

Instructional Materials to Support the California Common Core State Standards for Mathematics

While instructional resources have changed over the years from slate boards and chalk to interactive whiteboards, one thing remains true—high quality instructional resources help teachers instruct and students learn. Instructional resources are an important component in the implementation of the CA CCSSM. They should be selected with great care and with the instructional needs of all students in mind.

Instructional resources for mathematics include a variety of instructional materials; tools such as connectable cubes, rulers, protractors, graph paper, calculators, and objects to count; and technology such as interactive whiteboards and student response devices.

Instructional materials are broadly defined to include textbooks, technology-based materials, other educational materials, and tests. This chapter will provide focus on guidance for the selection of instructional materials, including the state adoption of instructional materials, guidance for local districts on the adoption of instructional materials for students in grades nine through twelve, the social content review process, supplemental instructional materials, and accessible instructional materials.

STATE ADOPTION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The State Board of Education (SBE) adopts instructional materials for use by students in kindergarten through grade eight. Under current law, local educational agencies (LEAs) – school districts, charter schools, and county offices of education – are not required to purchase state-adopted instructional materials. LEAs have the authority and the responsibility to conduct their own evaluation of instructional materials and to adopt the

The *Mathematics Framework* was adopted by the California State Board of Education on November 6, 2013. *The Mathematics Framework* has not been edited for publication.

26 materials that best meet the needs of their students. There is no state-level adoption of
27 instructional materials for use by students in grades nine through twelve, and LEAs have
28 the sole responsibility and authority to adopt instructional materials for those students.

29
30 The primary source of guidance for the selection of instructional materials is the *Criteria*
31 *for Evaluating Mathematics Instructional Materials for Kindergarten through Grade Eight*
32 (*Criteria*), adopted by the SBE on January 16, 2013 (See below.). The *Criteria* is a
33 comprehensive description of effective instructional programs that are aligned to the CA
34 CCSSM and support the principles of focus, coherence, and rigor. The *Criteria* were the
35 basis for the 2014 Primary Adoption of Mathematics Instructional Materials and are a
36 useful tool for LEAs conducting their own instructional materials evaluations.

37

38 **Criteria for Evaluating Mathematics Instructional Materials**
39 **for Kindergarten through Grade Eight**

40 Adopted by the State Board of Education on January 16, 2013

41

42 Instructional materials that are adopted by the state help teachers to present and students
43 to learn the content set forth in the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with*
44 *California Additions* (Standards) (this refers to the content standards and the standards for
45 mathematical practice), as revised pursuant to California *Education Code* Section
46 60605.11, (added by Senate Bill 1200, Statutes of 2012). To accomplish this purpose, this
47 document establishes criteria for evaluating instructional materials for the eight-year
48 adoption cycle beginning with the primary adoption in 2013-14. These criteria serve as
49 evaluation guidelines for the statewide adoption of mathematics instructional materials for
50 kindergarten through grade eight, as called for in *Education Code* Section 60207.

51

52 The Standards require focus, coherence, and rigor, with content and mathematical
53 practice standards intertwined throughout. The standards are organized by grade-level in
54 kindergarten through grade eight and by conceptual categories for higher mathematics.
55 For this adoption, the standards for higher mathematics are organized into model courses
56 and are assigned to a first course in a traditional or an integrated sequence of courses.
57 There are number of supportive and advisory documents that are available for publishers
58 and producers of instructional materials that define the depth of instruction necessary to
59 support the focus, coherence, and rigor of the standards. These documents include the

60 *Progressions Documents for Common Core Math Standards*
61 (<http://ime.math.arizona.edu/progressions/>), the *PARCC Model Content Frameworks*
62 (www.parcconline.org), *Smarter Balanced test specifications* (www.smarterbalanced.org),
63 *The Illustrative Mathematics Project*, (<http://illustrativemathematics.org/>), and draft
64 chapters of *California Mathematics Curriculum Framework*. Overall, the Standards do not
65 dictate a singular approach to instructional resources—to the contrary, they provide
66 opportunities to raise student achievement through innovations.

67
68 It is the intent of the State Board of Education that these criteria be seen as neutral on
69 the format of instructional materials in terms of digital, interactive online, and other types
70 of curriculum materials.

71 72 I. Focus, Coherence, and Rigor in the Common Core State Standards for 73 Mathematics 74

75 With the advent of the Common Core, a decade's worth of recommendations for
76 greater focus and coherence finally have a chance to bear fruit. Focus and coherence
77 are the two major evidence-based design principles of the Standards. These principles
78 are meant to fuel greater achievement in a rigorous curriculum, in which students
79 acquire conceptual understanding, procedural skill and fluency, and the ability to apply
80 mathematics to solve problems. Thus, the implications of the standards for
81 mathematics education could be summarized briefly as follows:

82
83 **Focus:** Place strong emphasis where the Standards focus

84 **Coherence:** Think across grades, and link to major topics in each grade

85 **Rigor:** In major topics, pursue with equal intensity:

- 86 • conceptual understanding,
- 87 • procedural skill and fluency, and
- 88 • applications

89 90 **Focus**

91
92 Focus requires that we significantly narrow the scope of content in each grade so that
93 students more deeply experience that which remains.

94
95 The overwhelming focus of the Standards in early grades is arithmetic, along with the
96 components of measurement that support it. That includes the **concepts** underlying
97 arithmetic, the **skills** of arithmetic computation, and the ability to **apply** arithmetic to
98 solve problems and put arithmetic to engaging uses. Arithmetic in the K–5 standards is
99 an important life skill, as well as a thinking subject and a rehearsal for algebra in the
100 middle grades.

101
102 Focus remains important through the middle and high school grades in order to prepare
103 students for college and careers; surveys suggest that postsecondary instructors value
104 greater mastery of prerequisites over shallow exposure to a wide array of topics with
105 dubious relevance to postsecondary work.

106

107 Both of the assessment consortia have made the focus, coherence, and rigor of the
108 Standards central to their assessment designs.¹ Choosing materials that also embody
109 the Standards will be essential for giving teachers and students the tools they need to
110 build a strong mathematical foundation and succeed on standards-aligned
111 assessments.

112

113 Coherence

114

115 Coherence is about making math make sense. Mathematics is not a list of disconnected
116 tricks or mnemonics. It is an elegant subject in which powerful knowledge results from
117 reasoning with a small number of principles such as place value and properties of
118 operations.² The standards define progressions of learning that leverage these principles
119 as they build knowledge over the grades.³

120

121 When people talk about coherence, they often talk about making connections between
122 topics. The most important connections are vertical: the links from one grade to the next
123 that allow students to progress in their mathematical education. That is why it is critical
124 to think across grades and examine the progressions in the standards to see how major
125 content develops over time.

126

127 Connections at a single grade level can be used to improve focus, by tightly linking
128 secondary topics to the major work of the grade. For example, in grade 3, bar graphs are
129 not “just another topic to cover.” Rather, the standard about bar graphs asks students to
130 use information presented in bar graphs to solve word problems using the four
131 operations of arithmetic. Instead of allowing bar graphs to detract from the focus on
132 arithmetic, the standards are showing how bar graphs can be positioned in support of
133 the major work of the grade. In this way coherence can support focus.

