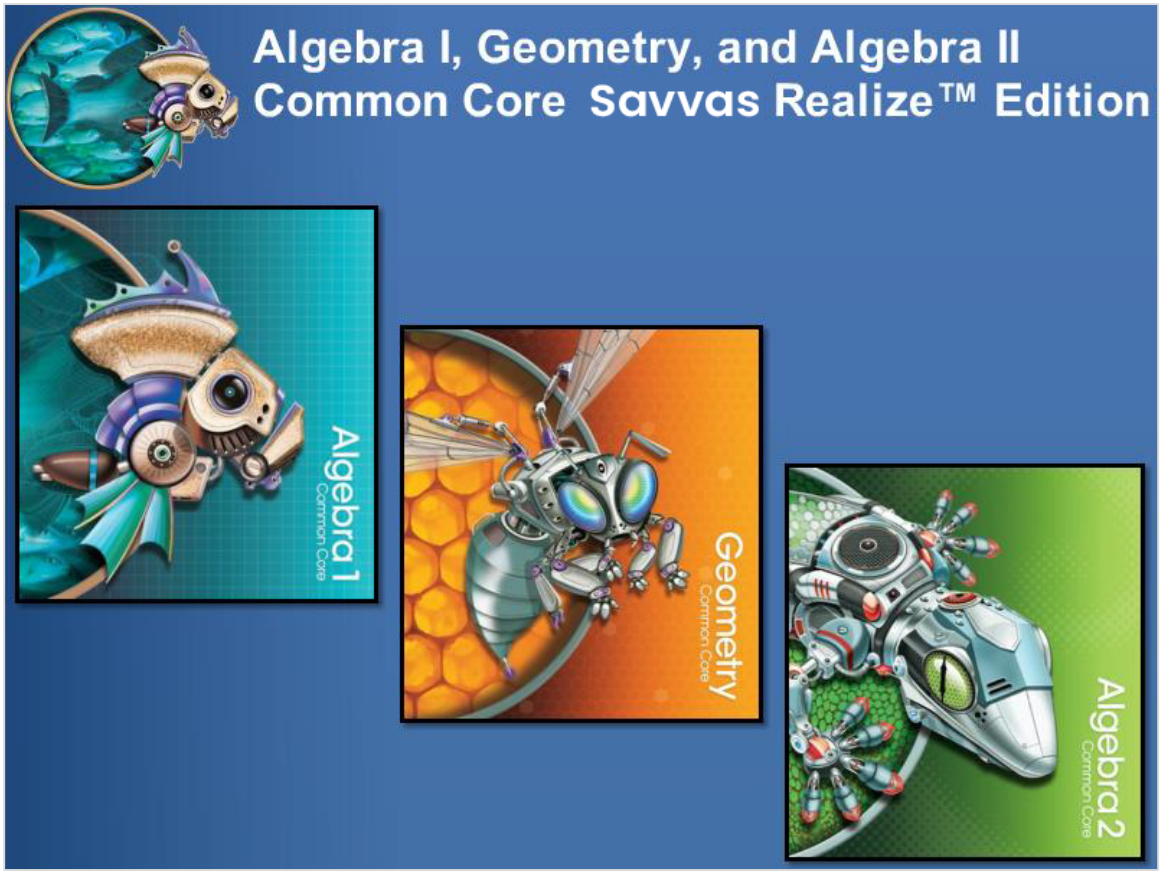
Savvas High School Mathematics Common Core Program Overview

Introduction



Welcome to My Savvas Training. In this tutorial, we will explore the Algebra 1, Geometry, and Algebra 2 Common Core Savvas Realize™ Edition.

We will review the blended print and digital curriculum, which is built on the program's five essential components of learning. We will also examine how the program supports the focus and coherence of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics -- or CCSSM.

