The teacher should use:
  - o Language Routines Collect & Display and Compare & Connect
  - o Teacher Moves Turn & Talk, Individual Think Time and Four Rs

Closing: (2-5 minutes daily)

The closure should be directly related to the goal of the lesson. Formal

Lessons, Reteach Activities,
Vocabulary pages, etc.), while a
direct explicit connection
between intervention strategies
and grade level content is built.



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Differentiation: Teacher Table	Differentiation: Independent Practice/Small Group Center	
<ul> <li>Scheduling Small Groups and Rotations</li> <li>CFAs</li> <li>RCM Fluency Practice Pages</li> <li>RCM Prerequisite Lessons</li> <li>RCM Tools for Instruction Lessons</li> <li>RCM Discourse Bookmarks</li> <li>K-5 Math Teaching Resources (no direct links to free</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Scheduling Small Groups and Rotations</li> <li>RCM Unit Game</li> <li>RCM Literacy Connections Activities</li> <li>RCM Discourse Bookmarks</li> <li>K-5 Math Teaching Resources (no direct links to free documents!)</li> <li>Howard County, MD:         <ul> <li>Gr 3</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	Differentiation: Teacher Table      Scheduling Small Groups and Rotations     CFAs     RCM Fluency Practice Pages     RCM Prerequisite Lessons     RCM Tools for Instruction Lessons     RCM Discourse Bookmarks     K-5 Math Teaching Resources	



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- Achieve the Core Coherence Map
- Illustrative Mathematics
- Mindset Mathematics (Gr 3-6) by Jo Boaler
- You Cubed
- Online Manipulatives in Mathigon
- PBS Learning Media
- San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD)
  - o **Gr 3**
- Three Act Tasks:
  - o Ms. Castillo's Math (K-5)
  - o Graham Fletcher (K-6)
  - Robert Kaplinsky (K-6)
  - Jon Orr (Gr 3-6)
  - Kyle Pearce (Gr 3-6)
- Sense Making Routines:
  - Subitizing Slides (Steve Wyborney)
  - Estimation 180 (Andrew Stadel)
  - Esti-Mysteries (Steve Wyborney)
  - Even More Esti-Mysteries (Steve Wyborney)
  - <u>Estimation Clipboard</u> (Steve Wyborney)
  - o Which One Doesn't Belong (Christopher Danielson)

 K6-ThinkCentral counters, base ten blocks, number line, 100s chart, graphs, fractions,

measurement

- TheMathLearningCenter ten frames, counters, time, number line, math rack, geoboards
- Glencoe
   WorkMats/Storyboards/M anips.
- SplatSquare-InteractiveHu ndredsChart
- EduPlace NumberLine allows for multiple jumps to introduce open number line concept, decomposing numbers
- o <u>virtual Rekenrek</u>
- o <u>Dreambox Teacher Tools</u>



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○ <u>Math Visuals</u> (Berkley Everett)		
○ Would You Rather? (John Stevens)		
<ul> <li>Numberless Word Problems (Brian Bushart)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Number Talk Images (Tracey Zager &amp; Pierre Tranche)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Daily Routines to Jumpstart Math Class (Curriculum Shared Drive)</li> </ul>		
○ <u>Clothesline Math</u> (Dan Kaufmann)		
<ul> <li>Math Spy (Dan Kaufmann)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Same or Different (Brian Bushart)</li> </ul>		
○ <u>Same But Different</u> (Sue Looney)		
○ <u>Splat</u> (Steve Wyborney)		
○ <u>Open Middle</u> (Robert Kaplinsky)		
○ Get to Math K-5		
○ <u>Number Talks K-5</u> (Kristen Northrop)		
o <u>Visual Patterns</u>		
Whole Group Instruction	Differentiation: Teacher Table	Differentiation: Independent Practice/Small Group Center
ssessments		
Ready Unit Assessment	Daily log of small group	Examples of accountability
Ready Lesson Quizzes	instruction	measures: Recording sheets,



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- Ready Math In Action
- CFAs
- Exit Tickets

- Anecdotal Notes
- Grade Level Math Interview
- CFAs
- RCM Fluency Practice Pages
- RCM Prerequisite Lessons
- RCM Tools for Instruction Lessons
- Exit Tickets
- Achieve the Core <u>Coherence</u>
   Map
- Illustrative Mathematics

Fluency Practice Pages, exit tickets, rubrics, reflections, etc.

