

SPECIAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGENDA

December 14, 2017 6:00 p.m. Grimsby Lincoln Room – Education Centre

STUDENT VOICE

1.	Quorum / Welcome / Introductions Linda Morrice
2.	Approval of the Agenda of December 14, 2017Linda Morrice
3.	Approval of the November 9, 2017Linda Morrice
4.	Business Arising from the Minutes of November 9, 2017Linda Morrice
5.	Elementary Math PresentationMelanie Sendzik & Jamie Lambert
6.	SEAC Agency Community Member Presentations Brent Beaudoin & Shannon MacDonald
8.	Association and Board Information (please bring written submission)
9.	Correspondence
10.	Questions and Answers
11.	Adjournment

NEXT MEETING: January 11, 2018 – Grimsby Lincoln Room, 6:00 p.m.

DSBN Math Update with DreamBox

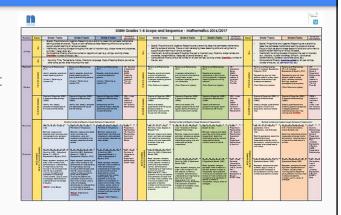
SEAC - Thursday, December 14, 2017

Math Goal

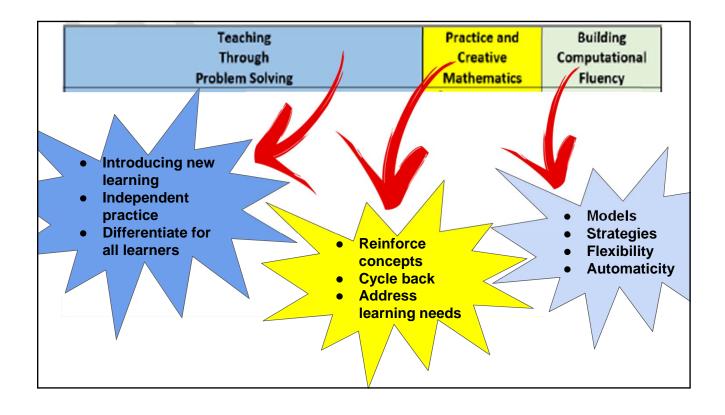
A goal of elementary mathematics education:
To develop life-long mathematicians who have the knowledge and understanding, thinking and reasoning skills, confidence and perseverance to solve problems in their current and future lives.

Scope & Sequence

- Fosters collaboration amongst colleagues
- Supports students who are transient
- Ensures that all 5 strands of the curriculum are addressed in instruction