134

135 Materials cannot match the contours of the Standards by approaching each individual
136 content standard as a separate event. Nor can materials align to the Standards by
137 approaching each individual **grade** as a separate event: “The standards were not so
138 much assembled out of topics as woven out of progressions. Maintaining these
139 progressions in the implementation of the standards will be important for helping all
140 students learn mathematics at a higher level. . . For example, the properties of
141 operations, learned first for simple whole numbers, then in later grades extended to
142 fractions, play a central role in understanding operations with negative numbers,
143 expressions with letters, and later still the study of polynomials. As the application of
144 the properties is extended over the grades, an understanding of how the properties of
145 operations work together should deepen and develop into one of the most fundamental

¹ See the Smarter/Balanced content specification and item development specifications, and the PARCC Model Content Framework and item development ITN. Complete information about the consortia can be found at www.smarterbalanced.org and www.parcconline.org.

² For some remarks by Phil Daro on this theme, see the excerpt at <http://vimeo.com/achievethecore/darofocus>, and/or the full video available at <http://commoncoretools.me/2012/05/21/phil-daro-on-learning-mathematics-through-problem-solving/>.

³ For more information on progressions in the Standards, see <http://ime.math.arizona.edu/progressions>.

146 insights into algebra. The natural distribution of prior knowledge in classrooms should
147 not prompt abandoning instruction in grade-level content, but should prompt explicit
148 attention to connecting grade-level content to content from prior learning. To do this,
149 instruction should reflect the progressions on which the CCSSM [*Common Core State*
150 *Standards for Mathematics*] are built.”⁴

151

152 **Rigor**

153

154 To help students meet the expectations of the Standards, educators will need to pursue,
155 with equal intensity, three aspects of rigor in the major work of each grade: conceptual
156 understanding, procedural skill and fluency, and applications. The word “understand” is
157 used in the Standards to set explicit expectations for conceptual understanding, the
158 word “fluently” is used to set explicit expectations for fluency, and the phrase “real-world
159 problems” and the star symbol (*) are used to set expectations and flag opportunities for
160 applications and modeling (which is a standard for mathematical practice as well as a
161 content category in high school). Real-world problems and standards that support
162 modeling are also opportunities to provide activities related to careers and the work-
163 world.

164

165 To date, curricula have not always been balanced in their approach to these three
166 aspects of rigor. Some curricula stress fluency in computation, without acknowledging
167 the role of conceptual understanding in attaining fluency. Some stress conceptual
168 understanding, without acknowledging that fluency requires separate classroom work of
169 a different nature. Some stress pure mathematics, without acknowledging first of all that
170 applications can be highly motivating for students, and moreover, that a mathematical
171 education should make students fit for more than just their next mathematics course. At
172 another extreme, some curricula focus on applications, without acknowledging that math
173 doesn’t teach itself.

174

175 The Standards do not take sides in these ways, but rather they set high expectations for
176 all three components of rigor in the major work of each grade. Of course, that makes it
177 necessary that we first follow through on the focus in the Standards—otherwise we are
178 asking teachers and students to do more with less.

179

180 **II. Criteria for Materials and Tools Aligned to the Standards**

181

182 **Three Types of Programs**

183

184 Three types of programs will be considered for adoption: basic grade-level for
185 kindergarten through grade eight, Algebra I, and Integrated Mathematics I (hereafter
186 referred to as Mathematics I). All three types of programs must stand alone and will be
187 reviewed separately. Publishers may submit programs for one grade or any combination
188 of grades. In addition, publishers may include intervention and acceleration components
189 to support students.

⁴ See “Appendix: The Structure of the Standards” in *K–8 Publishers’ Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*, p. 21 (http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Math_Publishers_Criteria_K-8_Summer%202012_FINAL.pdf)

190

191 *Basic Grade-Level Program*

192

193 The basic grade-level program is the comprehensive curriculum in mathematics for
194 students in kindergarten through grade eight. It provides the foundation for instruction and
195 is intended to ensure that all students master the *Common Core State Standards for*
196 *Mathematics with California Additions*.

197

198 *Common Core Algebra I and Common Core Mathematics I*

199

200 When students have mastered the content described in the *Common Core State*
201 *Standards for Mathematics with California Additions* for kindergarten through grade eight,
202 they will be ready to complete Common Core Algebra I or Common Core Mathematics I.
203 The course content will be consistent with its high school counterpart and will articulate
204 with the subsequent courses in the sequence.

205

206 **Criteria for Materials and Tools Aligned to the Standards**

207

208 The criteria for the evaluation of mathematics instructional resources for kindergarten
209 through grade eight are organized into six categories:

210

- 211 **1. Mathematics Content/Alignment with the Standards.** Content as specified in the
212 *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions*, including
213 the Standards for Mathematical Practices, and sequence and organization of the
214 mathematics program that provide structure for what students should learn at each
215 grade level.
- 216 **2. Program Organization.** Instructional materials support instruction and learning of
217 the standards and include such features as lists of the standards, chapter overviews,
218 and glossaries.
- 219 **3. Assessment.** Strategies presented in the instructional materials for measuring what
220 students know and are able to do.
- 221 **4. Universal Access.** Access to the standards-based curriculum for all students,
222 including English learners, advanced learners, students below grade level in
223 mathematical skills, and students with disabilities.
- 224 **5. Instructional Planning.** Information and materials that contain a clear road map for
225 teachers to follow when planning instruction.
- 226 **6. Teacher Support.** Materials designed to help teachers provide effective standards-
227 based mathematics instruction.

228

229 Materials that fail to meet the criteria category 1 for Mathematics Content/Alignment with
230 the Standards will not be considered suitable for adoption. The criteria for category 1 must
231 be met in the core materials or via the primary means of instruction, rather than in
232 ancillary components. In addition, programs must have strengths in each of categories 2
233 through 6 to be suitable for adoption.

234

235

236 **Category 1: Mathematics Content/Alignment with the Standards**

237

238 Mathematics materials should support teaching to the *Common Core State Standards for*
239 *Mathematics with California Additions*. Instructional materials suitable for adoption must
240 satisfy the following criteria:

241

242 1. **The mathematics content is correct, factually accurate, and written with**
243 **precision. Mathematical terms are defined and used appropriately. Where the**
244 **standards provide a definition, materials use that as their primary definition to**
245 **develop student understanding.**

246

247 2. **The materials in basic instructional programs support comprehensive teaching**
248 **of the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions***
249 **and include the standards for mathematical practice at each grade level or**
250 **course.** The standards for mathematical practice must be taught in the context of the
251 content standards at each grade level or course. The principles of instruction must
252 reflect current and confirmed research. The materials must be aligned to and support
253 the design of the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California*
254 *Additions* and address the grade-level content standards and standards for
255 mathematical practice in their entirety.

