Amplify Desmos Math

Grades 6–A1

Program Guide

About Amplify

Amplify is dedicated to collaborating with educators to create learning experiences that are rigorous and riveting for all students. Amplify creates K–12 core and supplemental curriculum, assessment, and intervention programs for today's students.

A pioneer in K–12 education since 2000, Amplify is leading the way in next-generation curriculum and assessment. All of our programs provide teachers with powerful tools that help them understand and respond to the needs of every student.

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Welcome to Amplify Desmos Math!

Amplify Desmos Math is a new, curiosity-driven program that supports teachers in building a classroom of students who see themselves as math people and gain lifelong math proficiency.

Through a structured approach to problem-based learning, we help teachers create a collaborative math community with students at its center. The program pairs problems students are eager to solve with clear, easy-to-follow instructional guidance that leaves space for teacher creativity. Teachers build on students' curiosity to develop lasting grade-level understanding.

This Program Guide is, as its name suggests, your guide to using Amplify Desmos Math in the classroom. In the pages that follow, you'll find information about our pedagogical philosophy, the research behind our approach, and program components and features. We've also included a section on navigating digital and print program resources to help you find your way around the curriculum.

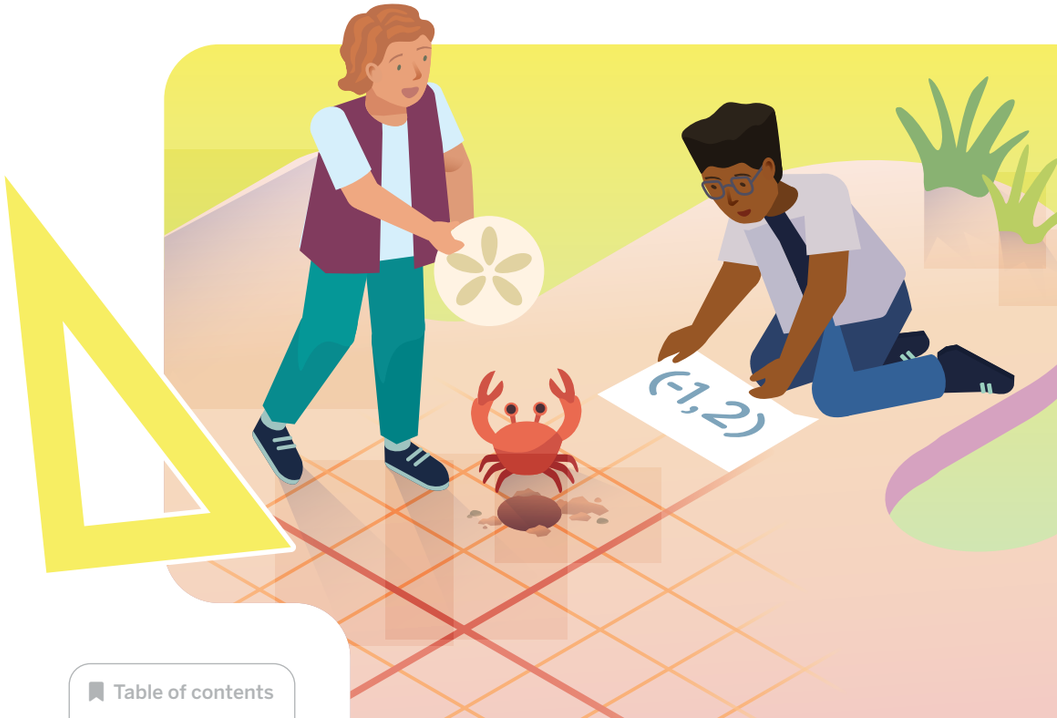
We're thrilled to have you on this journey with us, and we're here to help. Whether you have a pedagogical question or need technical support, our team can be reached anytime via:

Live chat: Click the orange icon while logged in to chat with our customer support team.

Phone: Call our toll-free number: **(800) 823-1969**.

Email: Send an email to **help@amplify.com**. In the message body, please include your name and question. Provide as much detail as possible, so we can help you find a solution.

