

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS FOR

Mathematics

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE

Describe habits of mind used by a mathematically expert student. They are the process standards and proficiencies that are important in mathematics education.

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL CONTENT

Define what students should understand and be able to do in their study of mathematics. They stress balancing procedure and conceptual understanding of key ideas.

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

K-12

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
4. Model with mathematics
5. Use appropriate tools strategically
6. Attend to precision
7. Look for and make use of structure
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning

DOMAINS AND CONCEPTUAL CATEGORIES

K-5 Domains	6-8 Domains	HS Conceptual Categories
Counting and Cardinality (K only) Operations and Algebraic Thinking (K-5) Number and Operations in Base Ten (K-5) Number and Operations—Fractions (3-5) Measurement and Data (K-5) Geometry (K-5)	Ratios and Proportional Relationships (6-7) The Number System (6-8) Expressions and Equations (6-8) Functions (8 only) Geometry (6-8) Statistics and Probability (6-8)	Number and Quantity Algebra Functions Modeling Geometry Statistics and Probability

Literacy Instructional Shifts

Shift 1	PK-5, Balancing Informational and Literary Texts	Students read a balance of informational and literacy texts. Elementary school classrooms are, therefore, places where students access the world-science, social studies, the arts and literature- through text. At least 50% of what students read is informational
Shift 2	6-12, Building Knowledge in the Disciplines	Content area teachers outside of the ELA classroom emphasize literacy experiences in their planning and instruction. Students learn through domain-specific texts in science, social studies and technical subject classrooms.
Shift 3	Staircase of Text Complexity	In order to prepare for the complexity of college and career ready texts, each grade level requires a "step" of growth on the "staircase". Students read the central, grade appropriate text around which instruction is centered. Teachers create more time and space in the curriculum for close careful reading of text.
Shift 4	Text-Based Answers	Students have rich and rigorous conversations which are dependent on a common text. Teachers insist that classroom experiences stay deeply connected to the text on the page and that students develop habits for making evidentiary arguments both in conversation, as well as in writing to assess comprehension of text.
Shift 5	Writing from Sources	Writing needs to emphasize use of evidence to inform or make an argument rather than personal narratives and other forms of decontextualized prompts. While the narrative still has an important role, students develop skills through written arguments that respond to the ideas, events, facts, and arguments presented in the texts they read.
Shift 6	Academic Vocabulary	Students constantly build vocabulary they need to access grade level complex texts by focusing strategically on comprehension of pivotal words (such as "discourse," "generation," "theory," and "principled" and less on literary terms (such as "onomatopoeia" and "theme" Teachers constantly insist that students use academic words in speaking and writing.

(New York Dept of Ed/Teacher Domain/Science Foundation)