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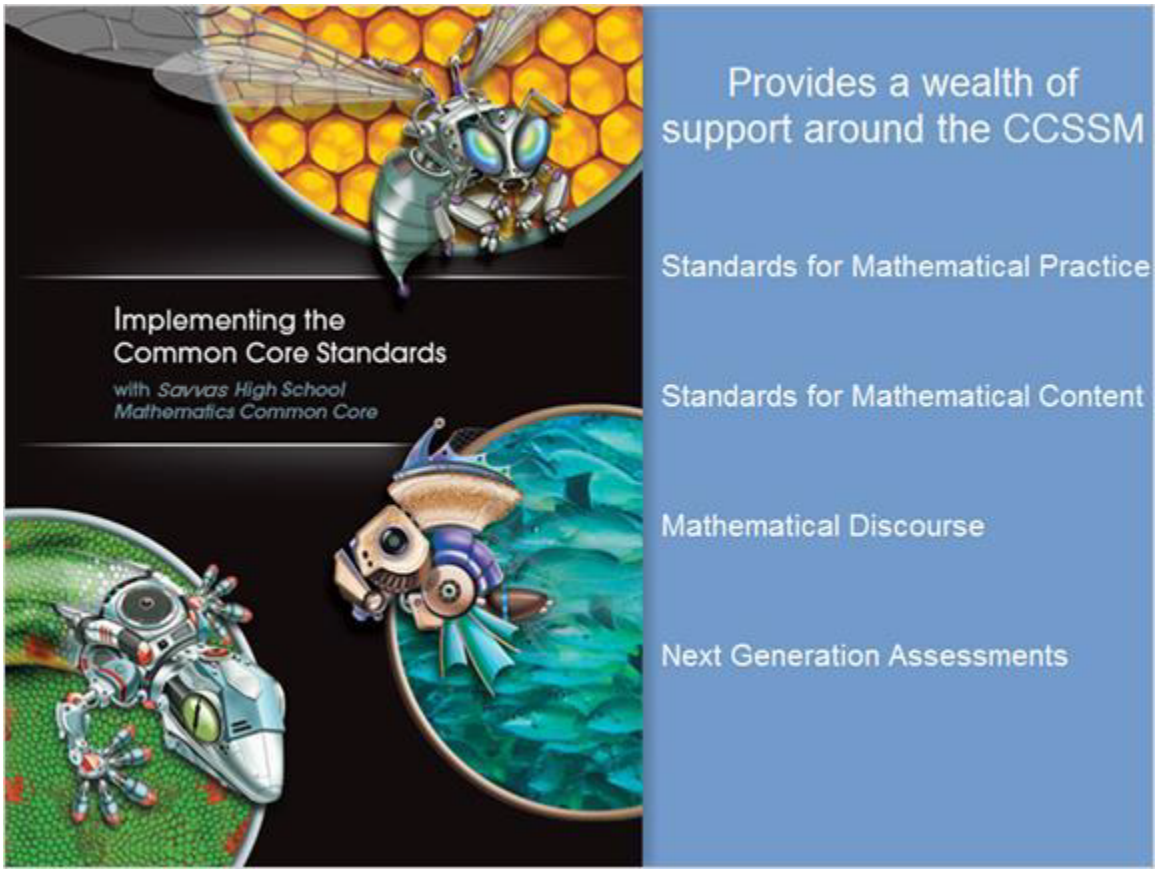
Guide to Implementing the Common Core State Standards



Implementing the Common Core State Standards provides a wealth of support around the CCSSM. This guide includes an overview of the Standards for Mathematical Practice and the Standards for Mathematical Content. It also provides information about mathematical discourse and how to prepare students for the Next Generation Assessments.

Standards

The Standards for Mathematical Practice describe eight behaviors of mathematically proficient students. For example, these students demonstrate problem-solving skills, reasoning skills, and mathematical ways of thinking.

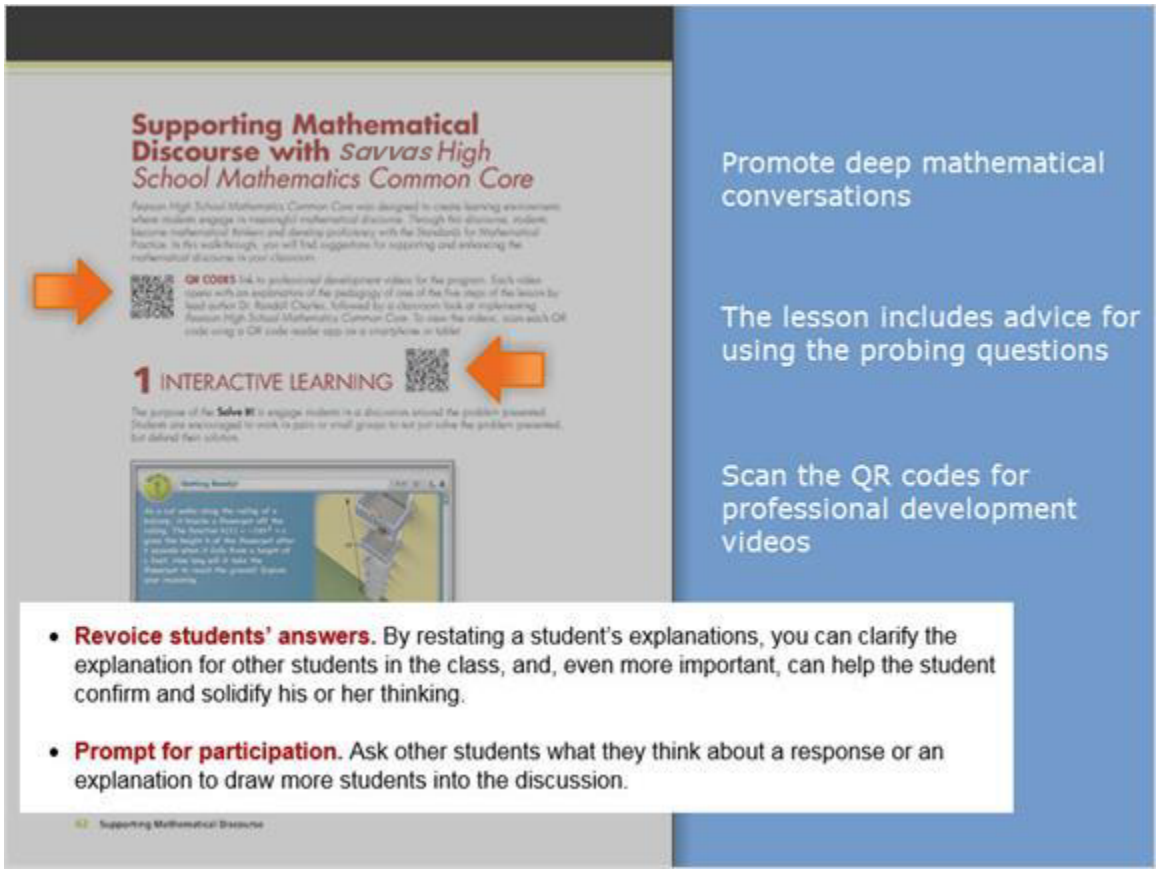
The Standards for Mathematical Content in high school are organized into six conceptual categories.

