## **Guiding Principles for School Mathematics**

Full statements of the Guiding Principles follow; *Principles to Actions* elaborates the unique importance of each, as summarized briefly below each statement. The 'first' Guiding Principle, Teaching and Learning, has primacy among the Guiding Principles, with the others serving as the Essential Elements that support it.

Teaching and Learning. An excellent mathematics program requires effective teaching that engages students in meaningful learning through individual and collaborative experiences that promote their ability to make sense of mathematical ideas and reason mathematically.

The teaching of mathematics is complex. It requires teachers to have a deep understanding of the mathematical content that they are expected to teach and a clear view of how student learning of that mathematics develops and progresses across grades. It also calls for teachers to be skilled at using instructional practices that are e ective in developing mathematics learning for all students. The eight Mathematics Teaching Practices (see fig. 1) describe the essential teaching skills derived from the research-based learning principles, as well as other knowledge of mathematics teaching that has emerged over the last two decades.

Access and Equity. An excellent mathematics program requires that all students have access to a high-quality mathematics curriculum, effective teaching and learning, high expectations, and the support and resources needed to maximize their learning potential.

Equitable access means high expectations, adequate time, consistent opportunities to learn, and strong support that enable students to be mathematically successful. Instead of one-size-fits-all practices and the differential expectations for students who are placed in different academic tracks, equitable access means accommodating differences to meet a common goal of high levels of learning by all students.

Curriculum. An excellent mathematics program includes a curriculum that develops important mathematics along coherent learning progressions and develops connections among areas of mathematical study and between mathematics and the real world.

A robust curriculum is more than a collection of activities; instead, it is a coherent sequencing of core mathematical ideas that are well articulated across the grades. Such an effective curriculum incorporates problems in contexts from everyday life and other subjects whenever possible. These tasks engage students and generate interest and curiosity in the topics under investigation.

Tools and Technology. An excellent mathematics program integrates the use of mathematical tools and technology as essential resources to help students learn and

make sense of mathematical ideas, reason mathematically, and communicate their mathematical thinking.

Available tools and technology help teachers and students visualize and concretize mathematics abstractions, and when these resources are used appropriately, they support e ective teaching and meaningful learning.

Assessment. An excellent mathematics program ensures that assessment is an integral part of instruction, provides evidence of proficiency with important mathematics content and practices, includes a variety of strategies and data sources, and informs feedback to students, instructional decisions, and program improvement.

Effective assessment supports and enhances the learning of important mathematics by furnishing useful formative and summative information to both teachers and students. Productive mathematics assessment is a process that is coherently aligned with learning goals and makes deliberate use of the data gathered as evidence of learning and provides guidance for next instructional steps and programmatic decision making. Students learn to assess and recognize high quality in their own work.

Professionalism. In an excellent mathematics program, educators hold themselves and their colleagues accountable for the mathematical success of every student and for personal and collective professional growth toward effective teaching and learning of mathematics.

Effective schools communicate a tangible sense of the professional imperative to grow personally and collectively and to hold one another accountable for this growth. Professionals who are responsible for students' mathematics learning are never satis ed with their accomplishments and are always working to increase the impact that they have on their students' mathematics learning. Moreover, they cultivate and support a culture of professional collaboration and continual improvement that is driven by an abiding sense of interdependence and collective responsibility.

https://www.nctm.org/uploadedFiles/Standards\_and\_Positions/PtAExecutiveSummary.pdf