### Standards

3.G.A.1 Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
3.G.A.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as 1/4 of the area of the shape.
3.MD.D.8 Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and

In addition to Whole Group Standards, you may choose to focus on grade level fluency standards or other priority standards listed below:

### \*\*Unit 6 Center Focuses:

**3.OA.C.7** Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that  $8 \times 5 = 40$ , one knows  $40 \div 5 = 8$ ) or properties of operations.

**3.NBT.A.2** Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations,



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different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.	and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.  3.OA.D.8 Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.
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## **Unit 6 Math Pacing Guide**

Offic o Machi Facilig Guide				
	<b>Topic</b> : Unde	erstand Categories of Shapes and Classifying Quadrila	aterals	
Student Learning Standard(s):	3.G.A.1	3.G.A.1 Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.		
<ul> <li>Math Practices:</li> <li>MP.1 Make sense of the problem and persevere in solving them.</li> <li>MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</li> <li>MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.</li> <li>MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.</li> <li>MP.6 Attend to precision.</li> </ul>				
<b>Days</b> : 7 (*5/5- 5/9 were accounted for days)  Lesson 30: 5/12 - Lesson 31: 5/15 -	5/14	Focus: Supporting Content		Benchmarked Standard: N Fluency Standard: N
Critical Knowledge & Skills				
Objective:	<ul><li>Identify an</li></ul>	o: Id draw two-dimensional shapes and their attributes Ind contrast and categorize attributes of two-dimens	•	•



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	<ul> <li>Categorize two-dimensional shapes according to attributes. (L30, session 1 &amp; 2)</li> <li>Identify and draw two-dimensional shapes that do not belong to a category.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Identify and draw quadrilaterals and their attributes and categorize quadrilaterals according to attributes.</li> <li>(L31, session 1 &amp; 2)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Compare and contrast attributes of quadrilaterals and identify shared attributes of different quadrilaterals. (L31, session 1 &amp; 2)</li> <li>Identify and draw quadrilaterals that do not belong to a given category</li> </ul>
Essential Question(s):	How does sorting make our lives more organized?

Core Resources				
Core Whole Group Resources	Core Formative Assessment			
Ready Classroom Math Lessons Lesson 30 *Lesson 30 S1 materials for each student: ruler, Activity Sheet: Dot Paper Lesson 31	-RCM Lesson Quizzes -CFAs			
Additional Leveled Resources				



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Activities and Additional Resources for Whole Group	Differentiated Independent Activities/Center Ideas		Teacher Table Differentiated Resources
-Anchor Chart Links <u>3.G.A.1</u> -Number Sense Lessons/Resources -Interactive Tools -BrainPopJr. – <u>Plane Shapes</u> -LearnZillion Resources <u>3.G.1</u> -Online Manipulatives in Mathigon	-iReady Individual Path -iReady Teacher Assigned Lessons -RCM Interactive Practice: NAME -RCM Center Activities -RCM Enrichment Activities		-RCM Prerequisite Lessons -RCM Tools for Instruction -BrainPopJr. – <u>Plane Shapes</u> -LearnZillion Resources <u>3.G.1</u>
Vocabulary for Students		M	entor Text List
right angle angle hexagon pentagon		Shape Up! Fun with Triangles (YouTube Read Aloud) Geometry Read Aloud Resources	and other Polygons! by David Adler



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	Topic: Partition Shapes into Parts with Equal Areas				
Student Learning Standard(s):	3 G.A.2	Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part of ¼ of the area of the shape			
Math Practices:	<ul><li>MP.3 Construct vi</li><li>MP.5 Use appropriate</li></ul>	of the problem and persevere in solving them. iable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. riate tools strategically.	• MF	P.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. P.4 Model with Mathematics. P.6 Attend to precision.	
<b>Days</b> : 3 Lesson 33: 5/21-5 5/29 Place Holder Fi		Focus: Supporting Content		Benchmarked Standard: N Fluency Standard:N	
	Critical Knowledge & Skills				
Objective:	Express the	o: shape into equal areas. e area of each equal part as a unit fraction of the volumes in different ways.	whole	shape.	
Essential Question(s):	How are models	/drawings useful in math?	_		



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Core Resources		
Core Whole Group Resources	Core Formative Assessment	
Ready Classroom Math Lessons	-RCM Lesson Quizzes	
Lesson 33 Prerequisite: Grade 2 Lesson 29 S1 & S2	-CFAs	
<b>Lesson 33</b> - Session 1 - 3		
*Lesson materials for each student: Activity Sheet: 1-inch grid paper		
Additional Leveled Resources		
Assistation and Additional Decomposi		