—The Amplify Desmos Math team



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Our philosophy

As we developed Amplify Desmos Math, we asked ourselves: *How can we support teachers in creating a collaborative classroom of learners excited about math?*

With that question in mind, we built the program around four core tenets:

1 A structured approach to problem-based learning

The program thoughtfully combines conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and application. Each lesson is designed to tell a story by posing problems that invite a variety of approaches before guiding students to synthesize their understanding of the learning goals.

The Teacher Edition provides guidance for teachers to anticipate and monitor strategies students may use, select and sequence students' ideas, and orchestrate productive discussions to help students make connections between their own ideas and those of their classmates.

2 Access to grade-level math for every student, every day

Tasks in each lesson are thoughtfully sequenced so that all students can engage with the math each day without any roadblocks. Every lesson includes suggestions for accessibility and differentiation to support, strengthen, and stretch student understanding.

We also provide additional resources that integrate seamlessly with core instruction, including a suite of assessments, tailored practice resources that adjust to student learning, and other intervention solutions. Cohesive differentiation and intervention resources support and challenge students on their path toward deeper understanding of the learning goals, ensuring that all students can gain or stretch beyond grade-level math.

Proficiency Progression

Lessons are designed around what we call the Proficiency Progression, a model that systematically builds on students' curiosity to develop lasting grade-level understanding.

1. Activate students' prior knowledge and curiosity
2. Generate new ideas through collaboration
3. Refine ideas using facilitation tools
4. Guide to grade-level understanding
5. Practice, reinforce, remediate, and extend for lasting understanding

Learn more on page 52

3 Student thinking is valuable and can be made evident.

Students first take an active role in developing their own ideas, then synthesize those ideas as a class. To guide the learning process, students see each other's thinking, engage in conversations, and connect to each other by using math to make sense of the world. This collaboration fuels classroom conversations and a shared understanding of math.

Responsive Feedback™ shows students what their ideas mean in context and offers opportunities for students to learn from each other's answers. This feedback encourages students to explore different strategies and make sense of a variety of responses, so that student ideas drive the learning process.

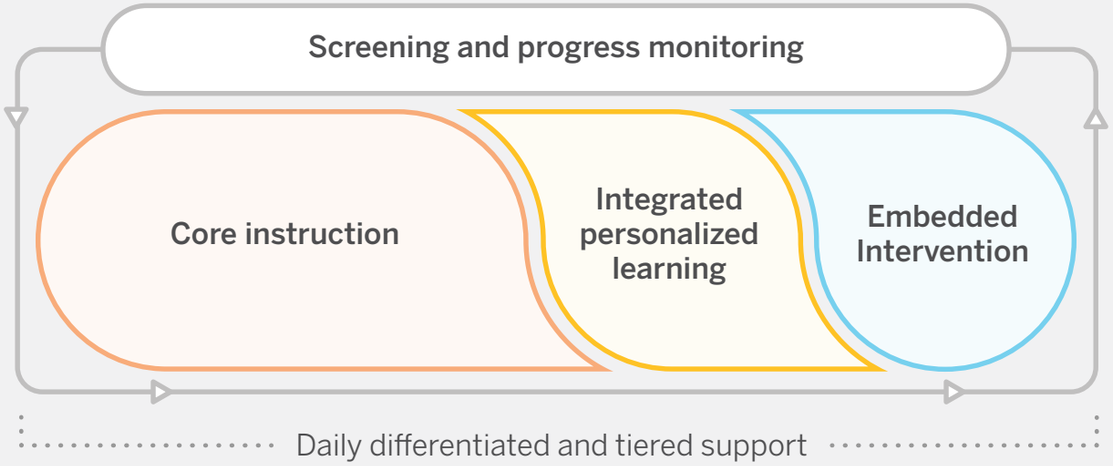
4 Math that motivates

Picture a classroom where students are so eagerly engaged in a lesson, they wish it wouldn't end. The room is buzzing with the sounds of natural curiosity. This is what an Amplify Desmos Math classroom looks and sounds like. This is math that motivates.