They are Number and Quantity, Algebra, Functions, Modeling, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability.

When students understand mathematical concepts, they can explain why a mathematical statement is true or where a mathematical rule comes from.

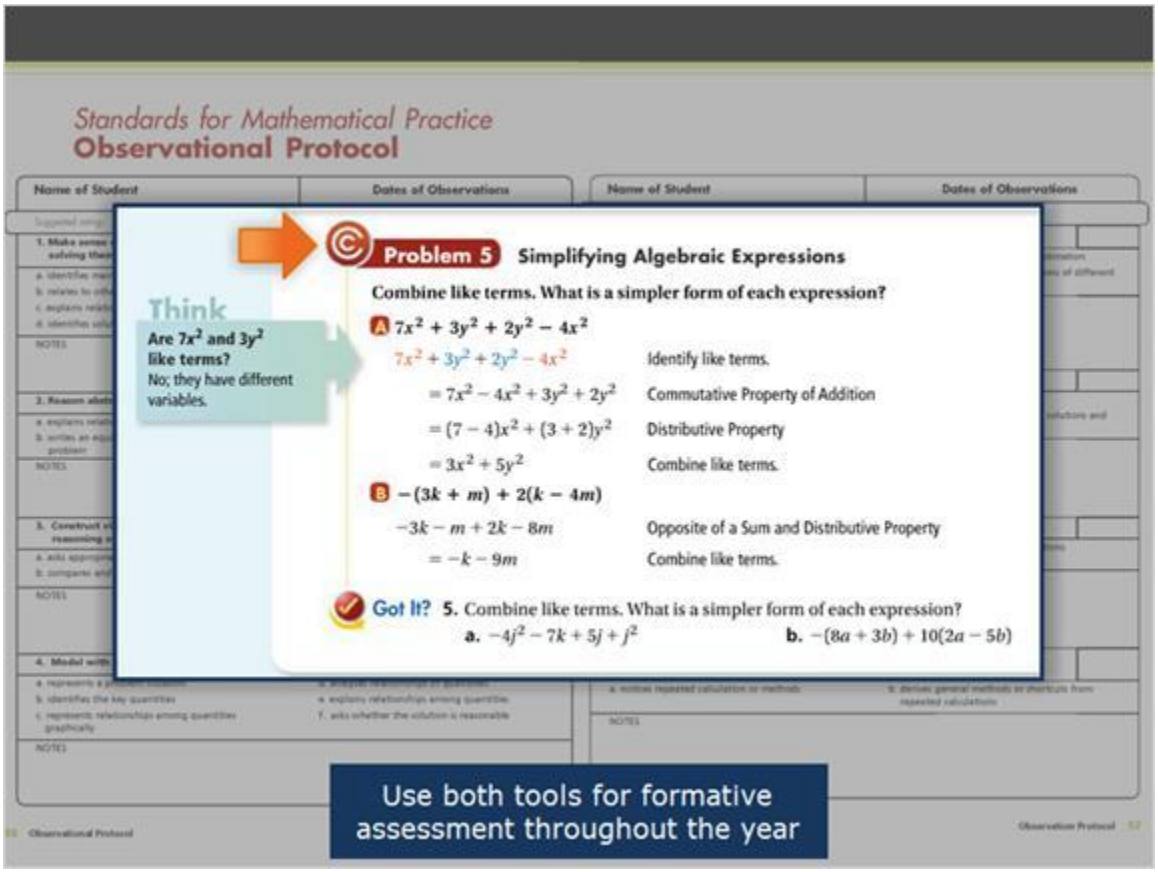
Implementing the Common Core State Standards outlines how the program teaches and assesses these standards. It also provides resources to help you teach them.

Mathematical Discourse



Review the Supporting Mathematical Discourse content to promote deep mathematical conversations in your classroom. Each step of the lesson includes advice for using the program's probing questions. Scan the QR codes for professional development videos that are designed to support a successful implementation.