256

257 3. **In any single grade in the kindergarten through grade eight sequence, students**
258 **and teachers using the materials as designed spend the large majority of their**
259 **time on the major work of each grade.** The major work (major clusters) of each
260 grade is identified in the Content Emphases by Cluster documents for K–8⁵. In
261 addition, major work should especially predominate in the first half of the year (e.g., in
262 grade 3 this is necessary so that students have sufficient time to build understanding and
263 fluency with multiplication). Note that an important **subset** of the major work in grades
264 K–8 is the progression that leads toward Algebra I and Mathematics I (see Table 1,
265 next page). Materials give especially careful treatment to these clusters and their
266 interconnections. Digital or online materials that allow navigation or have no fixed
267 pacing plan are explicitly designed to ensure that students' time on task meets this
268 criterion.

⁵ For cluster-level emphases at grades K–8, see

<http://www.achievethecore.org/downloads/Math%20Shifts%20and%20Major%20Work%20of%20Grade.pdf>.

Table I: Progression to Algebra I and Mathematics I in Kindergarten through Grade Eight

Kindergarten	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three	Grade Four	Grade Five	Grade Six	Grade Seven	Grade Eight
Know number names and the count sequence	Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction	Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction	Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division	Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems	Understand the place value system	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions	Apply and extend previous understanding of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers	Work with radical and integer exponents
Count to tell the number of objects	Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction	Add and subtract within 20	Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division	Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers	Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and decimals to hundredths	Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers	Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems	Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations
Compare numbers	Work with addition and subtraction equations	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract	Multiply and divide within 100	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic	Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions	Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems	Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions	Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations
Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from	Extend the counting sequence	Measure and estimate lengths in standard units	Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify & explain patterns in arithmetic	Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions	Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions	Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations	Define, evaluate, and compare functions
Work with numbers 11-19 to gain foundations for place value	Understand place value	Relate addition and subtraction to length	Develop understanding of fractions as numbers	Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations	Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition	Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities	Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables	Use functions to model relationships between quantities*
	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract		Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects		Graph points in the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems*			
	Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units		Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition					

* Indicates a cluster that is well thought of as part of a student's progress to algebra, but that is currently not designated as Major by one or both of the assessment consortia in their draft materials. Apart from the two asterisked exceptions, the clusters listed here are a subset of those designated as Major in both of the assessment consortia's draft documents.

4. **Focus:** In aligned materials there are no chapter tests, unit tests, or other assessment components that make students or teachers responsible for any topics before the grade in which they are introduced in the Standards. (One way to meet this criterion is for materials to omit these topics entirely prior to the indicated grades.) If the materials address topics outside of the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions*, the publisher will provide a mathematical and pedagogical justification.
5. **Focus and Coherence through Supporting Work: Supporting clusters do not detract from focus, but rather enhance focus and coherence simultaneously by engaging students in the major clusters of the grade.** For example, materials for K–5 generally treat data displays as an occasion for solving grade-level word problems using the four operations.⁶
6. **Rigor and Balance: Materials and tools reflect the balances in the Standards and help students meet the Standards’ rigorous expectations, by all of the following:**
 - a. **Developing students’ conceptual understanding of key mathematical concepts, where called for in specific content standards or cluster headings, including connecting conceptual understanding to procedural skills.** Materials amply feature high-quality conceptual problems and questions that can serve as fertile conversation- starters in a classroom if students are unable to answer them. In addition, group discussion suggestions include facilitation strategies and protocols. In the materials, conceptual understanding is not a generalized imperative applied with a broad brush, but is attended to most thoroughly in those places in the content standards where explicit expectations are set for understanding or interpreting. (Conceptual understanding of key mathematical concepts is thus distinct from applications or fluency work, and these three aspects of rigor must be balanced as indicated in the Standards.)
 - b. **Giving attention throughout the year to individual standards that set an expectation of fluency.** The Standards are explicit where fluency is expected. In grades K–6 materials should help students make steady progress throughout the year toward fluent (accurate and reasonably fast) computation, including knowing single-digit products

⁶ For more information about this example, see Table 1 in the *Progression* for K–3 Categorical Data and 2–5 Measurement Data, http://commoncoretools.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/ccss_progression_md_k5_2011_06_20.pdf. More generally, the *PARCC Model Content Frameworks* give examples in each grade of how to improve focus and coherence by linking supporting topics to the major work.

and sums from memory (see, e.g., 2.OA.2 and 3.OA.7). The word “fluently” in particular as used in the Standards refers to fluency with a written or mental method, not a method using manipulatives or concrete representations. Progress toward these goals is interwoven with developing conceptual understanding of the operations in question.⁷

Manipulatives and concrete representations such as diagrams that enhance conceptual understanding are closely connected to the written and symbolic methods to which they refer (see, e.g., 1.NBT). As well, purely procedural problems and exercises are present. These include cases in which opportunistic strategies are valuable—e.g., the sum $698 + 240$ or the system $x + y = 1$, $2x + 2y = 3$ —as well as an ample number of generic cases so that students can learn and practice efficient algorithms (e.g., the sum $8767 + 2286$). Methods and algorithms are general and based on principles of mathematics, not mnemonics or tricks.⁸ Materials do not make fluency a generalized imperative to be applied with a broad brush, but attend most thoroughly to those places in the content standards where explicit expectations are set for fluency. In higher grades, algebra is the language of much of mathematics. Like learning any language, we learn by using it. Sufficient practice with algebraic operations is provided so as to make realistic the attainment of the Standards as a whole; for example, fluency in algebra can help students get past the need to manage computational details so that they can observe structure (MP.7) and express regularity in repeated reasoning (MP.8).

- c. **Allowing teachers and students using the materials as designed to spend sufficient time working with engaging applications, without losing focus on the major work of each grade.** Materials in grades K–8 include an ample number of single-step and multi-step contextual problems that develop the mathematics of the grade, afford opportunities for practice, and engage students in problem solving.

⁷ For more about how students develop fluency in tandem with understanding, see the *Progressions* for Operations and Algebraic Thinking, http://commoncoretools.files.wordpress.com/2011/05/ccss_progression_cc_0a_k5_2011_05_302.pdf and for Number and Operations in Base Ten, http://commoncoretools.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/ccss_progression_nbt_2011_04_073.pdf.

⁸ Non-mathematical approaches (such as the “butterfly method” of adding fractions) compromise focus and coherence and displace mathematics in the curriculum (cf. 5.NF.1). For additional background on this point, see the remarks by Phil Daro excerpted at <http://vimeo.com/achievethecore/darofocus> and/or the full video, available at <http://commoncoretools.me/2012/05/21/phil-daro-on-learning-mathematics-through-problem-solving/>.

