Aligning Our Resources with Priority Standards, Unpacking the Standards and Writing SMART Goals

Vision/Mission

Our Mission: Emily Dickinson School exists to provide a safe, nurturing, and respectful community where all children are supported in achieving high levels of learning and are prepared for future success.

Our Vision: Our vision is to ensure the highest levels of instruction so all students learn.

Norms for PLC PD

- Be on time; the meeting starts at 3:30 and ends at 4:30.
- Be engaged and participate in the learning.
 - No side conversation
 - No outside technology distraction
 - No side work
- Come prepared
 - PLC Binders and other materials as needed
- Be positive. Keep negative comments to yourself. If you have questions or concerns, bring those to Nellie or Sarah outside of the meeting.

Objective for Today's Work

- All teams will determine the priority standards for future ELA units.
- All teams will unpack standards.
- All teams will determine the DOKs for standards.
- All teams will write "I can" statements.
- All teams will understand what a SMART goals is and how to write it based on the identification of the priority standards.

Information and Handouts for PLC PD

The information for PLC training was taken from the following sources:

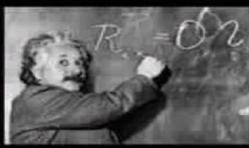
- Keynote and break out sessions and handouts from TEAMS training in Irving, TX - July 2022
- The Big Book
- The Collaborative Team Plan Book for PLCs at Work
- Learning by Doing

Keeping the Focus: The Big Ideas of a PLC 1. Learning as our fundamental purpose 2. Collaborative culture 3. Focus on results

TEACHER



What my friends think I do



What my Mom thinks I do



What society thinks I do



What kids think I do



EO.C

Scaffolding

Taxonomy

PDP

Pedagogy

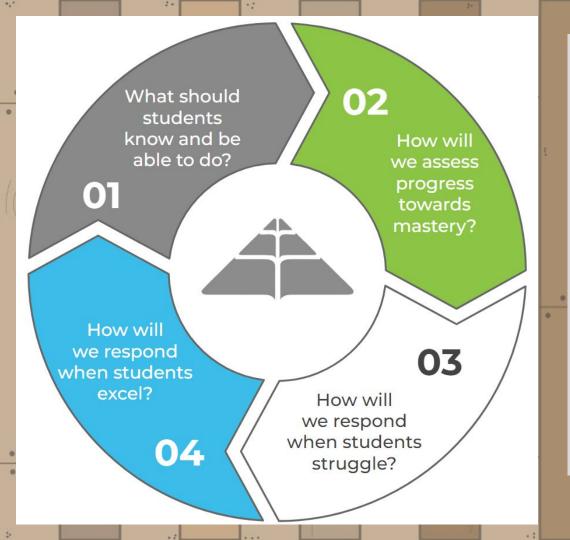
Metacognition

CEU's

PDP

What I really do

What I think I do



A professional learning community is an ongoing process in which educators work collaboratively in recurring cycles of collective inquiry to achieve better results for the students they serve.

Where are we in the PLC process?

What do we expect students to learn?

- ☐ Start with the CCSS Standards.
- Prioritize the standards.
- Align the standards with the curriculum.
- Unpack the standards.
- Clarify what the standards look like in student work.
- Identify the learning targets.
- ☐ Identify the rigor of the learning targets/DOK.

- Identify the academic vocab.
- ☐ Identify the "I can" statements.
- ☐ Write SMART goals
- Determine pacing guides
- Determining instructional strategies
- Design engaging lessons
- Evaluate the rigor

The priority standards are established... now what?

- Align the priority standards and the standards for the unit of study...
- Determine the standards of focus for the unit.
- Unpack those standards to determine the focus of instruction.
 - What do the standards really require of learners? What is the level of rigor required of those standards? What does the quality of instruction look like?

Why unpack a standard?

"When standards are examined in isolation, each person is likely to interpret the intent and rigor differently. This results in a different level of student expectations and quality of instruction from class to class."

From Marie Nelson's "The 15-Day Challenge Workshop"

Step One: Determine the Standards of Focus

Open the Teachers' Manual to the standards page and the end of unit assessment.

Genre Focus: EXPOSITORY TEXT Essential Question: What helps an animal to survive?

