

4 Math Unit 01: Math Is . . .

Content Area: **Mathematics**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **10 days**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Understanding What Math Is

The focus of this unit is threefold:

- to build students' agency as doers of mathematics. It is important that students understand that math is not just something done in school. Math is part of our daily lives and shows up in almost every activity. It is also important that students see themselves as skilled doers of math, so help them understand that doing math is not carrying out operations or calculations. Rather, doing math is more accurately making sense of and solving problems and finding patterns and relationships among quantities and numbers. Lesson 1-1 helps students see themselves as doers of math as they examine their attitudes towards math and their images of themselves as doers of math.
- to build students' proficiency with the habits of mind that are integral to doing mathematics. These include the thinking captured by the practice and process standards found in many state standards for mathematics: that is, the thinking that makes up the problem-solving process and that is involved in finding patterns and relationships among quantities and values. Lessons 1-2 through 1-5 focus on helping students build proficiency with these habits of mind.
- to build understanding of the norms of interaction that allow for a productive math learning environment where students can develop, refine, and enhance the habits of mind that are integral to doing math. Lesson 1-6 offers the opportunity for students to develop together the classroom norms for math for the school year.

What Students Are Learning

- Students refine their problem-solving skills as they analyze givens and develop solution strategies.
- Students respond appropriately to their classmates' reasoning.
- Students model real-world situations with a range of representations.
- Students use clear and precise language in their explanations and arguments.
- Students make generalizations after noticing patterns in operations.

Number Routines

- Math Pictures
- Notice & Wonder
- How are they the same? How are they different?

Standards

MATH.3.OA.A.3

Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

MATH.3.NF.A.1

Understand a fraction $\frac{1}{b}$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as the quantity formed by a parts of size $\frac{1}{b}$.

MATH.3.NF.A.2	Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram.
MATH.3.NF.A.3	Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.

Materials

Core Materials:

Reveal Math

- 1.1 Math Is Mine
- 1.2 Math Is Exploring and Thinking
- 1.3 Math Is in My World
- 1.4 Math Is Explaining and Sharing
- 1.5 Math Is Finding Patterns
- 1.6 Math Is Ours

Supplemental Materials:

- [ST Math](#)
- [Happy Numbers](#)
- [3 Act Lessons](#)
- [Building Fact Fluency Kit](#)
- [Brainingcamp Manipulatives](#)
- [Nearpod Lessons](#)
- [Brainpop Resources](#)
- [Online Resources](#)

Technology

CS.3-5.8.1.5.DA.1	Collect, organize, and display data in order to highlight relationships or support a claim.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.DA.3	Organize and present collected data visually to communicate insights gained from different views of the data.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.DA.4	Organize and present climate change data visually to highlight relationships or support a claim.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.ED.2	Collaborate with peers to collect information, brainstorm to solve a problem, and evaluate all possible solutions to provide the best results with supporting sketches or models.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.ED.3	Follow step by step directions to assemble a product or solve a problem, using appropriate tools to accomplish the task.

Individuals can select, organize, and transform data into different visual representations and communicate insights gained from the data.

Data can be organized, displayed, and presented to highlight relationships.

Assessment

Formative Assessment

- Unit Readiness Diagnostics
- Lesson Checks
- Exit Tickets
- Teacher Observation

Summative Assessment

- Unit Assessment Performance Task
- Benchmark Tests
- Alternative Assessments: Performance Tasks & Projects

Accommodations & Modifications

Special Education

Differentiated Instruction			
Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies			
Time/General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra time for assigned tasks • Adjust length of assignment • Timeline with due dates for reports and projects • Communication system between home and school • Provide lecture notes/outline 	Processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra response time • Have students verbalize steps • Repeat, clarify, or reword directions • Mini-breaks between tasks • Provide a warning for transitions • Reading partners 	Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise step-by-step directions • Short manageable tasks • Brief and concrete directions • Provide immediate feedback • Small group instruction 	Recall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher-made checklist • Use visual graphic organizers • Reference resources to promote independence • Visual and verbal reminders • Graphic

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize multi-sensory learning 	organizers
Assistive Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer/whiteboard • Tape recorder • Spell-checker • Audio-taped books 	Tests/Quizzes/Grading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended time • Study guides • Focused/chunked tests • Read directions aloud 	Behavior/Attention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent daily structured routine • Simple and clear classroom rules • Frequent feedback 	Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual daily planner • Display a written agenda • Note-taking assistance • Color code materials

504

- In class/pull out support with special ed teacher Additional time during intervention time
- Preferred seating
- Questions read aloud
- Extended time for completing tasks Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts Limit number of questions
- Scribe Manipulatives Calculators Reteach pages Leveled homework
- Lesson intervention activities
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System Another look homework video
- Practice buddy

ELL

- Translation device/dictionary
- In class/pull out support with ESL teacher
- Preferred seating
- Questions read aloud
- Extended time for completing tasks
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts
- Manipulatives
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System

At-risk of Failure

- Additional time during intervention time

- Questions read aloud
- Graphic organizers
- Vocabulary support
- Mnemonic devices
- Songs/videos to reinforce concepts
- Manipulatives
- Calculators
- Reteach pages
- Leveled homework
- Lesson intervention activities
- Math Diagnosis & Intervention System
- Another look homework video
- Practice buddy

Gifted & Talented

- Independent projects
- Enrichment pages
- Online games
- Leveled Homework
- Extension Activities
- Today's Challenge

Interdisciplinary Connections

ELA.RI.CI.4.2	Summarize an informational text and interpret the author's purpose or main idea citing key details from the text.
SCI.4.ETS1.B	Developing Possible Solutions Testing a solution involves investigating how well it performs under a range of likely conditions.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies & Key Skills

PFL.9.1.5.FI	Financial Institutions People can choose to save money in many places such as home in a piggy bank, bank, or credit union.
PFL.9.1.5.FI.1	Identify various types of financial institutions and the services they offer including banks, credit unions, and credit card companies.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.4	Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.
TECH.9.4.5.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving

TECH.9.4.5.CT.1	Identify and gather relevant data that will aid in the problem-solving process (e.g., 2.1.5.EH.4, 4-ESS3-1, 6.3.5.CivicsPD.2).
TECH.9.4.5.CT.3	Describe how digital tools and technology may be used to solve problems.
TECH.9.4.5.CT.4	<p>Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).</p> <p>The ability to solve problems effectively begins with gathering data, seeking resources, and applying critical thinking skills.</p>

Career Ready Practices

- CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.