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Materials for grades 6–8 also include problems in which students must make their own assumptions or simplifications in order to model a situation mathematically. Applications take the form of problems to be worked on individually as well as classroom activities centered on application scenarios. Materials attend thoroughly to those places in the content standards where expectations for multi-step and real-world problems are explicit. Applications in the materials draw only on content knowledge and skills specified in the content standards, with particular stress on applying major work, and a preference for the more fundamental techniques from additional and supporting work. Modeling builds slowly across K–8, and applications are relatively simple in early grades. Problems and activities are grade-level appropriate, with a sensible tradeoff between the sophistication of the problem and the difficulty or newness of the content knowledge the student is expected to bring to bear.⁹

Additional aspects of the Rigor and Balance Criterion:

(1) *The three aspects of rigor are not always separate in materials.* (Conceptual understanding needs to underpin fluency work; fluency can be practiced in the context of applications; and applications can build conceptual understanding.)

(2) *Nor are the three aspects of rigor always together in materials.* (Fluency requires dedicated practice to that end. Rich applications cannot always be shoehorned into the mathematical topic of the day. And conceptual understanding will not come along for free unless explicitly taught.)

(3) Digital and online materials with no fixed lesson flow or pacing plan are not designed for superficial browsing but rather instantiate the Rigor and Balance criterion and promote depth and mastery.

7. Consistent Progressions: Materials are consistent with the progressions in the Standards, by (all of the following):

a. Basing content progressions on the grade-by-grade progressions in the Standards.

Progressions in materials match closely with those in the Standards. This does not require the table of contents in a book to be a replica of the content standards; but the match between the

⁹ Cf. *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics* (CCSSM), p. 84 at <http://www.corestandards.org/the-standards>. Also note that modeling is a mathematical practice in every grade, but in high school it is also a content category (CCSSM, pp. 72, 73); therefore, modeling is generally enhanced in high school materials, with more elements of the modeling cycle (CCSSM, p. 72).

Standards and what students are to learn should be close in each grade. Discrepancies are clearly aimed at helping students meet the Standards as written, rather than effectively rewriting the standards. Comprehensive materials do not introduce gaps in learning by omitting content that is specified in the Standards.

The basic model for grade-to-grade progression involves students making tangible progress during each given grade, as opposed to substantially reviewing then marginally extending from previous grades. Remediation may be necessary, particularly during transition years, and resources for remediation may be provided, but review is clearly identified as such to the teacher, and teachers and students can see what their specific responsibility is for the current year.

Digital and online materials that allow students and/or teachers to navigate content across grade levels promote the Standards' coherence by tracking the structure and progressions in the Standards. For example, such materials might link problems and concepts so that teachers and students can browse a progression.

- b. **Giving all students extensive work with grade-level problems.** Differentiation is sometimes necessary, but materials often manage unfinished learning from earlier grades inside grade-level work, rather than setting aside grade-level work to reteach earlier content. Unfinished learning from earlier grades is normal and prevalent; it should not be ignored nor used as an excuse for cancelling grade-level work and retreating to below-grade work. (For example, the development of fluency with division using the standard algorithm in grade 6 is the occasion to surface and deal with unfinished learning about place value; this is more productive than setting aside division and backing up.) Likewise, students who are “ready for more” can be provided with problems that take grade-level work in deeper directions, not just exposed to later grades' topics.

- c. **Relating grade-level concepts explicitly to prior knowledge from earlier grades.** The materials are designed so that prior knowledge becomes reorganized and extended to accommodate the new knowledge. Grade-level problems in the materials often involve application of knowledge learned in earlier grades. Although students may well have learned this earlier content, they have not learned how it extends to new mathematical situations and applications. They learn basic ideas of place value, for example, and then extend them across the decimal point to tenths and beyond. They learn properties of

operations with whole numbers, and then extend them to fractions, variables, and expressions. The materials make these extensions of prior knowledge explicit. Note that cluster headings in the Standards sometimes signal key moments where reorganizing and extending previous knowledge is important in order to accommodate new knowledge (e.g., see the cluster headings that use the phrase “Apply and extend previous understanding”).

8. Coherent Connections: Materials foster coherence through connections at a single grade, where appropriate and where required by the Standards, by (all of the following):

- a. **Including learning objectives that are visibly shaped by CCSSM cluster headings, with meaningful consequences for the associated problems and activities.** While some clusters are simply the sum of their individual standards (e.g., Grade 8, Expressions and Equations, Cluster C: Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.), many are not (e.g., Grade 8, Expressions and Equations, Cluster B: Understand the connection between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations.). In the latter cases, cluster headings function like topic sentences in a paragraph in that they state the point of, and lend additional meaning to, the individual content standards that follow. Cluster headings can also signal multi-grade progressions, by using phrases such as “Apply and extend previous understandings of [X] to do [Y].” Hence an important criterion for coherence is that some or many of the learning objectives in the materials are visibly shaped by CCSSM cluster headings, with meaningful consequences for the associated problems and activities. Materials do not simply treat the Standards as a sum of individual content standards and individual practice standards.
- b. **Including problems and activities that serve to connect two or more clusters in a domain, or two or more domains in a grade, in cases where these connections are natural and important.** If instruction only operates at the individual standard level, or even at the individual cluster level, then some important connections will be missed. For example, robust work in 4.NBT should sometimes or often synthesize across the clusters listed in that domain; robust work in grade 4 should sometimes or often involve students applying their developing computation NBT skills in the context of solving word problems detailed in OA. Materials do not invent connections not explicit in the standards without first attending thoroughly to the connections that are required explicitly in the Standards (e.g., 3.MD.7 connects area to multiplication, to addition, and to properties of

operations; A-REI.11 connects functions to equations in a graphical context; proportion connects to percentage, similar triangles, and unit rates.) Not everything in the standards is naturally well connected or needs to be connected (e.g., Order of Operations has essentially nothing to do with the properties of operations, and connecting these two things in a lesson or unit title is actively misleading). Instead, connections in materials are mathematically natural and important (e.g., base-ten computation in the context of word problems with the four operations), reflecting plausible direct implications of what is written in the Standards without creating additional requirements. Instructional materials include problems and activities that connect to real-world and career settings, where appropriate.

9. **Practice-to-Content Connections: Materials meaningfully connect content standards and practice standards.** “Designers of curricula, assessments, and professional development should all attend to the need to connect the mathematical practices to mathematical content in mathematics instruction.” (CCSSM, p. 8.) Over the course of any given year of instruction, each mathematical practice standard is meaningfully present in the form of activities or problems that stimulate students to develop the habits of mind described in the practice standards. These practices are well-grounded in the content standards. Materials are accompanied by an analysis, aimed at evaluators, of how the authors have approached each practice standard in relation to content within each applicable grade or grade band. Materials do not treat the practice standards as static across grades or grade bands, but instead tailor the connections to the content of the grade and to grade-level-appropriate student thinking. Materials also include teacher-directed materials that explain the role of the practice standards in the classroom and in students’ mathematical development.
10. **Focus and Coherence via Practice Standards: Materials promote focus and coherence by connecting practice standards with content that is emphasized in the Standards.** Content and practice standards are not connected mechanistically or randomly, but instead support focus and coherence. Examples: Materials connect looking for and making use of structure (MP.7) with structural themes emphasized in the Standards such as properties of operations, place value decompositions of numbers, numerators and denominators of fractions, numerical and algebraic expressions, etc.; materials connect looking for and expressing regularity in repeated reasoning (MP.8) with major topics by using regularity in repetitive reasoning as a *tool* with which to explore major topics. (In K–5, materials might use regularity in repetitive reasoning to shed light on, e.g., the 10 x 10 addition table, the 10 x 10 multiplication table, the properties of operations, the relationship between addition and subtraction or multiplication and

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division, and the place value system; in 6–8, materials might use regularity in repetitive reasoning to shed light on proportional relationships and linear functions; in high school, materials might use regularity in repetitive reasoning to shed light on formal algebra as well as functions, particularly recursive definitions of functions.)