Plan • Organize Your Week

Weekly Planner

Weekly Standards

Calendar

Export



COMMON > LANGUAGE ARTS > 2010 > COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

- L.4.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. [10 lessons]
- L.4.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. [10 lessons]
- L.4.2d Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed. [5 lessons]
- L.4.4a Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. [4 lessons]
- L.4.4b Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph). [7 lessons]
- L.4.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. [1 lesson]

- RI.4.3 Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text. [4 lessons]
- RI.4.7 Interpret information presented visually, or ally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears. [24 lessons]
- RI.4.8 Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text. [2 lessons]
- RI.4.10 By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. [2 lessons]

Step One: Determine the Standards of Focus

☐ Choose three to five standards from your priority standards list that align with the standards/assessment outlined in the unit.

Step One: Determine the Standards of Focus

Clarify the standard to unwrap.

• Align the priority standards with the standards/assessments for the unit.

1.RI.7 Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas

4.RI.7 Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in (charts, graphs, diagrams, timelines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages)) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it

Step Two: Unpack the Standard

- ☐ Identify the concepts and skills found in the standards.
- ☐ Circle the skills (verbs), underline the key concepts (nouns and phrases), and bracket the context or criteria.
- Discuss any context, conditions, or performance criteria.
- ☐ Identify learning targets.
- Determine learning target rigor (depth of knowledge) and discuss instruction and assessment implications.
- ☐ Identify academic and domain specific language (vocabulary).
- Identify the "I Can" statements.

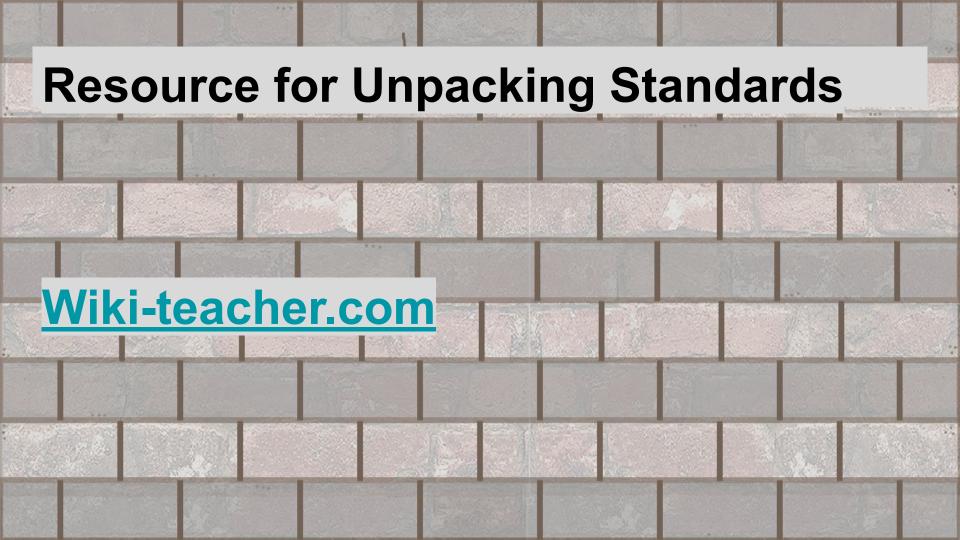
Remember not to separate concepts that should stay together!

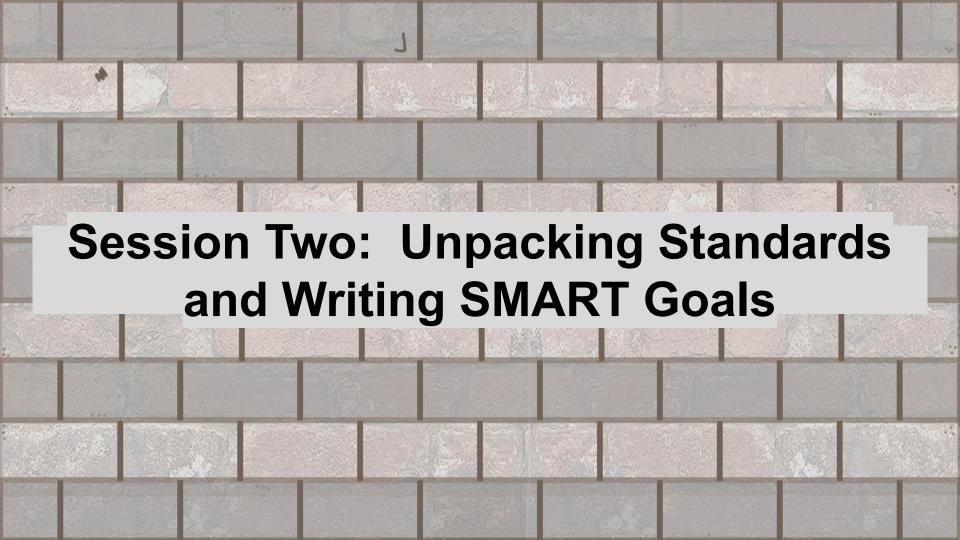
Step Two: Unpack the Standard

- - Annotate the standard to identify the key words and phrases:

 Circle the verbs: These highlight the main skills students are expected to do or demonstrate.
 - Underline the significant nouns or noun phrases. These words help point to the major concepts, information, or definitions students need to know or understand.
 - Bracket any information that describes the context or stimulus that students will encounter. This helps point to the level of rigor or type of assessment items the team may design.
- 4.RI.7 Interpret information presented visually, or quantitatively (e.g., in (charts, graphs, diagrams, timelines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages)) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it

1.RI.7 Use the illustrations and details in a (text) to describe its key ideas









- Identified priority standards
- Unpacked the standards to determine instructional focus
- Identified learning targets/objectives
- Writing "I Can" Statements
- Identifying the DOKs
- Writing SMART Goals

Step Three: Determine the Learning Targets

Use a graphic organizer or template to record the team's thinking and identifying the learning target.

- As a team, examine the key words in the standards and identify the specific concepts or information students will need to know or understand and the smaller skills they will need to learn and demonstrate.
- Some standards will easily reveal their learning targets; many will require that teams read between the lines by asking "What knowledge and skills will students really need to demonstrate in order to show full understanding of the standard? What are the smaller steps of learning that will lead to students learning this standards?

4.RI.7 Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in (charts, graphs, diagrams, timelines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages)) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it

Learning Targets:

- Interpret information presented visually, orally, or
- quantitatively (a number of). Explain how the information contributes to an understand of the text.

1.RI.7 Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas

- Students must use illustrations and details to explain the key ideas from informational text.
- Students must know that captions are short explanations under a picture or visual that give the reader more information.
- Students must read and use the labels and captions that accompany the illustrations to explain the key ideas from informational text.

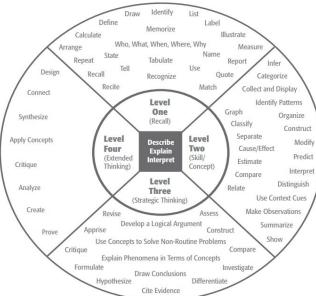
Step Four: Determine the Rigor/DOK of the Standard

- **□** Discuss the level of rigor for each learning target:
 - Use the shared knowledge of Webb's Depth of Knowledge. It describes the rigor and complexity teach can use to clarify their end in mind for specific targets.
 - DOK 1 Recall and Reproduction
 - DOK 2 Skills and Concepts
 - ☐ DOK 3 Strategic Thinking and Reasoning
 - □ DOK 4 Extended Thinking

Step Four: Determine DOK



Depth of Knowledge (DOK) Levels



Level One Activities	Hypothesize Cite Ev	Level Three Activities	Level Four Activities
Recall elements and details of story structure, such as sequence of	Identify and summarize the major events in a narrative.	Support ideas with details and examples.	Conduct a project that requires specifying a problem, designing and
events, character, plot and setting. Conduct basic mathematical	Use context cues to identify the meaning of unfamiliar words.	Use voice appropriate to the purpose and audience.	conducting an experiment, analyzing its data, and reporting results/ solutions.
calculations. Label locations on a map.	Solve routine multiple-step problems. Describe the cause/effect of a	Identify research questions and design investigations for a scientific problem.	Apply mathematical model to illuminate a problem or situation.
Represent in words or diagrams a scientific concept or relationship.	particular event. Identify patterns in events or	Develop a scientific model for a complex situation.	Analyze and synthesize information from multiple sources.
Perform routine procedures like measuring length or using punctuation marks correctly.	behavior. Formulate a routine problem given data and conditions.	Determine the author's purpose and describe how it affects the interpretation of a reading	Describe and illustrate how commor themes are found across texts from different cultures.
Describe the features of a place or people.	Organize, represent and interpret data.	selection. Apply a concept in other contexts.	Design a mathematical model to inform and solve a practical or abstract situation.