Our curriculum supports social classrooms, invites mathematical creativity, and evokes wonder, empowering students to see themselves and their classmates as having interesting mathematical ideas.

A powerful suite of math resources

Amplify Desmos Math combines the best of problem-based lessons, intervention, personalized practice, and assessments into a coherent and engaging experience for both students and teachers.



Screening and progress monitoring

mCLASS® Assessments, along with daily formative checks, measure what students know and how they think. The asset-based assessment system provides teachers with targeted, actionable insights, linked to core instruction and intervention resources.

Core instruction

Amplify Desmos Math lessons provide a structured approach to problem-based learning, helping teachers create a collaborative math community with students at its center. Each lesson systematically builds on students' curiosity to develop lasting grade-level understandings for all students.

Integrated personalized learning

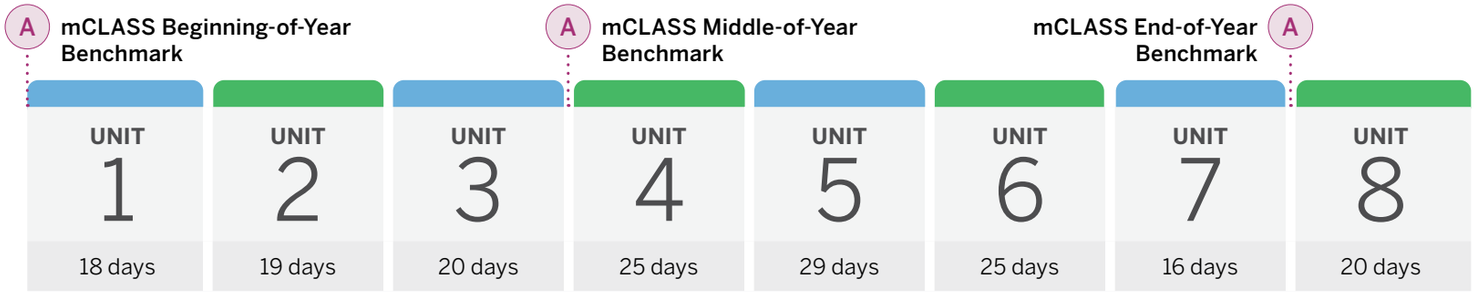
Boost Personalized Learning activities help students access grade-level math through engaging, independent digital practice. Responsive Feedback adjusts to students' work, providing item-level adaptivity to further support their learning.

Embedded intervention

Integrated resources like Mini-Lessons, Math Fluency, Math Adventures, and Extensions provide targeted intervention on a specific concept or skill. This intervention is directly connected to daily content and offer students the individualized supports they need.

Course and unit structure

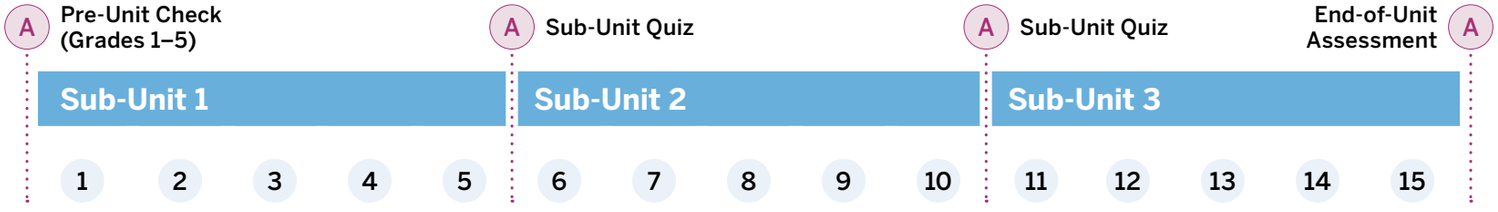
Course



Note: The number of lessons varies from unit to unit in each grade. See pages 16–21 for the full program scope and sequence.

A brief but powerful mCLASS Beginning-of-Year Screener is provided when mCLASS Benchmark is not included.