Next Generation Assessments

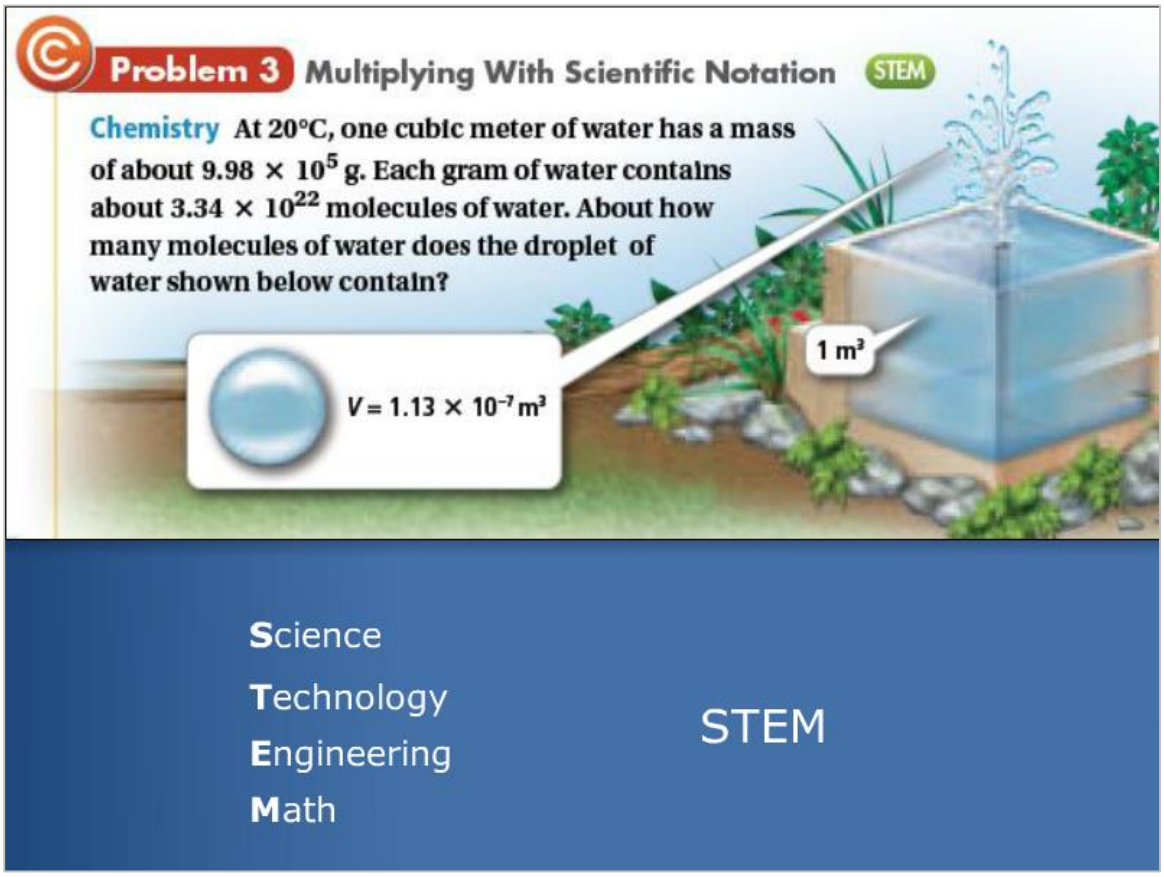


The *Implementing the Common Core State Standards* guide also provides information on how to prepare your students for the Next Generation Assessments. Use the Rubric for Formative Assessment as your students complete various performance tasks throughout each chapter.

For everyday instruction, use the Observation Protocol for the exercises with a red Common Core logo.

Both the rubric and Observation Protocol are tools you can use for formative assessment throughout the year.

Problem Solving



Now, let's look at the five essential components that build the foundation for learning in the program.

Problem Solving is the first essential component of learning. It is also one of the foundations of Savvas High School Mathematics Common Core.

Program features that support problem solving appear throughout the program. They are called out in blue boxes. For example, Know-Need-Plan boxes outline the problem-solving process. These boxes help students to decontextualize the problem and break it down into manageable parts.

Reasoning and Error Analysis exercises challenge students to justify their thinking and critique the reasoning of others. This helps them become proficient thinkers and problem solvers.

Notice the exercises with blue headings. These are multidisciplinary problem situations, many of which have a science, technology, engineering, and math-or STEM-focus. Direct students to STEM-labeled problems so they can apply their knowledge to solve real-world problems that focus on STEM topics.

3-Act Math

Additionally, every topic is introduced with a 3-Act Math task. These thought-provoking tasks are inspired by Dan Meyer's work on engaging students.

