Shifts with the Common Core $=6$
Sandra Alberti: The Big Picture (The Forest, not the Trees)

## Expect more...Achieve more

http://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=sandra+alberti+common +core+videos\&FORM=VIRE2\#view=detail\&mid=28AF3C50D7C4982 4CB6F28AF3C50D7C49824CB6F

## Shift \#1

Major Changes in Literacy Instruction

## From...

Majority of what students read is literature. Very little time available for science and social studies instruction.

## To...

## Building knowledge through content-rich nonfiction

Elementary School: 50/50 : 50\% literature/50\% informational text
M. S. and H. S.: 25\% literature/75\% informational text Reading and Writing in all Content Areas

## Shift \#2

## Major Changes in Literacy Instruction

## From...

Students spend most of the time writing about personal experiences, opinions not grounded in evidence.

> To...
> Reading, writing, and speaking grounded in evidence from text, both literary and informational

Common Core Standards are grounded in "evidence": reading, writing, speaking...students are always pulling evidence from the text.
"Students start learning how to read like a detective, and write like a reporter."

## Shift \#3: WHAT students are reading

## Major Changes in Literacy Instruction

## From...

Students read text, without consideration of complexity to prepare for post-secondary expectations and vocabulary instruction is often focused on literary terminology, rather than "academic vocabulary" (alliteration vs. ignite)

## To...

Regular practice with complex text and its academic language

Concept of the "expectation of complexity".
Research: As much as a 4-year gap between what students were reading in H.S. and what they were expected to read once they entered a technical training program, college, or a career setting.

Staircase of complexity from Kindergarten through $12^{\text {th }}$ grade.
All students have practice with complex text and exposure to rigorous academic vocabulary in all subject areas.

Video: America Achieves - $\mathbf{5}^{\text {th }}$ grade math classroom
\#1: How does the teacher introduce the lesson?
\#2: DQ 1, Element \#1:
DQ 1, Element \#3:
DQ 2, Element \#6:
DQ 2, Element \#7:
DQ 3, Element \#14:
DQ 3, Element \#15:
DQ 5, Element \#26:
DQ 5, Element \#28:
DQ 8, Element \#38:

## Shift \#4

## Major Changes in Math Instruction

## From...

A mile-wide, inch-deep curriculum that speeds through topics, rather than building strong foundation

## To...

Focus: Focus strongly where the standards focus

## Shift \#5

## Major Changes in Math Instruction

From...
Scattered, isolated topics that don't build on student understanding

## To...

Coherence: Think across grades, and link to major topics

## Shift \#6

## Major Changes in Math Instruction

## From...

Math curricula that emphasize either fluency or understanding in mathematics and that application is often seen as just "extra"

## To...

Rigor: In major topics, pursue conceptual understanding, procedural skill and fluency, and application

What will it mean for students?

- High expectations of college and career readiness for all students
- Time to attend to making sense of math, not simply getting to the answer (Kahn Academy philosophy)

What will it mean for teachers?
o Clarity around expectations
o Deepening toolkits
o New concept of what it means to engage students: Engaging students in hard work worth doing.


A new paradigm of what it means to be a teacher:

I expect more....
and you can achieve more.

## Traditional U.S. Approach



## Focusing attention within Number and Operations


$\begin{array}{llllll}K & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5\end{array}$
6
78
High School