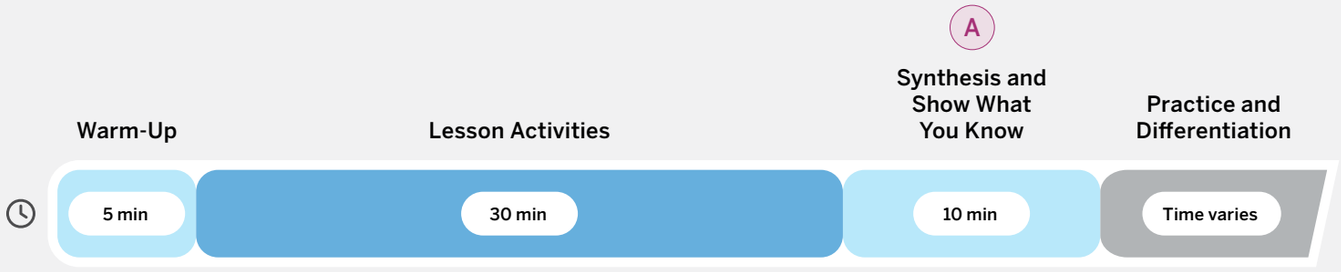
Unit



Note: The number of sub-units per unit and lessons within each sub-unit varies. This depiction shows the general structure of a unit. See the course Table of Contents in the print Teacher Edition for more details.

A indicates program assessments

Lesson structure



Warm-Up

Every Amplify Desmos Math lesson begins with a whole-class Warm-Up, an invitational Instructional Routine intended to provide a social moment at the start of the lesson in which every student has an opportunity to contribute. Some Warm-Ups build fluency or highlight a strategy that may be helpful in the current lesson. Other Warm-Ups act as an invitation into the math of the lesson.

Activities

Each lesson includes one or two activities. These activities are the heart of each lesson. Students notice, wonder, explore, calculate, predict, measure, explain their thinking, use math to settle disputes, create challenges for their classmates, and more.

Guidance is provided to help teachers launch, monitor, and connect student thinking over the course of the activity. There are also suggestions for pacing, facilitation moves, discussion questions, examples of early student thinking, and ideas for early finishers, as well as opportunities to build and develop the math community in the classroom.

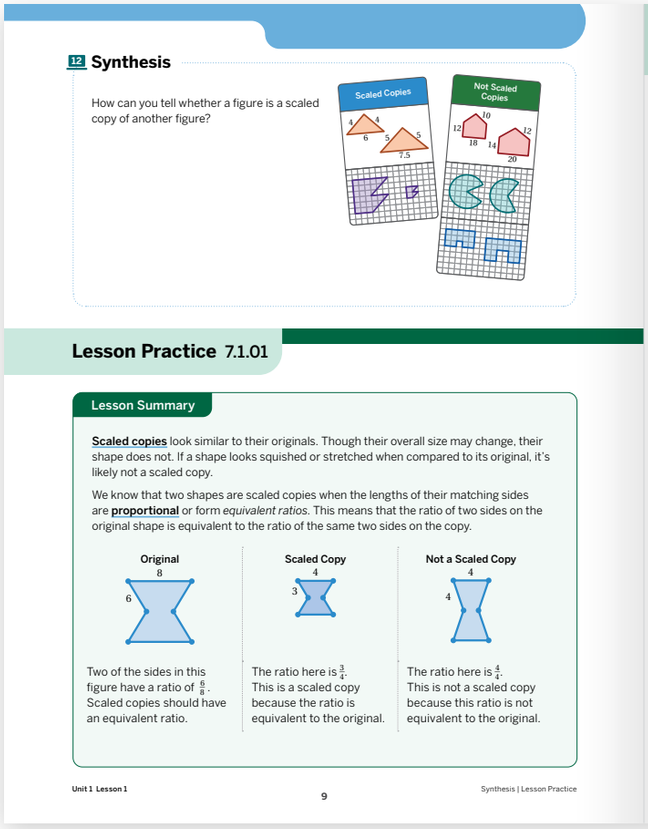
Synthesis & Show What You Know

The Synthesis is an opportunity for the teacher and students to pull all the learning of the lesson together into a lesson takeaway. Students engage in a facilitated discussion to consolidate and refine their ideas about the learning goals, and the teacher synthesizes students' learning.