11. Careful Attention to Each Practice Standard: Materials attend to the full meaning of each practice standard. For example, MP.1 does not say, “Solve problems.” Or “Make sense of problems.” Or “Make sense of problems and solve them.” It says “Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.” Thus, students using the materials as designed build their perseverance in grade-level-appropriate ways by occasionally solving problems that require them to persevere to a solution beyond the point when they would like to give up. MP.5 does not say, “Use tools.” Or “Use appropriate tools.” It says “Use appropriate tools strategically.” Thus, materials include problems that reward students’ strategic decisions about how to use tools, or about whether to use them at all. MP.8 does not say, “Extend patterns.” Or “Engage in repetitive reasoning.” It says “Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.” Thus, it is not enough for students to extend patterns or perform repeated calculations. Those repeated calculations must lead to an insight (e.g., “When I add a multiple of 3 to another multiple of 3, then I get a multiple of 3.”). The analysis for evaluators explains how the full meaning of each practice standard has been attended to in the materials.

12. Emphasis on Mathematical Reasoning: Materials support the Standards’ emphasis on mathematical reasoning, by all of the following:

- a. **Prompting students to construct viable arguments and critique the arguments of others concerning key grade-level mathematics that is detailed in the content standards (cf. MP.3).** Materials provide sufficient opportunities for students to reason mathematically in independent thinking and express reasoning through classroom discussion and written work. Reasoning is not confined to optional or avoidable sections of the materials but is inevitable when using the materials as designed. Materials do not approach reasoning as a generalized imperative, but instead create opportunities for students to reason *about* key mathematics detailed in the content standards for the grade. Materials thus attend first and most thoroughly to those places in the content standards setting explicit expectations for explaining, justifying, showing, or proving. Students are asked to critique given arguments, e.g., by explaining under what conditions, if any, a mathematical statement is valid. Materials develop students’ capacity for mathematical reasoning in a

grade-level appropriate way, with a reasonable progression of sophistication from early grades up through high school.¹⁰ Teachers and students using the materials as designed spend classroom time communicating reasoning (by constructing viable arguments and explanations and critiquing those of others' concerning key grade-level mathematics) — recognizing that learning mathematics also involves time spent working on applications and practicing procedures. Materials provide examples of student explanations and arguments (e.g., fictitious student characters might be portrayed).

- b. **Engaging students in problem solving as a form of argument.** Materials attend thoroughly to those places in the content standards that explicitly set expectations for multi-step problems; multi-step problems are not scarce in the materials. Some or many of these problems require students to devise a strategy autonomously. Sometimes the goal is the final answer alone (cf. MP.1); sometimes the goal is to show work and lay out the solution as a sequence of well justified steps. In the latter case, the solution to a problem takes the form of a cogent argument that can be verified and critiqued, instead of a jumble of disconnected steps with a scribbled answer indicated by drawing a circle around it (cf. MP.6). Problems and activities of this nature are grade-level appropriate, with a reasonable progression of sophistication from early grades up through high school.
- c. **Explicitly attending to the specialized language of mathematics.** Mathematical reasoning involves specialized language. Therefore, materials and tools address the development of mathematical and academic language associated with the standards. The language of argument, problem solving and mathematical explanations are taught rather than assumed. Correspondences between language and multiple mathematical representations including diagrams, tables, graphs, and symbolic expressions are identified in material designed for language development. Note that variety in formats and types of representations—graphs, drawings, images, and tables in addition to text—can relieve some of the language demands that English language learners face when they have to show understanding in math.

¹⁰ As students progress through the grades, their production and comprehension of mathematical arguments evolves from informal and concrete toward more formal and abstract. In early grades students employ imprecise expressions which with practice over time become more precise and viable arguments in later grades. Indeed, the use of imprecise language is part of the process in learning how to make more precise arguments in mathematics. Ultimately, conversation about arguments helps students transform assumptions into explicit and precise claims.

d. **Materials help English learners access challenging mathematics, learn content, and develop grade-level language.**

For example, materials might include annotations to help with comprehension of words, sentences and paragraphs, and give examples of the use of words in other situations. Modifications to language do not sacrifice the mathematics, nor do they put off necessary language development.

Category 2: Program Organization

The organization and features of the instructional materials support instruction and learning of the Standards. Teacher and student materials include such features as lists of the standards, chapter overviews, and glossaries. Instructional materials must have strengths in these areas to be considered suitable for adoption.

1. A list of *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions* is included in the teacher's guide together with page number citations or other references that demonstrate alignment with the content standards and standards for mathematical practice. All standards must be listed in their entirety with their cluster heading included.
2. Materials drawn from other subject-matter areas are consistent with the currently adopted California standards at the appropriate grade level, including the *California Career Technical Education Model Curriculum Standards* where applicable.
3. Intervention components, if included, are designed to support students' progress in mathematics and develop fluency. Intervention materials should provide targeted instruction on standards from previous grade levels and develop student learning of the standards for mathematical practice.
4. Middle school acceleration components, if included, are designed to support students' progress beyond grade-level standards in mathematics. Acceleration materials should provide instruction targeted toward readiness for higher mathematics at the middle school level.
5. Teacher and student materials contain an overview of the chapters, clearly identify the mathematical concepts, and include tables of contents, indexes, and glossaries that contain important mathematical terms.

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6. Support materials are an integral part of the instructional program and are clearly aligned with the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions*.
7. The grade-level content standards and the standards for mathematical practice demonstrating alignment to student lessons shall be explicitly stated in the student editions.