#### **Activities and Additional Resources Differentiated Independent Activities/Center Ideas Teacher Table Differentiated Resources** for Whole Group -iReady Individual Path -RCM Prerequisite Lessons -Anchor Chart Links -Number Sense Lessons/Resources -iReady Teacher Assigned Lessons -RCM Tools for Instruction -Interactive Tools -RCM Interactive Practice: NAME -Inside Mathematics -Online Manipulatives in Mathigon -RCM Center Activities -RCM Enrichment Activities -Inside Mathematics -Fact Practice for Speed and Accuracy: Xtra Math -Fact Practice for Flexibility: Splash Learn

**Mentor Text List** 

**Vocabulary for Students** 



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Area equivalent fraction fraction	Geometry Read Aloud Resources
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### Computer Science (8.1) and Design Thinking (8.2)

- 8.1.5.CS.3: Identify potential solutions for simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.
- 8.1.5.NI.1: Develop models that successfully transmit and receive information using both wired and wireless methods
- 8.1.5.NI.2: Describe physical and digital security measures for protecting sensitive personal information.
- 8.1.5.IC.1: Identify computing technologies that have impacted how individuals live and work and describe the factors that influenced the changes.
- 8.1.5.IC.2: Identify possible ways to improve the accessibility and usability of computing technologies to address the diverse needs and wants of users.
- 8.1.5.DA.1: Collect, organize, and display data in order to highlight relationships or support a claim.
- 8.1.5.AP.4: Break down problems into smaller, manageable sub-problems to facilitate program development.

- 8.2.5.ITH.1: Explain how societal needs and wants influence the development and function of a product and a system.
- 8.2.5.ITH.2: Evaluate how well a new tool has met its intended purpose and identify any shortcomings it might have.
- 8.2.5.ITH.4: Describe a technology/tool that has made the way people live easier or has led to a new business or career.
- 8.2.5.NT.1: Troubleshoot a product that has stopped working and brainstorm ideas to correct the problem.
- 8.2.5.NT.2: Identify new technologies resulting from the demands, values, and interests of individuals, businesses, industries, and societies.
- 8.2.5.ETW.1: Describe how resources such as material, energy, information, time, tools, people, and capital are used in products or systems.
- 8.2.5.ETW.2: Describe ways that various technologies are used to reduce improper use of resources.
- 8.2.5.ETW.3: Explain why human-designed systems, products, and environments need to be constantly monitored, maintained, and improved.
- 8.2.5.EC.1: Analyze how technology has contributed to or reduced inequities in local and global communities and determine its short- and long-term effects.

Preparation for College, Careers, and	d Bev	Bevon	d
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**Career Ready Practices** 

Personal Financial Literacy (9.1), Career Awareness, Exploration, and



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	Preparation (9.2), Life Lite	acies and Key Skills (9.4)
CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee. CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills. CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being. CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason. CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation. CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies. CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management. CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity. CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.	9.4.5.Cl.1: Use appropriate communication technologies to collaborate with individuals with diverse perspectives about a local and/or global climate change issue and deliberate about possible solutions 9.4.5.Cl.3: Participate in a brainstorming session with individuals with diverse perspectives to expand one's thinking about a topic of curiosity. 9.4.5.Cl.4: Research the development process of a product and identify the role of failure as a part of the creative process	
	Personal Financial Literacy (Standard 9.1)	
	Strand A	Income and Careers
	Strand B	Money Management
	Strand C	Credit and Debt Management
	Strand D	Planning, Saving, and Investing
	Strand E	Becoming a Critical Consumer
	Strand F	Civic and Financial Responsibility
	Strand G	Insuring and Protecting
	Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation (Standard 9.2)	
	Strand A	Career Awareness (by end of Grade 4)
	Strand B	Career Exploration (by end of Grade 8)
	Strand C	Career Preparation (by end of Grade 12)
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	Cross-Curricular Connections				
Interdisciplinary Connections		Technology Integration and Literacy			
	<ul> <li>Literature connections (math mentor texts identified in "Resources and Activities")</li> </ul>	Online links and possible resources for the integration of technology into lessons are embedded within the "Possible Resources and Activities" column			
l	Math journals	for each Topic area.			