Show What You Know is a daily assessment opportunity for students to show what they know about the learning goals and what they are still learning.

Practice

Daily practice problems for the day's lesson are included both online and in the print Student Edition, including fluency, test practice, and spiral review.



12 Synthesis

How can you tell whether a figure is a scaled copy of another figure?

Scaled Copies

Not Scaled Copies

Lesson Practice 7.1.01

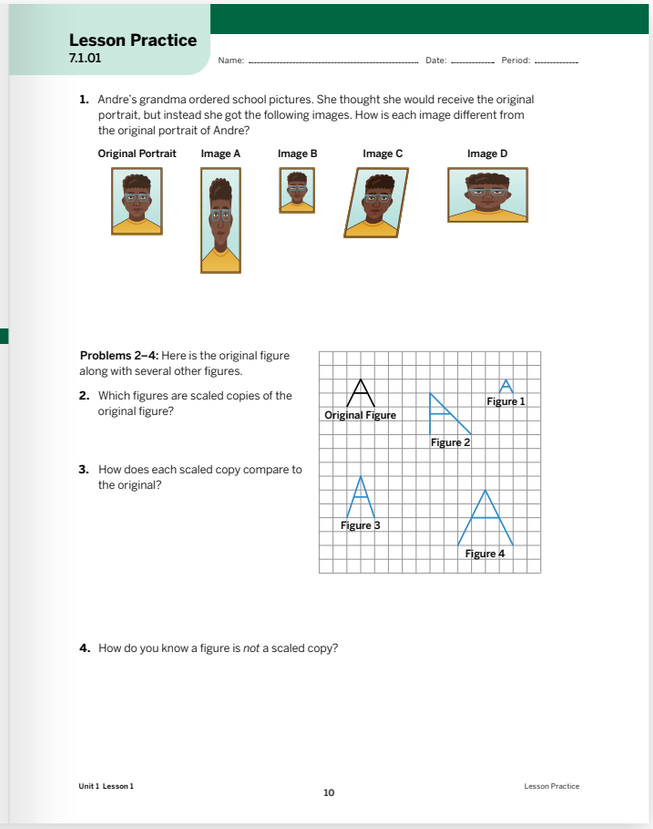
Lesson Summary

Scaled copies look similar to their originals. Though their overall size may change, their shape does not. If a shape looks squished or stretched when compared to its original, it's likely not a scaled copy.

We know that two shapes are scaled copies when the lengths of their matching sides are **proportional** or form *equivalent ratios*. This means that the ratio of two sides on the original shape is equivalent to the ratio of the same two sides on the copy.

Original	Scaled Copy	Not a Scaled Copy
Two of the sides in this figure have a ratio of $\frac{6}{8}$. Scaled copies should have an equivalent ratio.	The ratio here is $\frac{3}{4}$. This is a scaled copy because the ratio is equivalent to the original.	The ratio here is $\frac{4}{4}$. This is not a scaled copy because this ratio is not equivalent to the original.

Unit 1 Lesson 1 9 Synthesis | Lesson Practice



Lesson Practice
7.1.01

Name: Date: Period:

1. Andre's grandma ordered school pictures. She thought she would receive the original portrait, but instead she got the following images. How is each image different from the original portrait of Andre?

Original Portrait Image A Image B Image C Image D

Problems 2–4: Here is the original figure along with several other figures.