100-minute block Some class time should be spent flexibly but explicitly engaging students in opportunities to develop the characteristics and skills of mathematicians, as well as revisiting and connecting concepts throughout the year Based on the Scope & Sequence Focusing on all strands relatively equally Focusing on all strands relatively equally Focusing on Developing Mathematical Understanding 'while 'Nurturing the Mathematician' Engaging students through the Mathematical Process expectations on a daily basis Developing Quantity Relationships and Geometric Relationships through the Contexts of the other Strands (Measurement, Patterning, Data Management and Probability) Focusing on Spatial Reasoning, Proportional Reasoning, Algebraic Reasoning where appropriate Reflective Questions: What do the verbs suggest instruction should look like for the students (e.g., through investigation)? What problems and tasks will engage students in being mathematicians and being able to make sense of these concepts? Which mangualities? How will connect various mathematical representations? How can help to make this concept visual for my students to help them make sense of this learning? What other concepts does this connect for? How could I use that to further develop or support the learning of this concept? How should be using ackluditors & stechnology within this concept? How will I consolidate this These lessons? What will I focus on? What do students in my grade need to know, understand and be able to do? How will I be intentional ingathering and using formative assessment to inform my next steps within the learning of this concept? How and when will J provide descriptive feedback about written solutions? How and when might I need to ofter a few more and different experiences for some of my students? Contario Mathematics Curriculum Guidest in the provide descriptive feedback about written solutions? **Teaching through Problem Solving Building Computational Fluency** Building the Skills of Mathematicians Focusing on Computational Sense and Equality Building Spatial Reasoning through Models and Visualzing Visualizing Building Algebraic Reasoning through Equality Building Proportional Reasoning may arise depending on grade level Reflective Questions: What numbers should I focus my number work in? What strategies are my students currently developing? Need to consolidate or revisit? Are there computations that will help students to better be able to learn the upcoming concepts? Are there computations that were getting in the way of students to develop previous concept. How am I ensuring that the number gogs! choose are supporting ALL students in the class? What strategies is a ... distributive property or abilities as mathemascoans; (including their system reasoning). How am I continuing to support the development of the process expectations? How am I purposefully planning for my students to reason mathematically through the use of visuals? . What strategies (e.g., distr models (e.g., array) do my students use? • What models support thinking in other areas? Resources / Ideas: esources / Ideas: - Egangt Mini Lessons - Number Talks - Number Talks - Counting Circles - DesamBox & DreamBox Teacher Tools - Fraction Talks - 24 Game - Thinking Blocks - Card & Dice Games - Other from our pers urces / Ideas: Ontario Mathematics Curriculum Oudes to Effective Instruction & TIPS4RM Teaching Student-Centered Mathematics by Van de Wale Big Ideas for Teaching Mathematics by Dr. Small Contexts for Learning Units by Fosnot From Patterns to Ajpebra by Bestly & Bruce Math Expressions by Marks-Kipan. Spatial Reasoning Tasks / Taking Shape by Bruce Textbooks Mathematics K-8 FirstClass Mathematics K-8 Notes from our newsletter Planning to teach through Problem-solving" June 2015 p. 1-5 Ontent-specific visualispatial representations which have been addressed in 20 issues of the DSSN Mathematics Newsletter (avisable in First Class) Notes from our newsletter Notes from our newsletter "Building a Mathematical Community" Sept 2015 p. 2 Strings Number Talks Number of the Day Estimation* November 2015 p. 4-5 Practice and Creative Mathematics* Oct 2015 p. 312 Mathematics revinances (available in risk), used and suggested resources available to DSBN feachers which contain 3 Part Problem Solving Lessons and/or visual/spatially based questions desired to assess the second problem solving the second problem solving the second problem is a desired to assess the second problem solving the second problem solving and the second second second desired to assess the second problem solving the second problem solving and the second second second problem second second problem solving the second problem second se DreamBox "Number Talks/Strings/Mini-Lessons" Feb 2015 "Building a Math Talk Community" Oct 2015 p. 12-14



Central Support for Schools

- 0 Instructional coaches (Central- and Area-based PD)
- 0 Math newsletters
- 0 Research-based resources (provision and review during central sessions)
- Van de Walle
- Guides to Effective Instruction
- Cathy Fosnot
- Small
- Beatty
- MonographsTextbooks
- Textbooks
 Manipulative
- Manipulatives
- Elementary Math Support Document
- Interactive Math Document
- DreamBox
- Mid-Year Math Assessment (Grades 3 and 6)

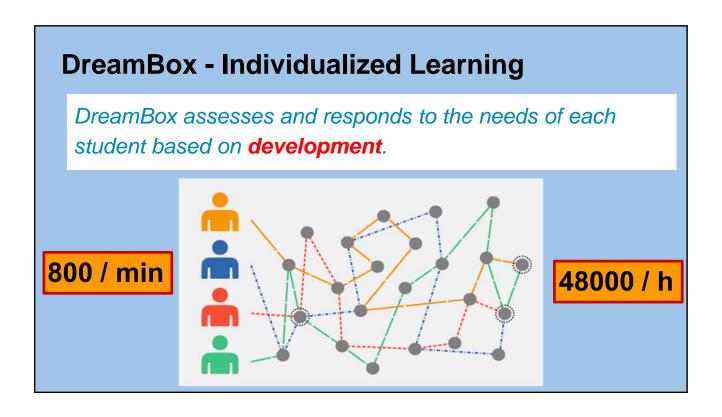
Paying Attention to

SPATIAL REASONING

which mathematical skills — are areas for future research. Researchers are particularly interested in how spatial ability supports numeric proficiency, and recent research in mathematics education, psychology and even neuroscience is attempting to map these relationships. It also appears, for example, that spatial ability is connected to understanding numeric quantities and to early numeracy performance (for a summary of this research, see Drefs and D'Amour, 2014). Research also shows that spatial skills might be predictive of later mathematics achievement. For example, a recent longitudinal study with three-year-olds found evidence that spatial skills were even more important than early mathematics skills and vocabulary at predicting mathematics performance at the age of five (Farmer et al., 2013). Studies with adolescents further highlight the rate of spatial thinking in predicting later academic success. In a longitudinal study







Let's play!

Chromebook login: Password:

Go to: www.dreambox.com

------ Why DreamBox?

-----Try DreamBox lessons