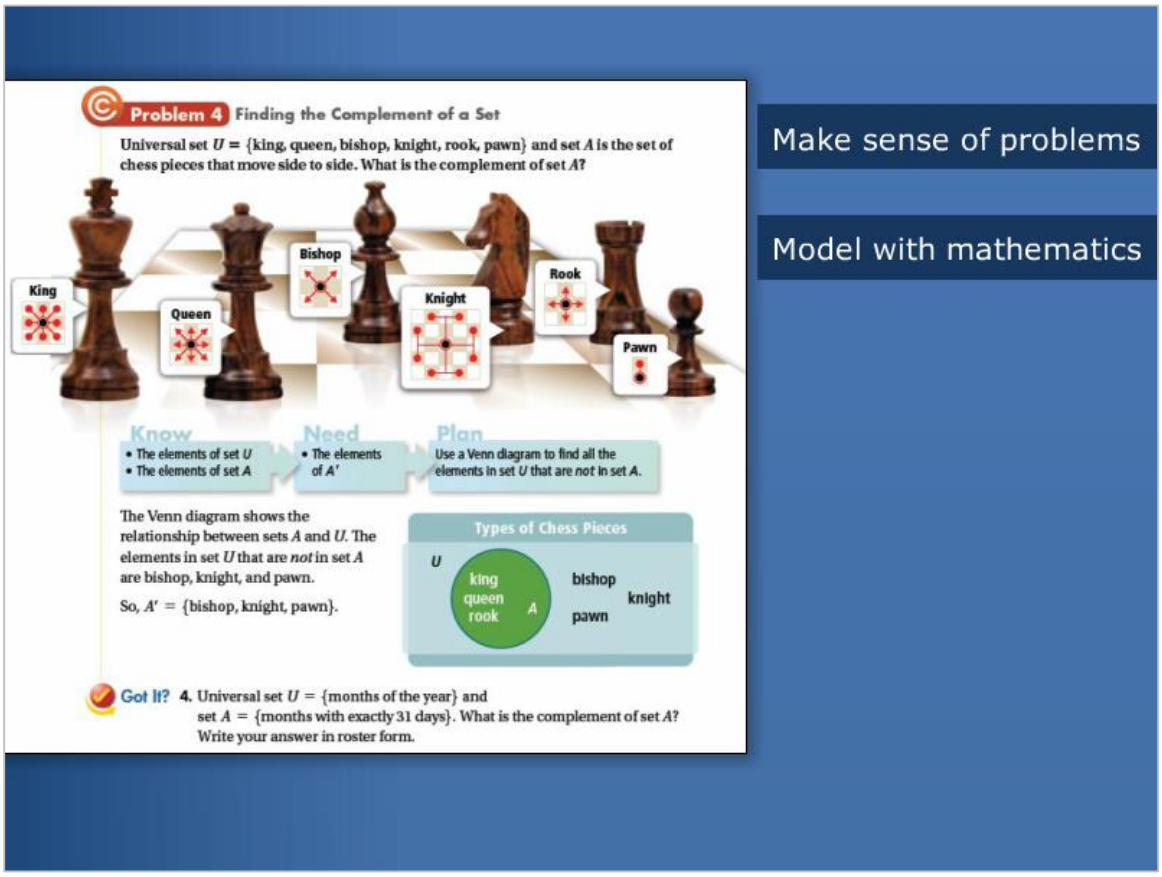
The first act of the task uses a video to introduce a real-world problem. Throughout the topic, students develop tools to address the problem.

They complete the second act by modeling to develop a solution. In the final act, they compare their solutions to the actual result.

You can find support for each 3-Act Math task in the Overview and *Implementation Guide*.

Students have space in the *Interactive Math Journal: Student Companion* to work out solutions for 3-Act Math tasks.

Visual Learning



Visual Learning is the second essential component of learning. It is a powerful method for making abstract ideas concrete.

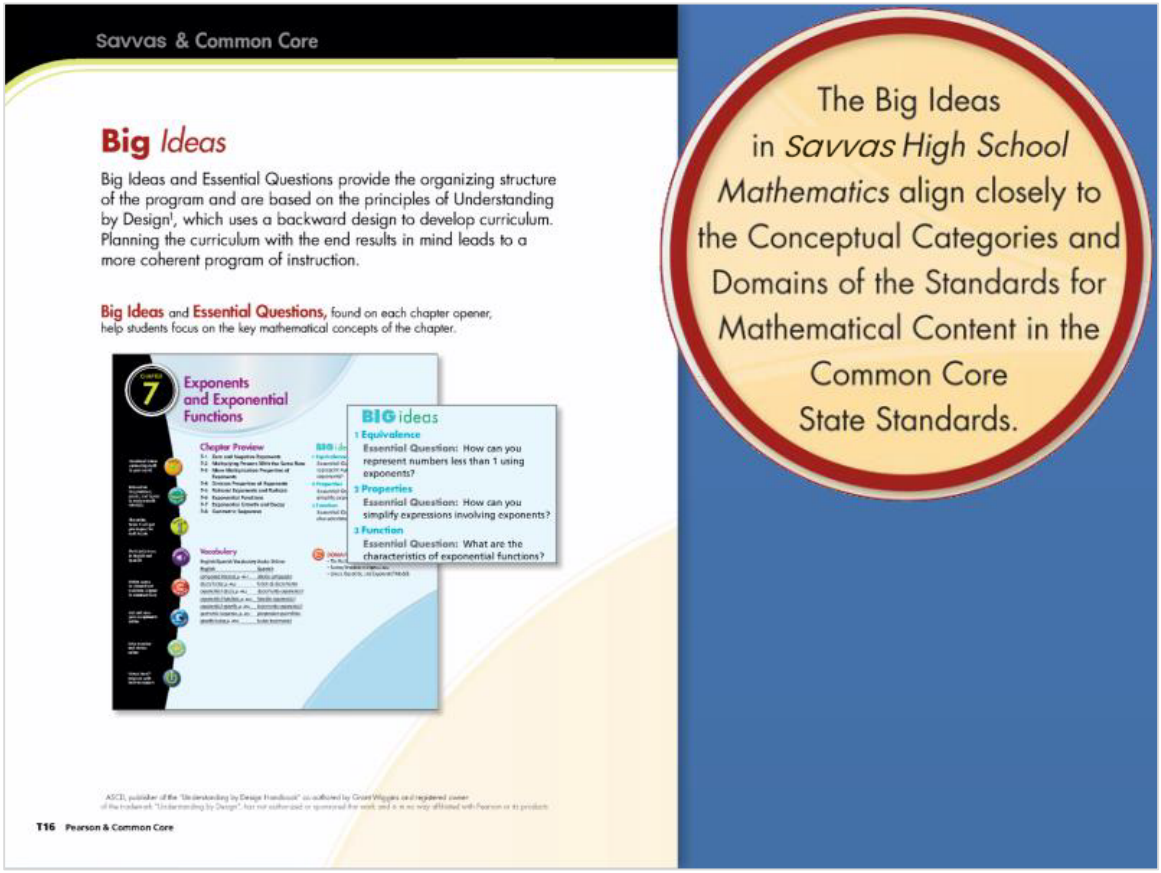
Take a look at a few examples of visual learning in your resources.

