## Appendix A: Planning Template for Open Strategy Sharing Discussion

| Open Strategy Sharing |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Problem to pose |  |  |  |
| Why I chose this problem |  | Who solved it | Who should |
| this way? |  |  |  |

Appendix A: Planning Template for Open Strategy Sharing Discussion

| Open Strategy Sharing |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Problem to pose$4 \times 23$ |  |  |  |
| Why I chose this problem | Multi-digit multiplication problem with multiple solution paths; most students have single digit multiplication fluency |  |  |
| Opening the lesson | Review hands signals, rehearse turn-and-talk "Today we are solving a multiplication problem mentally." |  |  |
| How might my students solve this problem? |  | Who solved it this way? | Who should share today? |
| Break apart by place value \& distribute $4 \times 3=12,4 \times 20=80,12+80=92$ |  |  |  |
| Use a friendly number and compensate $4 \times 25=100,4 \times 2=8,100-8=92$ |  |  |  |
| Standard algorithm |  |  |  |
| Notes to myself about what I'm looking for <br> What strategies do students have for solving $4 \times 23$ ? Will any students use visual models? |  |  |  |
| Other strategies that emerged during the lesson |  |  |  |
| Repeated addition$23+23+23+23$ |  |  |  |
| Closing the lesson | Reinforce that there are different ways to solve a multi-digit multiplication problem. |  |  |


|  | Appendix B: Planning Template for Compare and Connect Discussion |
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| Strategy 1 | Compare and Connect |
|  |  |

Appendix B: Planning Template for Compare and Connect Discussion

| Compare and Connect |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Strategy 1 | Strategy 2 |
|  |  |
| Count on | Make a 10 |
| $6+5+4$ | $6+5+4$ |
| "siiiiiiix, $7,8,9,10,11 "$ | $6+4=10$ |
| $11+4=15$ | $10+5=15$ |
| "elevennnnnnn, $12,13,14,15 "$ |  |


\left.| Supporting Students' Thinking |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| What students might notice | How I might respond to support |
| their thinking |  |$\right]$| Both strategies gave us the answer 15 |
| :--- |
| With both strategies, you make a new <br> problem. Counting on gives you 11+4 <br> and making a ten gives you 10+5 the strategy help get to $15 ?$ <br> Making a ten in this problem is easy <br> because you can just add the 6 and 4 <br> first. Which "new problem" is easier to add? |

## What is the key mathematical idea I want to highlight?

When you have a problem with three addends and two of them are partners to 10 , using the make a ten strategy is efficient.

## Appendix E: Planning Template for Define and Clarify Discussion

## Define and Clarify

What new tool, representation, symbol, or vocabulary are we targeting in our discussion? Is this new to the students or are they using it in a new way?

What problem or task are we working on? How will I support meaning making? What partial understandings might arise?

## Appendix E: Planning Template for Define and Clarify Discussion

## Define and Clarify

## What new tool, representation, symbol, or vocabulary are we targeting in our discussion? Is this new to the students or are they using it in a new way?

Representation: Area model
Intent: Clarify how an area model can show partial products when solving a multi-digit multiplication problem.

Students have been using the area model as a strategy for solving multdigit multiplicaton problems.

What problem or task are we working on? How will I support meaning making? What partial understandings might arise?
$4 \times 23 \quad$ How can we use an area model to show partial products?
$23 \times 4$
$3 \times 4=12$
$20 \times 4=80$
$12+80=92$


Support making meaning of where factors and products are represented in the area model.
What does an area model look like? Where do the numbers go? Where do the partial products go? What is the length of this side? Where is the 12 ? Where is the 80 ? How can we find our total product? Where is the 92 ?