Category 3: Assessment

Instructional materials should contain strategies and tools for continually measuring student achievement. Formative assessment is a systematic process to continuously gather evidence and provide feedback about learning while instruction is under way. Formative assessments can take multiple forms and occur over varied durations of time. They are to be used to gather information about student learning and to address student misunderstandings. Formative assessments are to provide guidance for the teacher in determining whether the student needs additional materials or resources to achieve grade-level standards and conceptual understanding. Instructional materials in mathematics must have strengths in these areas to be considered suitable for adoption:

1. Not every form of assessment is appropriate for every student or every topic area, so a variety of assessment types need to be provided for formative assessment. Some of these could include (but is not limited to) graphic organizers, student observation, student interviews, journals and learning logs, exit ticket activities, mathematics portfolios, self- and peer-evaluations, short tests and quizzes, and performance tasks.
2. Summative assessment is the assessment of learning at a particular time point and is meant to summarize a learner's skills and knowledge at a given point of time. Summative assessments frequently come in the form of chapter or unit tests, weekly quizzes, end-of-term tests, or diagnostic tests.
3. All assessments should have content validity and measure individual student progress both at regular intervals and at strategic points of instruction. The assessments should be designed to:
 - Monitor student progress toward meeting the content and mathematical practice standards.
 - Assess all three aspects of rigor: conceptual understanding, procedural skill and fluency, and applications.
 - Provide summative evaluations of individual student achievement.

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- Provide multiple methods of assessing what students know and are able to do, such as selected response, constructed response, real-world problems, performance tasks, and open-ended questions.
 - Assist the teacher in keeping parents and students informed about student progress.
4. Intervention aspects of mathematics programs should include initial assessments to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses, formative assessments to demonstrate student progress toward meeting grade-level standards, and a summative assessment to determine student preparedness for grade-level work.
 5. Suggestions on how to use assessment data to guide decisions about instructional practices and how to modify instruction so that all students are consistently progressing toward meeting or exceeding the standards should be included.
 6. Assessments that ask for variety in what students produce, answers and solutions, arguments and explanations, diagrams, mathematical models.
 7. Assessment tools for grades six through eight help to determine student readiness for Common Core Algebra I and Common Core Mathematics I.
 8. Middle school acceleration aspects of mathematics programs include an initial assessment to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses, formative assessments to demonstrate student progress toward exceeding grade-level standards, and a summative assessment to determine student preparedness for above grade-level work.

Category 4: Universal Access

Students with special needs must be provided access to the same standards-based curriculum that is provided to all students, including both the content standards and the standards for mathematical practice. Instructional materials should provide access to the standards-based curriculum for all students, including English learners, advanced learners, students below grade level in mathematical skills, and students with disabilities. Instructional materials in mathematics must have strengths in these areas to be considered suitable for adoption:

1. Comprehensive guidance and differentiation strategies, based on current and confirmed research, to adapt the curriculum to meet students' identified special needs and to provide effective, efficient instruction for all students. Strategies may include:

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- Working with students' misconceptions to strengthen their conceptual understanding.
 - Intervention strategies that describe specific ways to address the learning needs of students using rich problems that engage them in the mathematics reviewed and stress conceptual development of topics rather than focusing only on procedural skills.
 - Suggestions for reinforcing or expanding the curriculum.
 - Additional instructional time and additional practice, including specialized teaching methods or materials and accommodations for students with special needs.
 - Help for students who are below grade level, including more explicit explanations with ample and different opportunities for review and practice of both content and mathematical practices standards, or other assistance that will help to accelerate student performance to grade level.
 - Technology may be used to aid in the implementation of these strategies.
2. Strategies for English learners that are consistent with the English Language Development Standards adopted under *Education Code* Section 60811. Materials incorporate strategies for English learners in both lessons and teacher's editions, as appropriate, at every grade level and course level.
 3. Materials incorporate instructional strategies to address the needs of students with disabilities in both lessons and teacher's editions, as appropriate, at every grade level and course level, pursuant to *Education Code* section 60204(b)(2).
 4. Teacher and student editions include thoughtful and well-conceived alternatives for advanced students and that allow students to accelerate beyond their grade-level content (acceleration) or to study the content in the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions* in greater depth or complexity (enrichment).
 5. Materials should help students understand and use appropriate academic language and participate in discussions about mathematical concepts and reasoning. Materials should include content that is relevant to English learners, advanced learners, students below grade level in mathematical skills, and students with disabilities.
 6. Materials help English learners access challenging mathematics, learn content, and develop grade-level language. For example, materials might include annotations to help with comprehension of words, sentences and

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paragraphs, and give examples of the use of words in other situations. Modifications to language do not sacrifice the mathematics, nor do they put off necessary language development.

7. Materials are consistent with the strategies found in Response to Intervention and Instruction (<http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/ri/>).
8. The visual design of the materials does not distract from the mathematics, but instead serves to support students in engaging thoughtfully with the subject.

Category 5: Instructional Planning

Instructional materials must contain a clear road map for teachers to follow when planning instruction. Instructional materials in mathematics must have strengths in these areas to be considered suitable for adoption:

1. A teacher's edition with ample and useful annotations and suggestions on how to present the content in the student edition and in the ancillary materials, including modifications for English learners, advanced learners, students below grade level in mathematical skills, and students with disabilities.
2. A list of program lessons in the teacher's edition, cross-referencing the standards covered and providing an estimated instructional time for each lesson, chapter, and unit.
3. Unit and lesson plans, including suggestions for organizing resources in the classroom and ideas for pacing lessons.
4. A curriculum guide for the academic instructional year.
5. All components of the program are user friendly and, in the case of electronic materials, platform neutral.
6. Answer keys for all workbooks and other related student activities.
7. Concrete models, including manipulatives, support instruction of the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions* and include clear instructions for teachers and students.
8. A teacher's edition that explains the role of the specific grade-level mathematics in the context of the overall mathematics curriculum for kindergarten through grade twelve.

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9. Technical support and suggestions for appropriate use of audiovisual, multimedia, and information technology resources.
10. Homework activities, if included, that extend and reinforce classroom instruction and provide additional practice of mathematical content, practices, and applications that have been taught.
11. Strategies for informing parents or guardians about the mathematics program and suggestions for how they can help support student progress and achievement.

Category 6: Teacher Support

Instructional materials should be designed to help teachers provide mathematics instruction that ensures opportunities for all students to learn the essential skills and knowledge specified for in the *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics with California Additions*. Instructional materials in mathematics must have strengths in these areas to be considered suitable for adoption:

1. Clear, grade-appropriate explanations of mathematics concepts that teachers can easily adapt for instruction of all students, including English learners, advanced learners, students below grade level in mathematical skills, and students with disabilities.
2. Strategies to identify, address, and correct common student errors and misconceptions.
3. Suggestions for accelerating or decelerating the rate at which new material is introduced to students.
4. Different kinds of lessons and multiple ways in which to explain concepts, offering teachers choice and flexibility.
5. Materials designed to help teachers identify the reason(s) that students may find a particular type of problem(s) more challenging than another (e.g., identify skills not mastered) and point to specific remedies.
6. Learning objectives that are explicitly and clearly associated with instruction and assessment.
7. A teacher's edition that contains full, adult-level explanations and examples of the more advanced mathematics concepts in the lessons so

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that teachers can improve their own knowledge of the subject, as necessary.

8. Explanations of the instructional approaches of the programs and identification of the research-based strategies.
9. Explanations of the mathematically appropriate use of manipulatives or other visual and concrete representations.