The Solve It! feature helps students to tap into their prior knowledge and connect it to key concepts in the lesson.

The callouts draw students' attention to important aspects of the problem that will help them develop solution plans.

Maximize visual learning to help students make sense of problems more readily. Support students as they make connections between real-life situations and mathematical models that represent the problems, as this leads to mathematical proficiency.

Big Ideas



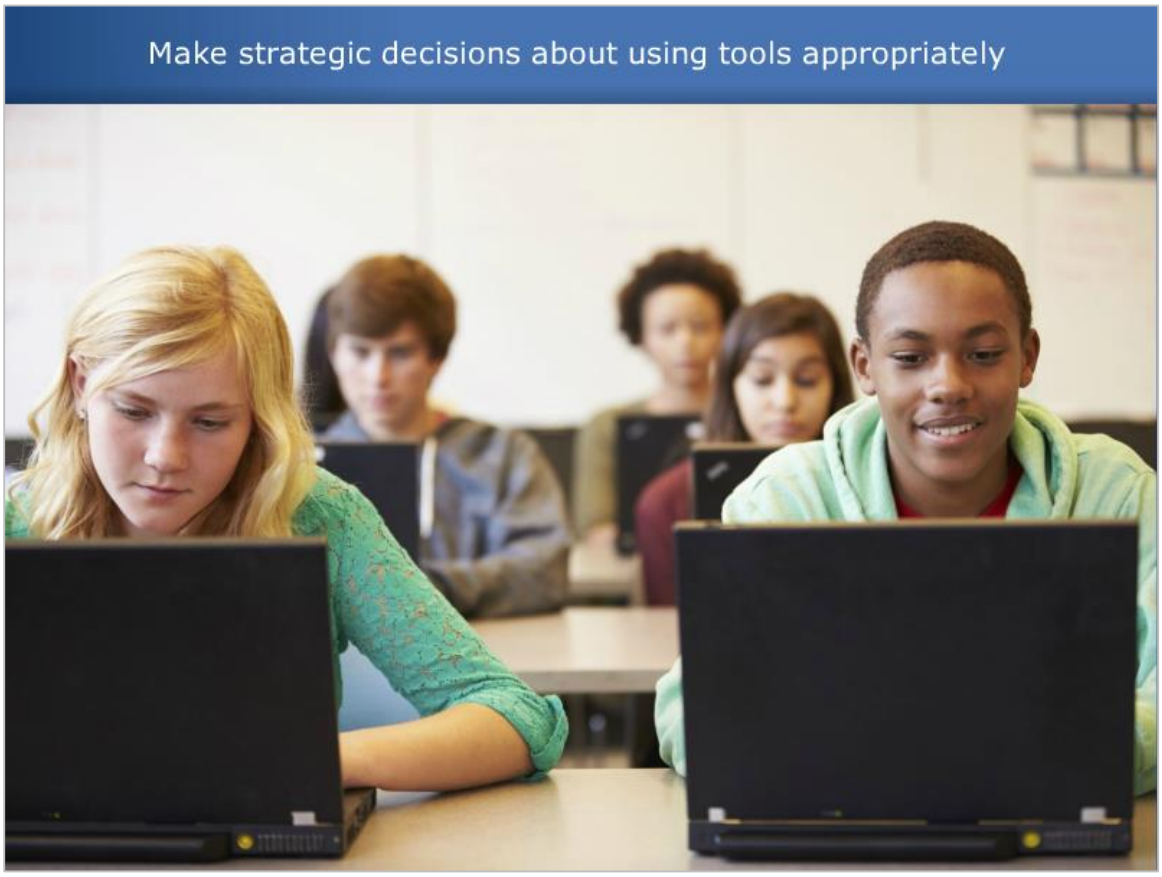
The third essential component of learning is Big Ideas.

Note that Big Ideas in Savvas High School Mathematics align closely with the Conceptual Categories and Domains of the Standards for Mathematical Content.

Use the Chapter Opener to introduce the Big Ideas and Essential Questions. Then have students provide answers to these activities in the Chapter Review.

Big Ideas and Essential Questions use a backward design approach to promote conceptual understanding. The program is built with the end result in mind, which underscores the focus and coherence of the curriculum.

Interactive Learning



The fourth essential component is Interactive Learning. This refers to the program's digital technology.

