

Edtpa Math Lesson Plan Examples

EdTPA Lesson Plan #1 Elementary Math		Sharlet Mullen 12160144	
Instructor: Sharlet Mullen	Subject Area: Math - Topic 9 Lesson 1 Subtraction Two-Digit Numbers/ Models to Subtract Two and One-digit Numbers	Grade: Second-Grade	Date: 1/30/2017
Information about the Lesson			
Context/Rationale: There is more than one algorithm (a step by step process to do calculations) when subtracting two-digit numbers. Subtracting whole numbers is based on the relationship of whole numbers and place-value. Using prior connections, models, kinesthetic, strategies, practice, justification and addition students will gain a solid understanding of the algorithm for subtraction.			
Prerequisites: Students have a well-developed comfort with basic addition and subtraction facts. Students understand place-value and regrouping with addition.			
Materials Needed: Teacher: Problem of the day – (one per student) Base-ten sticks and cubes – (sets for small group) Hot Dog Regrouping Math – Anchor Chart -1.1 Math magazine 9-1 – (one per student) 1.2 Technology: Doc camera projected onto smartboard Everyday Student supplies: Pencil box (pencil, glue, crayons, markers) White board and marker Math folders, playing cards, and math notebook			
Lesson Content and Design			
Central Focus / Big Idea: Students interpret procedural and conceptual understanding of mathematical operations to subtract a one or two-digit number from another two-digit number. Looking ahead students understanding will help with money, estimating, problem solving and finding missing parts.			
Objective(s): Students will use models to subtract a one or two-digit number and determine whether to regroup or not. Students will use a representation of base ten block to represent numbers and complete subtraction problems.			
Guiding Question(s): How do you know when to regroup when subtracting?			
Assessment: <i>formative</i> – Whole group discussion and review will help diagnose students' readiness for independent practice. <i>Summative</i> – Independent work on the math magazine will show student mastery of the regrouping process of subtracting a one-digit number from a two-digit number. The teacher is looking for 90% accuracy before adding independent work on day 2.			
Language Development: Students are learning to interpret the multiple strategies and representations about subtraction and regrouping. Students are beginning to justify how the strategies help compute mathematical problems. The use of discussion and small groups help students interpret and describe their knowledge of the subtraction algorithm.			
MN Content Standard(s): 2.1.2.1 - 2. Second Grade. 1. Numbers and Operations. 2. Whole Number. Operations 1. Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.			

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edTPA math lesson plan examples provide an essential resource for teacher candidates as they prepare for their assessments and showcase their teaching abilities. The edTPA, or the Teacher Performance Assessment, evaluates a candidate's skills in planning, instruction, and assessment. For math educators, crafting a well-structured lesson plan is crucial for demonstrating their proficiency in these areas. This article will delve into the components of effective math lesson plans, provide specific examples, and offer tips for success.

Understanding the edTPA Framework

Before diving into specific lesson plan examples, it's important to understand the framework of the edTPA. The assessment is divided into several key components:

1. Planning: Developing lesson plans that are aligned with academic standards and learning objectives.
2. Instruction: Implementing effective teaching strategies and engaging students in the learning process.
3. Assessment: Evaluating student learning through formative and summative assessments.

For math teachers, this means creating lessons that not only teach mathematical concepts but also engage students and assess their understanding effectively.

Components of a Strong Math Lesson Plan

A well-structured math lesson plan includes several essential components:

1. Learning Objectives

Clearly defined learning objectives are crucial for guiding the lesson. Objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). For example:

- Objective: Students will be able to solve one-step equations using addition and subtraction with 80% accuracy.

2. Materials Needed

Listing all necessary materials ensures that the lesson runs smoothly. Materials may include:

- Whiteboard and markers
- Graph paper
- Manipulatives (e.g., blocks, counters)
- Worksheets
- Technology (e.g., calculators, tablets)

3. Lesson Introduction

The introduction sets the stage for the lesson. Engage students with a hook that connects the lesson to real-life applications. For example, if the lesson is about solving equations, you might start with a scenario involving budgeting for a school event.

4. Instructional Strategies

Detail the instructional strategies you will use to teach the lesson. This could include:

- Direct instruction
- Guided practice
- Collaborative group work
- Independent practice

5. Assessment Methods

Assessment should be woven throughout the lesson to monitor student understanding. Include formative assessments, such as exit tickets or quick quizzes, and a summative assessment at the end of the unit.

6. Differentiation

Consider how to accommodate diverse learning needs. This may involve providing additional support for struggling students or offering advanced challenges for those who excel.

