Name		Date	
	**		

Inquiry Process Checklist

		rstands Problem	Makes	a Plan	Carries Pla		L	ooks Ba	ıck
Name	Restates problem in own words.	Identifies information given.	Asks questions; makes predictions.	Chooses a strategy.	Applies procedures accurately.	Knows when plan is/is not working.	Explains solution.	Evaluates reason- ableness of solution.	Describes processes.
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		Name		Date
	Program Master 2	Self-Assess	ment	
to	e behaviours describ be an exhaustive list ovided under <i>Assess</i>	of all that might	be observed. More de	; they are not intended etailed descriptions are
Stu act	udents can use this f tivity, lesson, or unit.	ormat to guide re They can record	eflection and self-asse their ideas on the for	essment at the end of an m or in a journal.
1.	Tell the main math	topic or idea you	learned about.	
	We learned about _			
2.	Show how it works.	You can use nu	mbers, words, or pict	ures.
	Here is an example	that shows how	it works.	
				•
3.	Tell why it is importa		neone might use it.	
	One reason that this	s is important is:		
4.	Circle the word(s) the	nat best tells how	you understand it.	
	very well we	ell partly	not very well	
5.	Tell one way you ca what you learned.	n help yourself o	r someone else unde	rstand and remember

	Name	<u> </u>	Date
Program Master 3	Self-Assess	ment: Problem	Solving
Step 1. Understand Here is the information			
Here is what I am	asked to do.		
I understand the p	roblem:	not very well	a little very well
Step 2. Plan. Here is a strategy	I can use to sol	ve this problem.	
I can explain how i	t will work.		
I think my plan will	work:	not very well	a little very well
Step 3. Solve. Here is how I solve (Use the back of this page	-		
Here is my answer	•		
Step 4. Look Back. I think my solution	is: not very	good partly goo	od
Here is another way I cou	ıld have solved	the problem.	
Which way do you think i	s better? Tell w	hy.	

•	Name	Date
Program Master 4	My Learning Style	
Think about the ways y	ou best learn math.	
Choose a math topic.		
Which of these strategie	es helped you learn?	
Using counters, Bas	e Ten Blocks, or other materials	
Making a picture		
Acting it out		
Talking with a partner	er	
What helped you be suc	ccessful?	
How I helped myself		
How others helped me		
:		

	Name	Date	·*·
Program Master 5	A Good Place fo	or Learning	
1. Use words and/o	r pictures to show a clas		
you could do you	r best math learning.	· · · ·	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
.			
·		·	·
2. Tell about 2 things	in your classroom that	would help you learn math.	***
a)			
b)			

Name Date
Program Master 6 Check Your Understanding
. What were you learning about today?
What did you do to make sure you understood the math?
Which parts did you have to go over more than once, and think hard about? Tell about what you did.
What did you do to make sure you would remember what you learned and figured out?

	Name	Date
(Program Master 6 Check Your Underst	tanding
1.	What were you learning about today?	
2.	What did you do to make sure you understood to	he math?
3.	Which parts did you have to go over more than of Tell about what you did.	once, and think hard about?
4.	What did you do to make sure you would remem and figured out?	ber what you learned

Name	Date	

Your Thinking

Use these thought bubbles to show what you were thinking while you solved a math problem.

	Name Date
(Program Master 8 Reflecting on My Work
1.	What would you like your teacher or families to notice about your work in mathematics?
2.	What part of your math did you work the hardest on? How did it turn out?
3.	Tell about one important way your work in math has improved.
i. '	What would you like to work on and improve in mathematics? How could your teacher or someone else help you?
_	
-	

Name	Date

Learning Skills Checklist

Record ongoing observations of students' learning skills. Use check marks or dates to indicate when behaviours are observed, or use the following key:

E—Excellent G—Good S—Satisfactory N-Needs Improvement Name Works Shows Completes Asks Co-Resolves **Participates** Assesses indepeninitiative tasks questions operates conflicts in class and own work dently (work (uses inwith approprigroup (sets habits) formation) others ately activities goals)

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Mathematical Dispositions and Learning Skills

Teachers can record observations about students' dispositions and learning skills once or twice during each unit by noting a rating (for example, 1 to 4, or E = Excellent, G = Good, S = Satisfactory, N = Needs Improvement) along with brief comments.