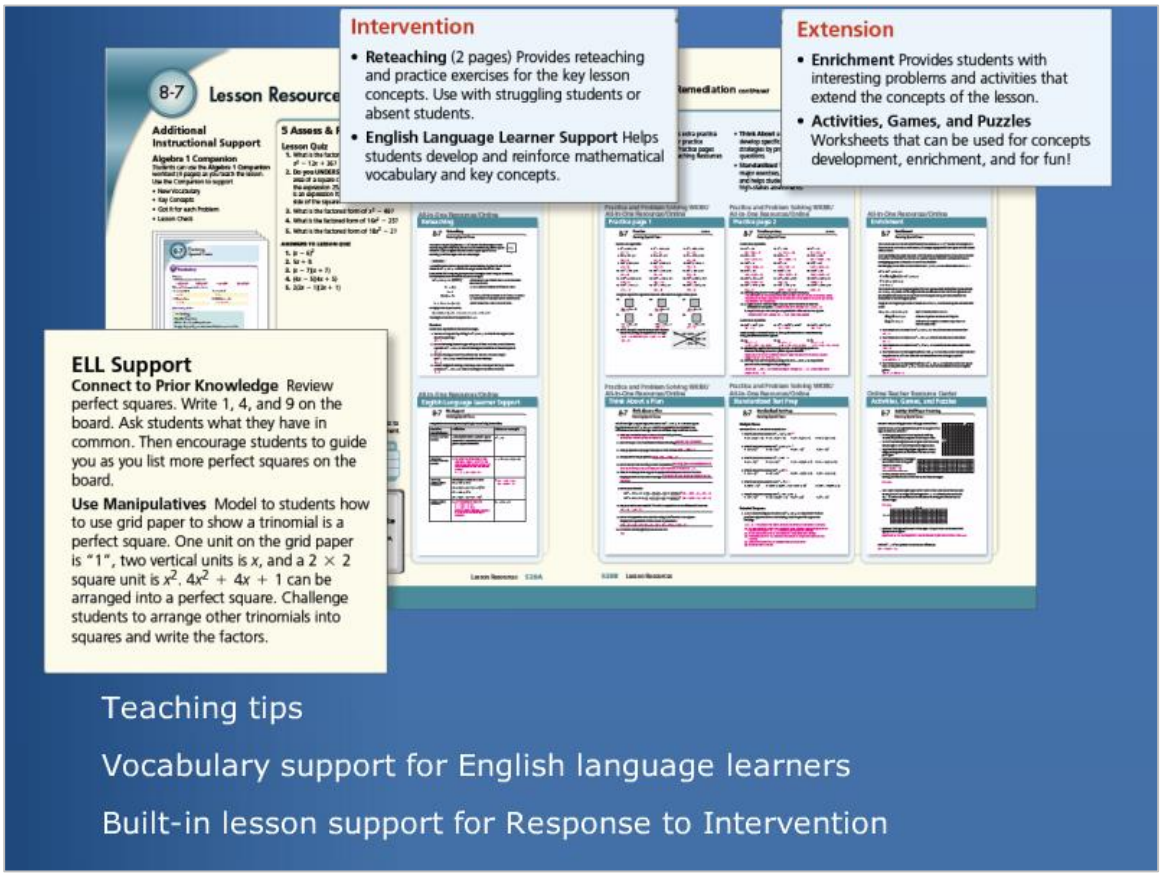
Savvas Realize™ serves as the portal into the digital world of Savvas High School Mathematics Common Core. Use this website as a stand-alone digital course, or integrate it with print materials to provide a blended learning experience for your students. You can access resources, assign student work, and support students' understanding through this powerful online learning environment.

Direct students to Savvas Realize™ to access audio, video, and key lesson concepts to support their learning.

Have students download the Virtual Nerd Mobile Math app to access tutorials that relate to each lesson's content.

The digital features help students make strategic decisions about using tools appropriately, which is an important skill in the standards.

