The Basal Alignment Project was created to support districts with a basal reading series to more easily transition to Common Core State Standards. At the site, visitors will find text dependent questions, aligned to the CCSS, to go with the texts from their basal series. While new materials are being developed, teachers may continue to use their basal, but with text dependent questions that have greater rigor and are CCSS aligned. It provides a sampling of modified questions that will guide educators to necessary modifications in future lessons as well as lesson plan descriptions, tasks and vocabulary.

While the BAP is designed for grades 3-5, grades 6 – 12 will soon have their own materials.

The Aligning Anthologies Project is currently in development and expected to be released in late spring of 2013. To sign up for access to the Aligning Anthologies Project, go to Edmodo and enter the group code: pkxsp. Until those materials become available, reviewing the BAP materials will be useful as a guide for creating better aligned text dependent questions.

The Basal Alignment Project is led by the Council of the Great City Schools, which represents the largest school districts in the country, with the assistance of School Achievement Partners, whose co-founders had leading roles in the development of the Common Core State Standard.

To learn more about the project, a video is posted on Vimeo, presented by David Liben from Student Achievement Partners.

Basal Readers covered:
- HMH Collections
- HMH Journeys
- HMH Medallion/Reading
- HMH Nation’s Choice
- HMH Story Town
- HMH Trophies
- MH Imagine It!
- MH Open Court
- MH Treasures
- Pearson Reading Street
- 260+ lessons available
Speaking and Listening Standards

The key points of the standards require that students gain, evaluate, and present increasingly complex information, ideas, and evidence through listening and speaking as well as through media.

An important focus of the standards is academic discussion with partners, in a small group and in whole class settings. Formal presentations are one way such talk can take place. Such an opportunity can also be provided with more informal discussions that take place as students collaborate to answer questions, build understanding and solve problems.

From kindergarten through high school, Standard One insists that students work responsively and respectfully with diverse partners. Students need to come prepared with research they have done for the discussion. In addition, they must listen carefully, share findings, and challenge one another to leave the collaboration knowing more than before they started.

Source: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZXwEaHrdbo

Fishbowl Discussion Targets Speaking and Listening

Form two circles with the desks. One half of the students sits in the inner circle facing each other and the other half of the students sits in the outer circle. The students in the inner circle actively participate in a Socratic Seminar while the students sitting in the outer circle listen, observe and take notes on the discussion.

One variation is to reserve an empty 'hotseat' in the inner circle of desks so that if a student from the outer circle would like to jump in to make a comment and leave, he/she can. At the end of the discussion, the students in the outer circle share their observations with the students in the inner circle. Their roles are then reversed.


Coming Soon...

The ELA Content Area Specialists will be hosting another professional development opportunity with several one day stops around the state. The cost will be minimal and registration is now open.

Content will be geared towards the CCSS shifts in English/Language Arts. Breakout sessions will be offered along with lunch.

New ISBE Winter/Spring Series; ELA Common Core Shift Training Sponsored by The Illinois State Board of Education

Dates and locations are:
Apr 9th: Gurnee
May 1st: Peoria
May 2nd: Urbana
May 3rd: Chicago/Midway

Registration details can be found at the following link:
http://conferences.illinoisstate.edu/ela/
Focus on Mathematical Practice 7

The seventh Mathematical Practice Standard, *Look for and make use of structure*, means that mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as $2 \times 7$ and the 9 as $2 + 7$. Students encounter numerical problems that require deferring calculation steps until one sees the overall structure, or problems that assess how aware they are of how concepts link together. They will solve mathematical and real-world problems that reward seeing structure in an algebraic expression and using structure to rewrite it for a purpose. Students will solve geometric problems by introducing auxiliary lines into a figure.

To support student growth and understanding for Mathematical Practice Standard 7, teachers can ask students:

- Why does this happen?
- How is ___ related to ___?
- What patterns do you notice?
- What do you know about _____ that you could apply to this problem?
- Why is this important to the problem situation?
- What happens when we change this?

Twelve Grade Problem from Illustrative Mathematics

**N.CN.6 Complex Distance**

This task uses a plus (+) standard that students may encounter once they have mastered the other standards in the CCSSM. Here students are given two complex numbers and asked 7 different questions involving them. According to the author of the task, “This problem is intended to reinforce the geometric interpretation of distance between complex numbers and midpoints as modulus of the difference and average respectively.”