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- Math word wall
- Literacy Connections & Activities Ready Classroom Math

Possible Modifications and Accommodations			
Special Education/504 Plans	At-Risk	Gifted	English Language Learners
*All teachers of students with special	The possible list of	*Teachers should select the appropriate modifications and/or	Continue practicing vocabulary
needs must review each student's IEP.	modifications/accommod	accommodations for Gifted and Talented according to the	Demonstrate that vocabulary
Teachers must then select the appropriate	ations identified for	following suggestions.	can have multiple meanings
modifications and/or accommodations	Special Education		<ul> <li>Encourage bilingual supports</li> </ul>
necessary to enable the student to	students can be utilized	Differentiating instruction based on:	among students
appropriately progress in the general	for At-Risk students.	Content: What is taught or the material used	<ul> <li>Provide visual cues, graphic</li> </ul>
curriculum.	Teachers should utilize ongoing methods to	• <b>Process:</b> <i>How</i> it is taught or support given or student grouping or environment	representations, gestures, and pictures
Possible Modifications/Accommodations	provide instruction, assess	Product: What students produce	Rephrase math problems when
<ul> <li>Number line on desk</li> </ul>	student needs, and utilize		appropriate
<ul> <li>Extra time on timed calculation</li> </ul>	modifications specific to	To differentiate content consider:	Build knowledge from
assessments	the needs of individual	Using different resources that have less explicit information	real-world examples
<ul> <li>Use of a calculator or chart of basic facts for computation</li> </ul>	students.	(e.g., tiering assignments - consider what would make the content more complex to digest for gifted students)	<ul> <li>Provide manipulatives and symbols</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Use of a graphic organizer to plan ways</li> </ul>	*Refer to the individual	<ul> <li>For Example: tiering problem solving scenarios making a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Have students estimate each</li> </ul>
to solve math problems	student Math Plan for	gifted learner's scenario more complex	other's heights
<ul> <li>Use of concrete materials and objects (manipulatives)</li> </ul>	specific interventions.	<ul> <li>For Example: gifted students could work on deriving the procedure for an abstract concept</li> </ul>	Have students measure themselves and one another
<ul> <li>Opportunities for cooperative partner</li> </ul>		Organizing ideas through graphic organizers	<ul> <li>Have students relate an object</li> </ul>
work		Using a learning contract (learning contracts are individualized)	they know with a unit of
<ul> <li>Assign fewer problems at one time (e.g.,</li> </ul>		and allow students to participate in designing their own	measure
assign only odds or evens)		learning which is motivating for gifted students)	
<ul> <li>Basic computation – use counters</li> </ul>		Using jigsaws	



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Differentiated center-based small group instruction Fractions – use fraction blocks Provide a copy of mathematical equations, class notes, and examples for math notebooks Highlight or underline key words in word problems If a manipulative is used during	<ul> <li>Using orbital studies (differ from independent investigations and is meant as an extension of the topics covered in class into specific fields of study e.g., manufacturing)</li> <li>To differentiate the process consider:         <ul> <li>How students are grouped</li> <li>Tiering materials used (e.g., graphic organizers varying in complexity, types of questions asked - DOK level)</li> <li>For Example:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Encourage peer discussions regarding how students are thinking about math     RCM Unit Connect Language Development to Mathematic
<ul> <li>instruction, allow its use on a test</li> <li>Place value – use place value blocks</li> <li>Provide graph paper for arrays</li> <li>Provide reteach pages if necessary</li> <li>Provide several ways to solve a problem if possible</li> <li>Offer small and large graph paper</li> </ul>	Below-Grade-Level Question: •••••+?= ••••••••  On-Grade-Level Question (Grade 1): 6 +? = 10  Above-Grade-Level Question: Jon has 6 puppies. He wants to have 10 puppies. How many more puppies does he need to buy?	
options • Provide visual aids and anchor charts • Tiered lessons and assignments	<ul> <li>To differentiate the product consider:</li> <li>Using a choice board (the difficulty of the activity should be noted for each choice and should be at least 3 levels)</li> <li>Using a menu of options (each item is assigned a point value and students select the route to take)</li> <li>Using open ended tasks (have more than one correct answer and/or more than one way to get to/explain an answer)</li> <li>o For Example: (Grade 2) Use the digits 0 to 9, at most one</li> </ul>	
	time each, to make a true statement.  Open Middle Link)  o For Example: (Grade 3) Using the digits 1 to 9 exactly one	



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		close to 1000 as possible. + + + + + + (GeoGebra Link)		
Individualized Learning Opportunities  Possible independent study and online learning opportunities are embedded within the "Possible Resources and Activities" column for each Topic are				
		umn for each Topic area, iReady		