GUIDANCE FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOR GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE

While the *Criteria* (above) is intended to guide publishers in the development of instructional materials for students in kindergarten through grade eight, it also serves as guidance for selection of instructional materials for students in grades nine through twelve. The five categories in the *Criteria* are an appropriate lens through which to view any instructional materials a district or school is considering purchasing. Additional guidance for evaluating instructional materials for grades nine through twelve is provided in the “High School Publishers’ Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics” developed by the Common Core State Standards Initiative (CCSSI).

The major points from the CCSSI’s criteria are presented here. For the complete CCSSI criteria and in-depth explanations of the major points, see the *High School Publishers’ Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*

http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Math_Publishers_Criteria_HS_Spring%202013_FINAL.pdf.

Focus, Coherence, and Rigor

Focus: Place strong emphasis where the standards focus.

Coherence: Think across grades, and link to major topics in each grade in major topics.

Rigor: Pursue with equal intensity:

- conceptual understanding,
- procedural skill and fluency,
- and applications.

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Focus

Focus in high school is important in order to prepare students for college and careers. A college-ready curriculum including all of the standards without a (+) symbol in high school should devote the majority of students' time to building the particular knowledge and skills that are most important as prerequisites for a wide range of college majors, postsecondary programs, and careers.

Coherence

Coherence is about making math make sense. Taking advantage of coherence can reduce clutter in the curriculum. For example, if students can see that the distance formula and the trigonometric identity $\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t) = 1$ are both manifestations of the Pythagorean Theorem, they have an understanding that helps them reconstruct these formulas and not just memorize them temporarily.

Rigor

To help students meet the expectations of the standards, educators will need to pursue, with equal intensity, three aspects of rigor: (1) conceptual understanding, (2) procedural skill and fluency, and (3) applications. The word “rigor” isn’t a code word for just one of these three; rather, it means equal intensity in all three. The word “understand” is used in the standards to set explicit expectations for conceptual understanding, and the phrase “real-world

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problems” and the star symbol (★) are used to set expectations and flag opportunities for applications and modeling.

Criteria for Materials and Tools Aligned to the Standards

1. Focus on Widely Applicable Prerequisites: In any single course, students using the materials as designed spend the majority of their time developing knowledge and skills that are widely applicable as prerequisites for postsecondary education.

2. Rigor and Balance: Materials and tools reflect the balances in the standards and help students meet the standards’ rigorous expectations, by (all of the following, in the case of comprehensive materials; at least one of the following for supplemental or targeted resources):

- a. Developing students’ conceptual understanding of key mathematical concepts, especially where called for in specific content standards or cluster headings.
- b. Giving attention throughout the year to procedural skill and fluency.
- c. Allowing teachers and students using the materials as designed to spend sufficient time working with engaging applications/modeling.

Additional aspects of the Rigor and Balance Criterion:

(1) *The three aspects of rigor are not always separate in materials.*

(Conceptual understanding and fluency go hand in hand; fluency can be

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practiced in the context of applications; and brief applications can build conceptual understanding.)

(2) *Nor are the three aspects of rigor always together in materials.*

(Fluency requires dedicated practice to that end. Rich applications cannot always be shoehorned into the mathematical topic of the day. And conceptual understanding will not always come along for free unless explicitly taught.)

(3) Digital and online materials with no fixed lesson flow or pacing plan are not designed for superficial browsing but rather should be designed to instantiate the Rigor and Balance criterion.

3. Consistent Content: Materials are consistent with the content in the standards, by (all of the following):

- a. Basing courses on the content specified in the standards.
- b. Giving all students extensive work with course-level problems.
- c. Relating course level concepts explicitly to prior knowledge from earlier grades and courses.

4. Coherent Connections: Materials foster coherence through connections in a single course, where appropriate and where required by the standards, by (all of the following):

- a. Including learning objectives that are visibly shaped by CA CCSSM cluster and domain headings

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- b. Including problems and activities that serve to connect two or more clusters in a domain, two or more domains in a category, or two or more categories, in cases where these connections are natural and important.
- c. Preserving the focus, coherence, and rigor of the standards even when targeting specific objectives.

5. Practice-Content Connections: Materials meaningfully connect content standards and practice standards.

6. Focus and Coherence via Practice Standards: Materials promote focus and coherence by connecting practice standards with content that is emphasized in the standards.

7. Careful Attention to Each Practice Standard: Materials attend to the full meaning of each practice standard.

8. Emphasis on Mathematical Reasoning: Materials support the standards' emphasis on mathematical reasoning, by (all of the following):

- a. Prompting students to construct viable arguments and critique the arguments of others concerning key course-level mathematics that is detailed in the content standards (MP.3).
- b. Engaging students in problem solving as a form of argument.
- c. Explicitly attending to the specialized language of mathematics.

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(Adapted from the Common Core State Standards Initiative *High School Publishers' Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*)
(CCSSI 2013)

Indicators of quality in instructional materials and tools for mathematics

In addition to the major points listed above, the CCSSI's criteria suggest indicators of quality that instructional resources and tools should exhibit. The overarching indicators are listed below without their full explanation. For fuller explanations, see the [High School Publishers' Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics...](#)

http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Math_Publishers_Criteria_HS_Spring%202013_FINAL.pdf

Quality Indicators:

- Problems in the materials are worth doing
- There is variety in the pacing and grain size of content coverage
- There is variety in what students produce
- Lessons are thoughtfully structured and support the teacher in leading the class through the learning paths at hand, with active participation by all students in their own learning and in the learning of their classmates
- There are separate teacher materials that support and reward teacher study

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- The use of manipulatives follows best practices (see, e.g., *Adding It Up*, 2001)
- The visual design isn't distracting or chaotic, or aimed at adult purchasers, but instead serves only to support young students in engaging thoughtfully with the subject
- Materials are carefully reviewed in an effort to ensure:
 - ✓ Freedom from mathematical errors
 - ✓ Age-appropriateness
 - ✓ Freedom from bias (for example, problem contexts that use culture specific-background knowledge do not assume readers from all cultures have that knowledge; simple explanations or illustrations or hints scaffold comprehension)
 - ✓ Freedom from unnecessary language complexity
- Support for English language learners is thoughtful and helps those learners to meet the same standards as all other students. (Adapted from CCSSI 2013)

The process of selecting instructional materials at the district or school level usually begins with the appointment of a committee of educators, including teachers and curriculum specialists, who determine what instructional materials are needed, develop evaluation criteria and rubrics for reviewing materials, and establish a review process that involves teachers and content area experts on

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review committees. After the review committee has developed a list of instructional materials that it is considering for adoption, the next step is piloting the instructional materials. An effective piloting process helps determine if the materials provide teachers with the needed resources to implement a CA CCSSM-based instructional program. One resource of information on piloting is the SBE Policy document, “Guidelines for Piloting Textbooks and Instructional Materials,” which is available online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/cf/documents/imguide.pdf>.

Selection of instructional materials at the local level is a time-consuming but very important process. Poor instructional materials that are not fully aligned with the principles of focus, coherence, and rigor and the CA CCSSM waste precious instructional time. High quality instructional materials support effective instruction and student learning.

