

- Define PLC
- Understanding the "What"
- Understand the "Why"
- Breaking down the "How"
 - Roles
 - Norms
 - Focus
- Data Facts
- Goals for 2021
- Your Time



What is PLC?

An <u>ongoing</u> process in which educators work <u>collaboratively</u> in recurring cycles of <u>collective inquiry</u> and <u>action research</u> to achieve better <u>results</u> for the students they serve. Professional learning communities operate under the assumption that the key to improved learning for students is <u>continuous</u> <u>job-embedded learning for educators</u>.



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Members of a high performing PLC work together together to <u>clarify exactly</u> what each student must learn, <u>monitor</u> each student's learning on a timely basis, <u>provide systematic interventions</u> that ensure each student receives additional time and support for learning when he or she struggles, and <u>extend and enrich</u> learning when a student masters the intended outcomes.

p. 12 of Revisiting PLC at Work

2.
Collaborative Culture and
Collective
Responsibility



We must build a collaborative culture in which we work together interdependently and assume collective responsibility for the learning of all students.

P. 13 Revisiting PLC at Work





THE FOUR CRITICAL QUESTIONS OF LEARNING IN A PLC

- 1. What knowledge or skills should every student gain as a result of this unit or grade level?
- 2. How will we know when each student has gained the essential knowledge or skills?
- 3. How will respond when some students do not get it?
- 4. How will we extend the learning of students who are already proficient?

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Endurance</u>	<u>Leverage</u>	Success Next Level	Success SCReady
Unit 1: Place Value				
4.NSBT.1 Understand that, in a multi-digit whole number, a digit represents ten times what the same digit represents in the place to its right.	<u>></u>		<u>~</u>	\checkmark
4.NSBT.2 Recognize math periods and number patterns within each period to read and write in standard form large numbers through 999,999,999.	<u>></u>	>	<u>~</u>	\checkmark
4.NSBT.3 Use rounding as one form of estimation and round whole numbers to any given place value.	<u> </u>		\checkmark	\checkmark
Unit 2: Addition and Subtraction				
4.NSBT.4 Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using strategies to include a standard algorithm.	<u>~</u>	V	✓	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$
Unit 3: Understanding Multiplication and Division Unit 4: Multiply by One Digit Unit 5: Multiply two digits by two digits				
4.NSBT.5 Multiply up to a four-digit number by a one-digit number and multiply a two-digit number by a two-digit number using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.	✓	~	∠	\checkmark
Illustrate and explain the calculation by using rectangular arrays, area models and/or equations.	<u> </u>		✓	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$
Unit 6: Division				
4.NSBT.6 Divide up to a four-digit dividend by a one-digit divisor using strategies based or place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division.	✓	✓	✓	~

Coordinate Grids

PLC Question 1: What do we want students to learn?

Step 1: Identify *Essential Standard* Through Group Discussion (Criteria should be used - endurance, leverage, success at next level, success on testing)

Standard:			
5.G.1	•		
	 a. The x- and y- axes are perpendicular number lines that intersect at 0 (the origin); b. Any point on the coordinate plane can be represented by its coordinates; 		
	 The first number in an ordered pair is the x-coordinate and represents the horizontal distance from the origin; 		
	d. The second number in an ordered pair is the y-coordinate and represents the vertical distance from the origin.		
5.G.2	Plot and interpret points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane to represent real- world and mathematical situations.		
5.ATO.3	Investigate the relationship between two numerical patterns. a. Generate two numerical patterns given two rules and organize in tables; b. Translate the two numerical patterns into two sets of ordered pairs; c. Graph the two sets of ordered pairs on the same coordinate plane;		

Identify the relationship between the two numerical patterns.

Essential Standard: 5.G.2 Plot and interpret points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane to represent real-world and mathematical situations.

Step 2: Create *Learning Targets* from the standards.

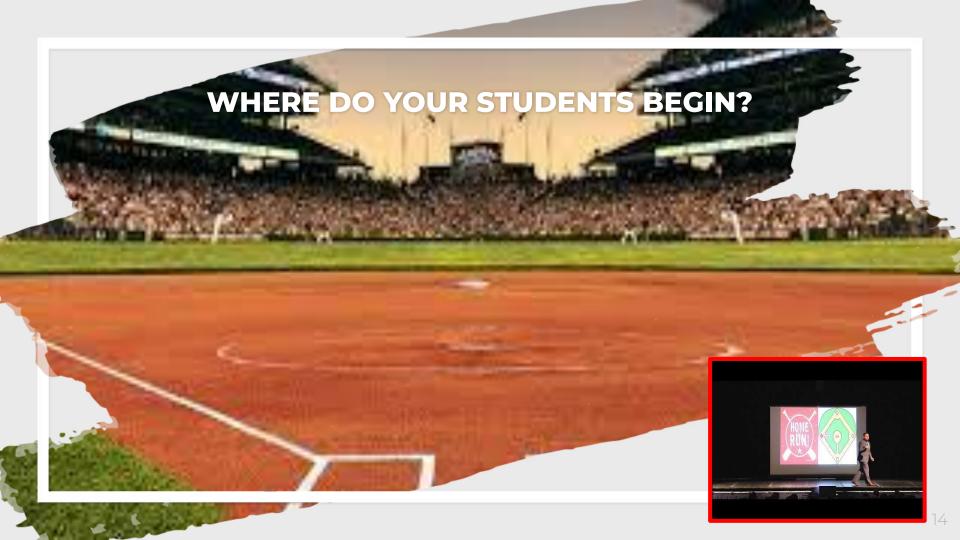
- LT #1: I can use an ordered pair to plot on the first quadrant.
- LT #2: I can use information to find the relationship between x and y in a mathematical situation.