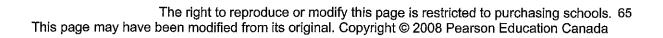
Learning Skills	Observation 1		Observa	Observation 2	
	Rating*	Date/Evidence	Rating*	Date/Evidence	
Independent work			rading	Date/Evidence	
 shows self-responsibility 			}		
 completes work on time and with care]	1			
Initiative	ļ		- 	- -	
 takes risks in performing 		1	1		
mathematical tasks			1		
 exhibits curiosity 			ł		
 shows enjoyment of 			1		
mathematical experiences			ł		
approaches new tasks confidently			1		
Work habits		 	 -		
puts forward consistent effort			1		
perseveres in mathematical tasks			1	1	
and projects					
shows flexibility					
Class participation					
contributes to mathematical		ł			
discussions				1	
contributes to co-operative				1:	
problem solving				}	
shares responsibility				1	
roblem solving				}	
mathematically represents and	ĺ				
organizes information	ł				
devises plans	ŀ				
carries out plans	}		J		
self-checks to verify solutions	1]		
makes connections among different	{				
problems and solutions	}		1 }		
oal setting					
assesses own work; evaluates	1				
Success	1		}		
identifies goals	}		1 1		
identifies specific steps or actions	}		, ł		
needed to improve			1		
uses criteria	}] }		
doos cinteria]		

^{*}Use notes, or locally or provincially approved levels, symbols, or numeric ratings.

ctivity
——————————————————————————————————————
Observation Notes
·

Name

Date



CM - Communication

PS - Problem-solving skills

Name	Date
Program Master 12 Observati	on Record 2
Use this form to record ongoing observation date/observation in each category.	ns over a period of time. You can record more than one
Observation period from to	·
O	bservation Notes
Conceptual understanding	
Procedural knowledge	
_	
	·
Problem-solving skills	
Communication	
Summary	
Strengths:	
Needs:	
Next steps:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Name	Date	



Conference Prompts

Teachers can select and develop questions and prompts to use during both formal and informal conferences and interviews with students. Answers will often provide evidence of more than one category.

Note: The questions are not intended to provide an overall sequence/conference outline. They are examples.

Problem-solving skills

Explain the problem to me.

What have you tried?

How did you decide where to start/what to do?

Were there any places where you got stuck? How did

you get going again?

Why did you choose ...?

How did you solve ...?

Show/tell me about your thinking.

Show me another way . . .

What other ways could someone solve this problem?

Have you found all possible solutions/answers? How do you know?

What advice would you give someone else who had to solve a problem like this?

Can you make up another problem like this for me to

solve?

Here's what I saw you do ...

Conceptual understanding

Tell me what you know/learned

about ...

Tell me about your thinking ...

How do you know . . .?

Why does ...?

Tell me how you could ...

Show me ...

What do you predict/think will happen

if ...? Why?

Does that make sense to you?

Tell me why/why not.

How could you explain this to someone who has

not learned it yet?

Explain what you need to do . . .

About how much/how many . . .?

Tell me about your thinking-how did you decide

on your estimate?

What is the same/different . . .?

What questions do you have about ...?

Procedural knowledge

How many ...?

Show me how to . . .

What answer/solution do you have?

Does that make sense to you?

How could you check?

How did you get that answer/solution?

Have you answered all the parts?

Why is this important? How could you use ... outside

of school?

How is ... connected to ...?

Have you done work like this before?

Tell me about it.

Communication

Can be observed as children respond, through speech, writing, and drawing, to questions such as those listed above. Also:

Is there another way to say/show that?

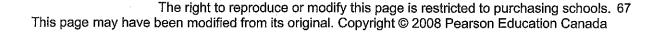
What do you call that?

Does it have another name?

How could you tell/show someone else what you

learned/found out?

Tell me what you did.



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Work Sample Records

Teachers can use this form to record key information about a portfolio or collection of work samples they select to keep as evidence of learning.

What this sample shows about student learning		