Step Four: Determine the DOK for the Standard 1.RI.7

- Know (define)
 - Illustrations
 - Details

DOK 1

Key ideas

Understand (Explain and interpret)

 Illustrations and details, support, the key ideas.

DOK 2

Do (Application)

- Summarize key ideas of the text.
- Describe the key ideas using the illustrations and text.
- Use details and key ideas from text to label illustrations.

DOK 3

Step Four: Determine the DOK for the Standard 4RI.7

Know (Define)

- Visual information
- Oral information
- Quantitative
- information
- Charts
- Graphs
- Diagrams
- Timelines
- Animations
- Webpage interactive elements

DOK 1

Understand (Explain and interpret)

Information can be presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (a number of).

Information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively contributes to the understanding of a text.

DOK 2

Do (Application)

Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (a number of).

Explain how the information contributes to an understand of the text.

DOK 3

Step Five: Identify the Academic Language and Vocab

- ☐ Identify the academic language or vocabulary required by students:
 - □ For students to achieve this standard, determine what specific terms or academic language will be crucial for them to comprehend and use.
- 1.RI.7: Illustrations, details, key ideas
- 4.RI.7: quantitatively in such a manner that allows something to be measured by numbers and/or ranking; (contrast with qualitatively in such a manner that allows something to be measured in terms of descriptive experience and reflection)

Step Six: Write "I Can" Statements

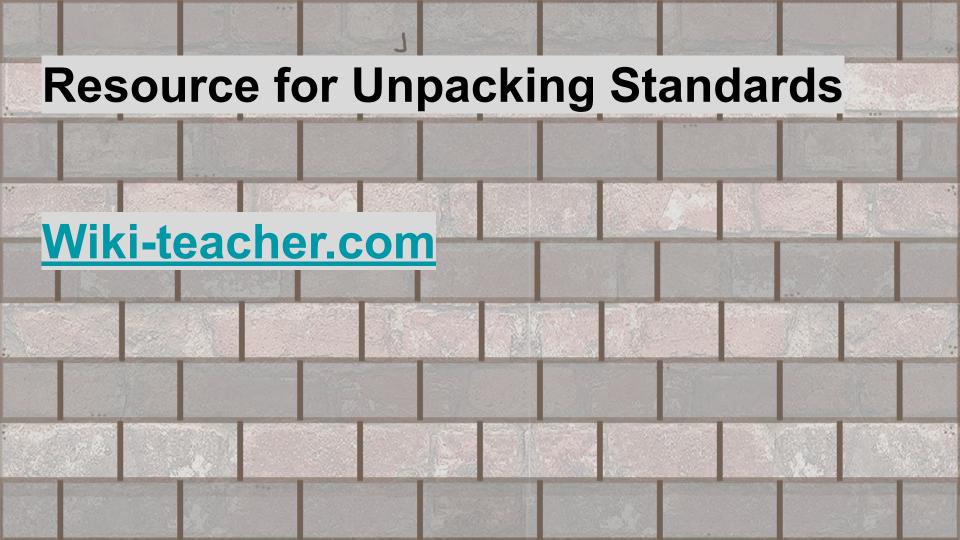
Write the student friendly "I can" statement...

1.RI.7

- I can use illustrations to explain the key ideas from informational text.
- ☐ I can use details to describe the key ideas from informational text.
- I can read and understand the labels and captions that go with the illustrations to explain the key ideas from informational text.

4.RI.7

- I can interpret information from charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages.
- I can compare and contrast information from charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages.
- I can evaluate why information is included or not included in informational text.
- I can explain how information contributes or improves understanding of the text.



Writing SMART Goals SMART Strategic and Specific Measurable Attainable **Results Oriented** Time Bound

Approach Matters

From "Analyze data...ugh!"

To "let's get together to talk about our kids and their learning.

From "Write a SMART goal...ugh!"

To "What is absolutely essential in the next unit? What do students have to be able to do? How will we measure it? What is the proficiency level? What percentage of students will be proficient? By when? How do we help the students aho are not prroficeint?

What will we guarantee? That is the SMART Goal!!!

SMART Goal Examples By the end of unit 2, 71% of students, or 46 kids, will be proficient on standard 3.RI.2 as measured by the unit 2 post assessment. The remaining 29% of students, or 19 kids, will provide key details when the main idea is given or provide the main idea when key details are given, as measured on the unit 2 post assessment.