PLC Question 2: How do we know students learned it?

Step 3: Identify specific **Success Criteria** that is needed in order for students to show mastery. You will build your "informative" assessments using these. Teachers and students should be able to monitor these over time. Remember the support document.

Learning Target 1 Success Criteria: | can use an ordered pair to plot on the first quadrant.

- Label the first quadrant, x-axis, y-axis and origin on a coordinate grid.
- Identify that the first number is the X in an ordered pair.
- Identify the second number in an ordered pair is the Y
- Plot an ordered pair on the first quadrant.
- Use academic vocabulary (origin, x-axis, y-axis, vertical, horizontal, ordered pair) to explain plotting an ordered pair on the first quadrant.



#1. We will commit to making collaborative time <u>sacred and focused</u> on at least one of the four questions.

#2. We will *collaboratively* identify the essential standards to establish a "guaranteed and viable" curriculum.

#3. We will <u>collectively create</u> Common Formative Assessments (CFA) <u>linked to</u> <u>learning targets</u> and Common Summative Assessments (CSA) <u>linked to essential</u> <u>standards</u> we have identified.

#4. We will use our schoolwide intervention time to *identify students* based on *data* in need of additional support or enrichment continuously throughout the school year.

Roles for our PLC

- Facilitator (assigned by Admin)
- Process Checker (rotates)
- Time Keeper (rotates)
- Scribe (assigned by team)





When creating your team norms things about these questions...

What **behaviors** do we value?

What **behaviors** may cause us to be unsuccessful?

What **behaviors** will help us be successful?

What does the data say?

	ELA 2018	ELA 2019	ELA 2021
Powdersville	63.7	72.8	61.9
Grade 3	61.8	73.1	58.1
Grade 4	67.2	80.3	65.4
Grade 5	62.4	65	62.4

	<u>Math 2018</u>	<u>Math 2019</u>	<u>Math 2021</u>
Powdersville	75.4	81.6	75.2
Grade 3	72	81.1	72.5
Grade 4	84.1	85.1	79.3
Grade 5	70.9	78.8	73.7



By the end of March 2022, 65% of our 3 - 5 grade students will meet their **MAP** adjusted (60%) growth goal in **Reading** as measured by the final MAP testing cycle.

By the end of March 2022 65% of our 3-5 grade students will meet their MAP adjusted (60%) growth goal in Math as measured by the final MAP testing cycle.

SMART Goals for 2021

 By the end of May 2022, 68% of our 3-5 grade students will be proficient in Reading as measured by the SC READY test.

 By the end of May 2022, 80% of our 3-5 grade students will be proficient in Math as measured by the SC READY test.



- Define essential standards and create learning targets for each unit in reading and math
- Define success criteria and create CFAs for each learning target in reading and math
- Monitor students' learning progress and provide timely systematic interventions



- Students tracking data and setting goals with learning targets and success criteria
- Take an active role in action
 research for our interventions
- Enrich and extend learning for students who are proficient with success criteria



What is next for your collaborative team?



- Next meeting agenda
- Math and ELA rotations
- Essentials for units
- Templates are HERE



Third Grade

Fourth Grade

Fifth Grade



Third Grade ELA Example of the Process

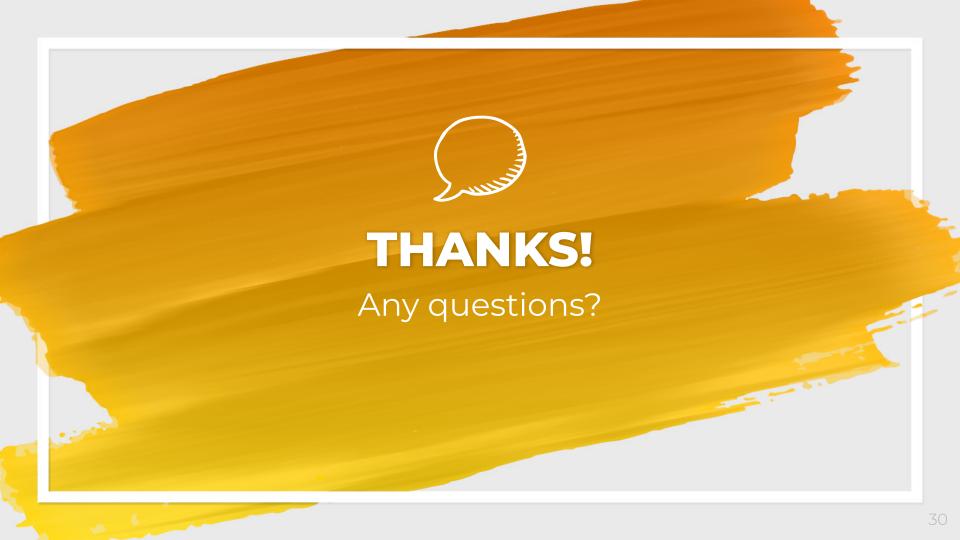
Third Grade Math Example of the Process

Fourth Grade ELA Example of the Process

Fourth Grade Math Example of the Process

Fifth Grade ELA Example of the Process

Fifth Grade Math Example of the Process





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