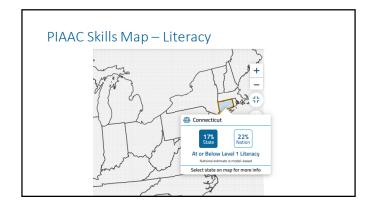
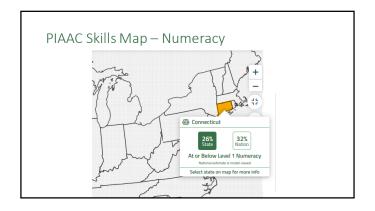
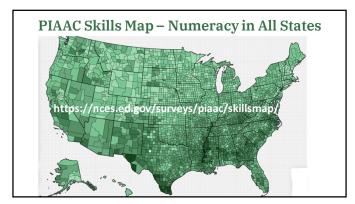


PIAAC "At or Below Level 1" At Level 1 an adult can: • Add, subtract, multiply and divide • Perform basic one-step mathematical operations with given values or common special representations Example: calculate how many bottles of soda are in a full box with two levels when only the top level can be seen • Considered at risk for difficulties with numeracy Below Level 1 an adult can: • Count, sort, and do basic arithmetic operations with simple whole numbers • May be functionally innumerate

https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/piaac/skillsmap







Capitalizing on Curiosity

- 1. Asked for predictions. What percentage of adults in Connecticut do you think will be "At or Below Level 1" in Literacy? ... in Numeracy?
- 2. Asked for analysis. How does Connecticut compare to the United States as a whole?

When a student asks a question that expresses curiosity:

- Mirror the question (student: "How far is that?" teacher: "How far is that?") -or-
- · Ask, "What do you think?"

Never say something a student can say.





WODB Writing



What is a Numeracy Routine?

- Regular
- Short
- Oral
- No presumed correct answers

Why Have a Numeracy Routine?

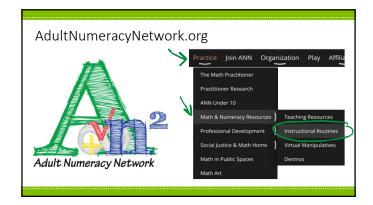
- Predictable learning experience
- · Math thinking habits
- · Reasoning and explaining
- Sense making
- Build community
- Build number sense
- Lower anxiety about math class

Attend to precision. MP.6

Mathematically proficient students try to **communicate precisely** to others. ... **use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning.** ... give carefully formulated explanations to each other.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.3

Mathematically proficient students ... make conjectures ... justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. ... listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.



About how many packets of ketchup will fill the container?



https://estimation180.com/day-221/

Visual Element for Making an Estimate

Critical

- Size (height, diameter; length, width, and height) of the two items and how they compare
- Volume of the containers

Not as Critical

- The color of the containers
- The material the containers are made of
- One is open and one is closed (not affecting the volume)
- Shape

About how many packets of ketchup will fill the container? Give an

Give an estimate that's too low to be the number of packets.



https://estimation180.com/day-221/

About how many packets of ketchup will fill the container?

Give your estimate and how you reached your estimate.

estimate

that's too

high to be

the number

of packets.



https://estimation180.com/day-221/

About how many packets of ketchup will fill the container?





https://estimation180.com/day-221/

How many packets of ketchup filled the container?



Estimation 180

- What do you see?
- What do you know?
- What information do you need to find? How can you find it?
- What is your estimate?
- How did you get there?

What math topics do you choose?

- [Do NOT choose teaching students ways to calculate.]
- Reasoning and logic
- Reasoning with fractions and decimals
- Geometric thinking and spatial awareness
- Proportional reasoning (example: better deal)
- Anything with more than one correct answer

Resources

- https://illustrativemathematics.blog/2020/07/27/english-learners-and-distance-learning-math-language-routines/
- WODB.ca
- Estimation180.com
- WouldYouRatherMath.com



Thanks for being part of this session!

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