


## Ed Policy One-Takes

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## Ed Policy One-Takes

This policy-focused mini-series examines the real-time implementation of state and federal policies enacted in response to COVID-19 across the U.S. education system. We focus on how these new laws, regulations, waivers, etc. are and will affect State Education Agencies (SEAS) and tocal Education Agencies (LEAS).

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- Funding Opportunities (April 23 @ 1:00 PM EDT)
- Virtual Instruction (May 7th © 1:00 PM EDT)

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## GLOBE

Student TL Engagement

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Math Language is just as confusing as English

"So in English a double negative is bad, but in Math it's a positive?"
$\qquad$

## Take into consideration...

- College and career readiness standards require educators to consider that math has unique language features.
$\square$ Many math teachers have their students do journaling on the math learning and math use experiences.
$\square$ Some math teachers make use of cooperative learning-- an environment that encourages students to communicate mathematical ideas.
$\square$ Most math assessment instruments require that students explain what it is they are doing as they solve the math problems in the assessment.
- Taking this into consideration, what does it mean for ELs learning math in the English speaking classroom?
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## Math Language

prepositions: add to, subtract from, multiply by, divide by, take away from, decrease by, increase by, etc.
formula and equation language: The value of a equals five less than b. $d=r x t$.
$\square$ steps of a process: When solving a word problem, first identify all the important information.
$\square$ signal words for addition: altogether, combined, in excess, sum, greater, in all, both, total, raise, made larger, added to, increased, plus, more, and, etc.

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## Math Language, cont.

signal words for multiplication: times, multiply by, multiplicand, multiplier, percent of, interest on, times as much, product, doubled, tripled, etc.
$\square$ signal words for division: divide, ratio, fraction, quotient, average, equal pieces, per group, in each group, goes into, contained in, every, shared, etc.


## Identify the Language Challenges

$\square$ Have you ever noticed that when people eat at a restaurant, they usually leave a little extra money for the server? This extra money is a called a service tip, and in the United States, it usually amounts to about 15 to 20 percent of the total bill. The greater the restaurant bill, the greater the tip will be. To calculate the tip, you multiply the amount of the bill by the percentage tip you want to leave. For example, say you go to a restaurant with a friend and the total bill is $\$ 20.00$. If you want to leave a $15 \%$ tip, here is how you can calculate it:

- Multiply $\$ 20.00$ by $15 \%$, or 0.15 . This is the amount of the tip. $\$ 20.00 \times 0.15=\$ 3.00$
- Next, add the tip to the price of the bill. This is the total amount you will pay. $\quad \$ 20.00+\$ 3.00=\$ 23.00$
$\square \quad$ Therefore, $\$ 23.00$ is the total price for the meal, including the service tip.
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## Forget the Question

The Obstacle: Sometimes when we put a problem on the board, students notice the question and got into one of two modes:

- I don't understand, l'll never get this.
- I know exactly what to do, let me work as quickly as I can.
$\square$ The Solution: Use "I Notice, I Wonder" Brainstorm, but include only the mathematical scenario. Leave out the question.
- Only after all students understand the scenario thoroughly, reveal the question
- Ask students, "If this story were the beginning of a math problem, what could the math problem be?
Adapted from NCTM, Beginning to Problem Solve with "I Notice, I Wonder"



| Poll |
| :---: |
| How confident are you in accessing and creating digital resources for the instruction English learners? Beginner Intermediate Advanced Proficient |
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## Beat the Clock Ball Toss

$\square$ One student becomes the Timekeeper. The timekeeper:

- Sets the timer, turns the card with number concept (e.g., Counting by 2 s up to 30,6 times tables up to $6 \times 12$, names of geometric shapes ( 2 D and 3 D ), and chooses the first participant by tossing the ball.
$\square$ That student thinks of an association with the concept and then tosses the ball to another student who thinks of another.
$\square$ Repeat until the ball has gone around the group $2 x$ or until all answers are given.
$\square$ Stop the timer and as a group summarize what was covered during the game.
$\square$ The timekeeper writes out the summary for the group.
$\square$ The last student holding the ball becomes the new timekeeper for the next go-around.
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## Multiplication Dominos

Dominos are placed face down on the table.
$\square$ Students take and turn two dominos over.
$\square$ Students then:

The student with the greatest/lowest (students decide) number wins.
$\square$ Variation: Each domino is taken as a fraction and is added, subtracted, multiplied or divided. For example:



## Race to 27

$\square$ Deal out all of the playing cards to the players. Players put their pile of cards in front of themselves face down
$\square \quad 1^{\text {st }}$ player turns over their top card and places it in the center.
$\square$ The next player turns over their card placing it on top of the first card. This player adds the value of the two cards.
$\square$ The next player does the same adding the value of their card to the previous total.
$\square$ Play continues until the total reaches 27 or over. The player who puts down the card that takes the total to 27 takes all of the cards in this pile and shuffles them into their pile.
$\square$ Play continues for a set time or until one player has no cards left. The winner is the person with the most cards.
$\square$ For a more advanced version you can play Race to 50 or
Race to 100



## Mean, Median, Mode, \& Range Game



## Backward Building (story problems)

$\square$ Purpose: to help learners link language to operations in story problems
$\square$ Start with a full visual equation:

$\square$ Begin to build in language first by naming the equation orally: eight times three minus nine equals fifteen
$\square$ Add objects: Three bowls with eight marbles in each bowl, take away nine marbles

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In this activity students use plastic cups, blocks, or other object that can be easily stacked.
$\square$ They are given a specific amount of time (i.e. 1 minute, 30 seconds, etc.) to build a tower.
$\square$ They then record the number of cups, blocks, or other objects used.
$\square$ They do rounds where they do the building various times (trials) and copy down the data.
$\square$ From the round data, they figure out the mean, median, mode, and range.
$\square$ Let's see what this looks like...


## Backward Building (story problems)

$\square$ Add people: I have three bowls with eight marbles in each bowl. I take away nine marbles. How many marbles do I have left?
$\square$ Change the people and the containers: Maria has three boxes of chocolates. Each box contains eight chocolates. She gives nine chocolates to her friends. How many chocolates does Maria have left?
$\square$ See how many different ways learners can create stories for the equations.
$\square$ Highlight the words that show operations.

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## Backward Building (story problems)

$\square$ Practicing backwards helps learners think flexibly when moving from a story problem to an equation
$\square$ Demonstrates the variety of language that can be used to show the same equation
$\square$ Can be differentiated for learners at different grade levels
$\square$ Easily adaptable to a flip grid activity
$\square$ Can be done at home with everyday objects

## Teddy Bear Hunt

Many communities are doing "teddy bear hunts"-check with your neighborhood Next Door apps or other community groups.
$\square$ Ask students to create and analyze data charts depending on their grade levels.

- Tally marks, data tables, bar graphs, pie charts



| Thank You |
| :---: |
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