Differentiated Instruction



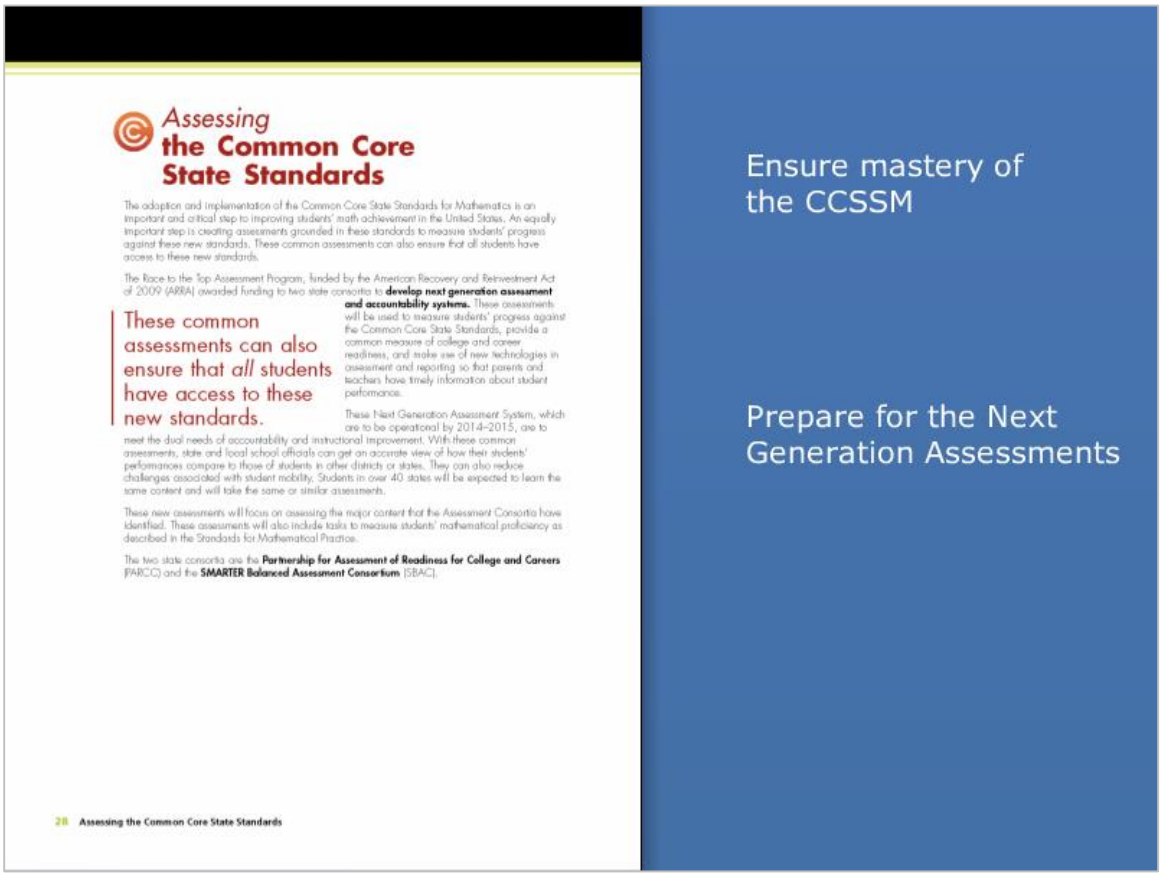
The fifth essential component of learning is Differentiated Instruction. The Common Core standards require that all students have the instructional support they need in order to meet all of the standards.

Differentiating instruction helps students achieve this goal. Consider some of the program's options for differentiating instruction.

For example, the Student Companion includes visuals and other learning aids, such as graphic organizers and vocabulary builders, that can help all students be successful.

In addition, you can find teaching tips, vocabulary support for English language learners, and built-in lesson support for Response to Intervention.

Assessment



Assessing
the Common Core State Standards

The adoption and implementation of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics is an important and critical step to improving students' math achievement in the United States. An equally important step is creating assessments grounded in these standards to measure students' progress against these new standards. These common assessments can also ensure that all students have access to these new standards.

The Race to the Top Assessment Program, funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) awarded funding to two state consortia to **develop next generation assessment and accountability systems.** These assessments will be used to measure students' progress against the Common Core State Standards, provide a common measure of college and career readiness, and make use of new technologies in assessment and reporting so that parents and teachers have timely information about student performance.

These common assessments can also ensure that *all* students have access to these new standards.

These Next Generation Assessment System, which are to be operational by 2014–2015, are to meet the dual needs of accountability and instructional improvement. With these common assessments, state and local school officials can get an accurate view of how their students' performances compare to those of students in other districts or states. They can also reduce challenges associated with student mobility. Students in over 40 states will be expected to learn the same content and will take the same or similar assessments.

These new assessments will focus on assessing the major content that the Assessment Consortia have identified. These assessments will also include tasks to measure students' mathematical proficiency as described in the Standards for Mathematical Practice.

The two state consortia are the **Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers** (PARCC) and the **SMARTER Balanced Assessment Consortium** (SBAC).

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Ensure mastery of the CCSSM

Prepare for the Next Generation Assessments

Think about how you will assess your students' learning. How will you ensure their mastery of the CCSSM and prepare them for the Next Generation Assessments?

Note that each chapter in your Teacher's Guide states the specific Standards for Mathematical Content that the chapter addresses. Your guide also includes a variety of formative and summative assessments to evaluate your students' mastery of the Standards for Mathematical Content as well as the Standards for Mathematical Practice.

Earlier, we looked at the Observation Protocol and Rubric for Formative Assessment. Use the rubric to assess the Common Core performance tasks that are found throughout each chapter. Start with the Chapter Opener by introducing the Performance Task. Throughout the chapter, have students re-examine portions of the task with Apply What You've Learned. At the end of the chapter, ask students to complete the Performance Task with Pull It All Together. Then, have students complete a new version using the On Your Own performance task.

These rich, layered tasks apply the practices and prepare students for performance assessments.

Direct students to MathXL® Practice and Review at the middle and end of each chapter. The program automatically grades students' work and provides immediate feedback and tutorial assistance to ensure content mastery before high-stakes tests.

Closing

In this tutorial, we explored the Algebra 1, Geometry, and Algebra 2 Common Core Savvas Realize™ Edition.

We reviewed the blended print and digital curriculum, which is built on the program's five essential components of learning. We also examined how the program supports the focus and coherence of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics -- or CCSSM. With the Savvas High School Math Common Core Edition, you have all the tools that you need to fully embrace the standards and help your students be college and career ready by the completion of high school.

For additional resources, please visit MySavvasTraining.com.

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