7. Closure

Conclude the lesson by summarizing key points and allowing students to reflect on what they learned. This could involve a class discussion or a reflective writing prompt.

edTPA Math Lesson Plan Examples

Below are examples of math lesson plans that align with the edTPA framework. Each example includes a specific focus, objectives, and assessment methods.

Example 1: Solving One-Step Equations

Grade Level: 7th Grade

Topic: Solving One-Step Equations

Learning Objectives:

- Students will solve one-step equations using addition and subtraction with 80% accuracy.

Materials Needed:

- Whiteboard, markers
- Equation worksheets
- Manipulatives (e.g., algebra tiles)

Lesson Introduction:

Begin with a real-life scenario: "Imagine you have \$50, and you want to buy some video games. If

each game costs \$10, how many games can you buy?" This will lead into the concept of equations.

Instructional Strategies:

1. Direct Instruction: Explain the concept of one-step equations, demonstrating examples on the whiteboard.
2. Guided Practice: Work through several problems as a class, using manipulatives to illustrate concepts.
3. Collaborative Work: Pair students to solve additional equations, discussing their thought processes.

Assessment Methods:

- Formative: Use exit tickets where students solve one equation and explain their reasoning.
- Summative: Administer a quiz at the end of the week covering one-step equations.

Differentiation:

- Provide extra support for students who struggle with basic operations by using manipulatives.
- Challenge advanced students by introducing two-step equations.

Closure:

Wrap up by asking students to share one new thing they learned about solving equations. Encourage them to think of scenarios where they might use this skill outside of school.

Example 2: Introduction to Geometry

Grade Level: 4th Grade

Topic: Basic Geometry Concepts (Shapes and Angles)

Learning Objectives:

- Students will identify and classify different shapes and angles with 90% accuracy.

Materials Needed:

- Geometric shape cards
- Protractors
- Chart paper and markers

Lesson Introduction:

Introduce the lesson with a fun video about shapes in everyday life. Ask students to share shapes they see around their classroom.

Instructional Strategies:

1. Direct Instruction: Teach students the names and properties of common shapes (e.g., triangle, square, rectangle).
2. Guided Practice: Use shape cards to categorize shapes based on properties.
3. Independent Practice: Have students create a poster that includes various shapes and their classifications.

Assessment Methods:

- Formative: Conduct a quick quiz where students match shapes to their names.
- Summative: Create an assessment where students must identify and classify shapes and angles on a worksheet.

Differentiation:

- Offer visual aids and interactive activities for students who need additional support.
- Provide extension activities, such as exploring 3D shapes, for advanced learners.

Closure:

Conclude by having students present their posters to the class, explaining their chosen shapes and classifications.

Tips for Creating Effective edTPA Math Lesson Plans

To ensure your edTPA math lesson plans are effective, consider the following tips:

- **Be Reflective:** After each lesson, reflect on what worked and what didn't. Adjust your plans accordingly.
- **Engage Students:** Use real-life applications to make math relevant and interesting.
- **Stay Aligned:** Ensure your objectives are aligned with state standards and the edTPA requirements.
- **Collaborate:** Work with peers to share ideas and gain feedback on your lesson plans.

Conclusion

Creating effective **edTPA math lesson plan examples** is a crucial step for aspiring math educators. By focusing on structured components—such as clear objectives, engaging instructional strategies, and appropriate assessment methods—teacher candidates can demonstrate their readiness to teach. With practice and reflection, candidates can develop the skills necessary to engage students and foster a love for mathematics.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the edTPA and how does it relate to math lesson planning?

The edTPA is a performance-based assessment used to evaluate the readiness of teacher candidates. In the context of math lesson planning, it requires candidates to develop lesson plans that demonstrate their ability to teach mathematics effectively, assess student understanding, and reflect on their instructional practices.

What are some key components to include in an edTPA math lesson plan?

Key components of an edTPA math lesson plan include clear learning objectives, assessment strategies, instructional activities, differentiation strategies for diverse learners, and a reflection on how the lesson aligns with mathematical standards.

Can you provide an example of a math lesson plan suitable for edTPA?

An example of a math lesson plan for edTPA could be a lesson on fractions where students will learn to add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators. The plan would include objectives, an introduction to fractions, guided practice with manipulatives, independent practice, and an assessment through a quiz.

How can I assess student understanding in my edTPA math lesson plan?

You can assess student understanding in your edTPA math lesson plan through formative assessments such as exit tickets, observation of group work, and quizzes. Additionally, including reflective questions for students to explain their thinking can provide insight into their understanding.

What resources are available to help with edTPA math lesson planning?

Resources for edTPA math lesson planning include the official edTPA website, teacher preparation programs, online forums, and collaborative networks of educators. Additionally, there are sample lesson plans and rubrics available that align with edTPA requirements.

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