SOCIAL CONTENT REVIEW

To ensure that instructional materials reflect California’s multicultural society, avoid stereotyping, and contribute to a positive learning environment, instructional materials used in California public schools must comply with the state laws and regulations for social content. Instructional materials must meet Education Code sections 60040-60045 as well as the SBE guidelines in the [*Standards for Evaluating Instructional Materials for Social Content*](#).

Instructional materials that are adopted by the SBE meet the social content

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requirements. The California Department of Education (CDE) conducts social content reviews of a range of instructional materials and maintains an online, searchable list of the materials that meet the social content requirements. The list of approved instructional materials is on the CDE Social Content Review Web page at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/cf/ap2/search.aspx>.

If an LEA is not purchasing state-adopted instructional materials or materials from the list of approved instructional materials maintained by CDE, the LEA must complete its own social content review. Information about the review process can be found on the CDE Social Content Review Web page at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/cf/lc.asp>.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The SBE traditionally adopts only basic instructional materials programs,¹¹ but has adopted supplemental instructional materials on occasion. LEAs adopt supplemental materials for local use more frequently. Supplemental instructional materials are defined in *California Education Code* section 60010(l). Supplemental instructional materials are generally designed to serve a specific purpose such as providing more complete coverage of a topic or subject, meeting the instructional needs of groups of students, and providing current, relevant technology to support interactive learning.

¹¹ Programs that are designed for use by students and their teachers as a principal learning resource and that meet in organization and content the basic requirements of a full course of study (generally, one school year in length)

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With the adoption of the CA CCSSM, there was a demand from the field for instructional materials to help schools transition from the previous standards in mathematics to the CA CCSSM. In response to the demand for CA CCSSM-aligned instructional materials, the CDE conducted a supplemental instructional materials review (SIMR). The SIMR was a two-phase review of supplemental instructional materials that bridge the gap between programs being used by local educational agencies that were aligned to the previous mathematics standards and the CA CCSSM. At the recommendation of the CDE, the SBE approved seven mathematics supplemental instructional programs in November 2012 and an additional four programs in July 2013. More information on the supplemental review process and approved materials is available online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/cf/simrcategory.asp>.

OPEN-SOURCE ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (OERs)

Open-source Electronic Resources (OERs) are free instructional materials and resources available online for teachers and students—and parents. OERs include a range of offerings, from full courses to quizzes, classroom activities, and games. Students may create OERs to fulfill an assignment. Teachers may work together to develop curriculum, lesson plans, or projects and assignments and make them available for others as an OER. OERs offer the promise of more engaging, relevant instructional content, variety, and up-to-the-minute information. They should, however, be subject to the same type of evaluation

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as other instructional materials used in the schools and reviewed to determine if they are aligned with the content that students are expected to learn and are at an appropriate level for the intended students. In addition, OERs need to be reviewed with the social content requirements in mind to ensure that students are not inadvertently exposed to name brands, corporate logos, or materials that demean or stereotype.

The California Learning Resource Network (CLRN) reviews supplemental electronic learning resources using review criteria and a process approved by the SBE. A complete explanation of the process can be found in the document titled [California Learning Resource Network \(CLRN\) Supplemental Electronic Learning Resources Review Criteria and Process](#). This document was produced before the CA CCSSM were adopted and refers to the prior California standards, but it still serves as a general resource to guide selection of supplemental electronic resources. Below is a short check list to consider when reviewing electronic instructional materials.

Minimums Requirements

1. The resource addresses standards as evidenced in the standards match and provides for a systematic approach to the teaching of the standard(s), and contains no material contrary to any of the other California student content standards.

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2. Instructional activities (sequences) are linked to the stated objectives for this electronic learning resource (ELR).
3. Reading and/or vocabulary levels are commensurate with the skill levels of intended learners
4. The ELR exhibits correct spelling, punctuation, and grammar, unless a primary source document.
5. Content is current, accurate and scholarly, including that taken from other subject areas.
6. The presentation of instructional content must be enhanced and clarified by the use of technology through approaches which may include: access to real-world situations (graphics, video, audio); multi-sensory representations (auditory, graphic, text); independent opportunities for skill mastery; collaborative activities and communication; access to concepts through hypertext, interactivity, or customization features; use of the tools of scholarship (research, experimentation, problem solving); simulated laboratory situations.
7. The resource is user friendly as evidenced by the use of features such as: effective help functions; clear instructions; consistent interface; intuitive navigational links.
8. Documentation and instruction on how to install and operate the ELR are provided and are clear and easy to use.
9. The model lesson/unit plan demonstrates effective use of the ELR in an instructional setting.

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The CCSSI criteria provide the following guidance on the selection of digital and online instructional materials:

Digital materials offer substantial promise for conveying mathematics in new and vivid ways and customizing learning. In a digital or online format, diving deeper and reaching back and forth across the grades is easy and often useful. That can enhance focus and coherence. But if such capabilities are poorly designed, focus and coherence could also be diminished. In a setting of dynamic content navigation, the navigation experience must preserve the coherence of Standards clusters and progressions while allowing flexibility and user control: Users can readily see where they are with respect to the structure of the curriculum and its basis in the Standards' domains, clusters and standards.

Digital materials that are smaller than a course can be useful. The smallest granularity for which they can be properly evaluated is a cluster of standards. These criteria can be adapted for clusters of standards or progressions within a cluster, but might not make sense for isolated standards. (CCSSI 2013)

Three OER Web sites that support instruction and learning of the CA CCSSM and offer high quality resources for use in the classroom and for professional learning are:

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- Illustrative Mathematics, <http://www.illustrativemathematics.org/>, an initiative of the Institute for Mathematics and Education, which provides tasks, videos, lesson plans, and curriculum modules for teachers; mathematics content for teachers and instructional leaders; and a forum to educators to share information and expertise.
- Inside Mathematics, <http://www.insidemathematics.org/>, which features classroom examples, tools for instruction, and problems designed for school-wide participation.
- The Mathematics Assessment Project, <http://map.mathshell.org/materials/index.php>, which provides tools for both formative and summative assessment, including tasks for middle and high school students and lessons for middle and high school teachers.

ACCESSIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The CDE Clearinghouse for Specialized Media & Translations (CSMT) provides instructional resources in accessible and meaningful formats to students with disabilities, including students with hearing or vision impairments, severe orthopedic impairments, or other print disabilities. The CSMT produces accessible versions of textbooks, workbooks, literature books, and assessment

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books. Specialized Instructional materials include braille, large print, audio recordings, digital talking books, electronic files, and American Sign Language Video-books. Local assistance funds finance the conversion and production of specialized media including braille, large print, audio, American Sign Language video-books, digital talking books, and electronic files. The distribution of various specialized media to public schools provides general education curricula to students with disabilities. Information about accessible instructional materials and other instructional resources, including what is available and how to order them, can be found on the CDE CSMT Media Ordering Web page at <http://csmt.cde.ca.gov/>.

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