For more information: [http://www.illustrativemathematics.org/illustrations/1094](http://www.illustrativemathematics.org/illustrations/1094)

"The common core standards finally make real the promise of American public education to expect the best of all our schoolchildren."

Michael Casserly
Executive Director
Council of the Great City Schools

Back Pocket Questions

Back pocket questions are questions that you can keep in your back pocket and use at any time to enhance student learning. Create a poster using these questions to remind you to use this language and to remind your students that they should also use this language when communicating with classmates:

- In your own words, what is the question asking?
- Guess an approximate answer.
- What do you know is a wrong answer?
- What have we learned before that may be useful in doing this problem?
- What strategy could you use?
- What assumptions are you making?
- How did you get your answer?
- How do you know your answer is correct?
- Does this make sense? Is your answer reasonable?
- How could we do it another way?
- Of the strategies your classmates used, which method would you use next time?
- What went right/wrong here?
- Can you represent this in a graph/table/picture, etc?
- Can you apply this to real-life by writing a word problem?
- What if we changed the problem to …?
- Why?

What questions would you add to this list?
New View on Professional Development

What traditionally comes to mind upon hearing the phrase “professional development?” Research-based, formal professional development options are abundant and span a vast amount of topics and mediums. There are seminars, webinars, online courses and resources, and educator in-service trainings. Yet professional development, in its essence, can be defined more informally and personally. Think about professional development as everything one does, thinks about, and discusses with colleagues to improve on-the-job skills. Where can teachers go for the most effective personal assistance? Sometimes it is as close as the classroom next door.

Research shows that educators who develop relationships with professional colleagues for guidance and support are more likely to implement new practices (Bryk and Schneider, 2002). Empirical evidence also suggests that learning teams positively contribute to social and behavioral outcomes (Joyce et al., 1989; Stevens and Slavin, 1995). Working with fellow teachers to build a collaborative learning team, mentoring fellow teachers, and peer coaching have been proven to increase the development of new ideas and promote positive student outcomes. Taking time to conduct peer observations to note different and innovative approaches may inspire an educator in his/her own professional growth. The introduction of the Common Core State Standards gives teachers an opportunity to expand their skill repertoire and incorporate many new ideas and strategies into the classroom.

One study shows that 95% of teachers who utilize on-the-job coaching demonstrate increase in knowledge and skills and are more likely to implement new innovations in the classroom (Joyce, B., & Showers, B. (2002). Benefits of this approach multiply when teachers and administrators are fully involved and supportive. Just as students increase their learning with interactive and collaborative processes, so can teachers. In addition, education personnel working together collaboratively for professional growth demonstrates for students a real-life 21st Century skill.

Reflect and Review

April is here and summer is right around the corner! How has the school year gone so far? One key activity for educators to engage in to grow professionally is to reflect and review what classroom practices and lessons were/were not effective. Some possible data pieces to use when evaluating the effectiveness of expectations, standards, and strategies are classroom observations and lesson plans.

When reflecting on the lessons and expectations set within the classroom, teachers can benefit by asking themselves and their peers questions for clarity and understanding. This includes reflecting with colleagues on the individual components of the lesson. Considering a colleague’s viewpoint can help with identifying necessary lesson adjustments needed to increase student engagement and success. Below is a list of questions to consider when reflecting and reviewing lessons or expectations set within the classroom.

- Did the lesson address specified, standards-based learning goals (Common Core State Standards, if teaching English Language Arts or Math)?
- Did you adapt your plan?
- If so, how and why?
- How did the modification improve the lesson?
- If you had to teach this lesson again to the same group of students, what would you do differently?

Conditions for Learning Indicators discussed here (CL 9, 16 &17) and others are included in the Rising Star on IIRC online school improvement system and accessible via the ISBE Learning Supports Web Page.

Helpful Resources

http://www.commoncoreworks.org/Page/366
An easy to view and parent friendly guide to Common Core State Standards for Mathematics. These roadmaps are grade level specific and designed with parents in mind.

http://standards.dpi.wi.gov/stn_dl-suitcase
This website offers sample lessons and ideas for the implementation of the Common Core State Standards for Literacy in all subjects.

www.isbe.net/learningsupports
Learning Supports site including Conditions for Learning indicators and an A-Z index of resources for helping students

Visit www.isbe.net to download this newsletter.