2. Which figures are scaled copies of the original figure?

3. How does each scaled copy compare to the original?

Original Figure Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 4

4. How do you know a figure is *not* a scaled copy?

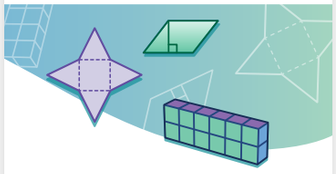
Unit 1 Lesson 1 10 Lesson Practice

Scope and sequence

Grade 6

Suggested instructional days: **142**
plus 19 optional days

UNIT 1



Area and Surface Area

14 instructional days
2 assessment days
3 optional days

16 days total

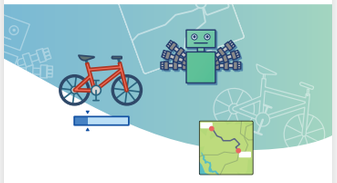
UNIT 2

Introducing Ratios

17 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

19 days total

UNIT 3

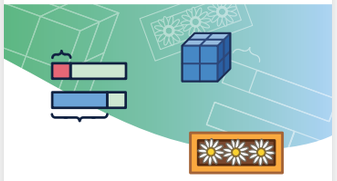


Unit Rates and Percentages

15 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

17 days total

UNIT 4

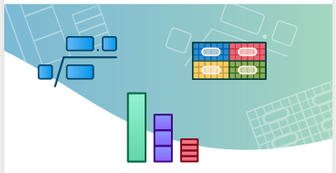


Dividing Fractions

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

18 days total

UNIT 5

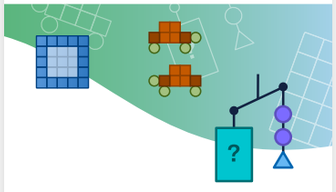


Decimal Arithmetic

14 instructional days
3 assessment days
6 optional days

17 days total

UNIT 6



Expressions and Equations

18 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

20 days total

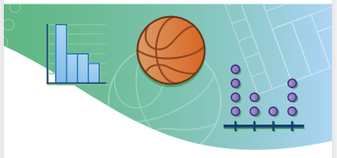
UNIT 7

Positive and Negative Numbers

15 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

17 days total

UNIT 8



Describing Data

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
3 optional days

18 days total

Grade 7

Suggested instructional days: **125**
plus 22 optional days

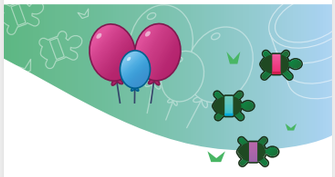
UNIT 1

Scale Drawings

12 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

14 days total

UNIT 2

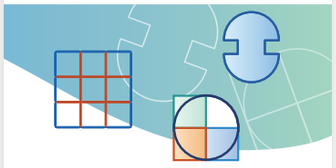


Introducing Proportional Relationships

15 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

17 days total

UNIT 3

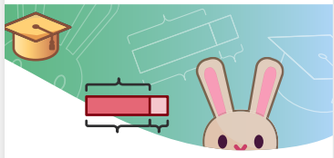


Measuring Circles

9 instructional days
2 assessment days
4 optional days

11 days total

UNIT 4



Proportional Relationships and Percentages

14 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

16 days total

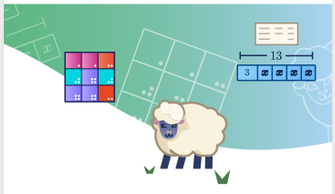
UNIT 5

Operations With Positive and Negative Numbers

16 instructional days
3 assessment days
1 optional day

19 days total

UNIT 6

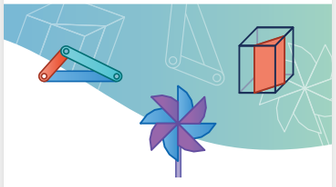


Expressions, Equations, and Inequalities

18 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

20 days total

UNIT 7

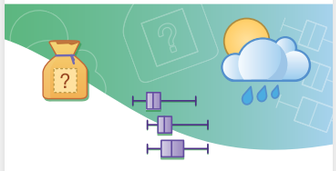


Angles, Triangles, and Prisms

12 instructional days
2 assessment days
4 optional days

14 days total

UNIT 8



Probability and Sampling

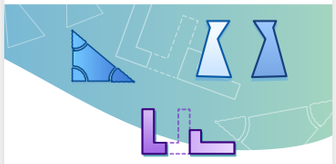
12 instructional days
2 assessment days
6 optional days

14 days total

Grade 8

Suggested instructional days: **131**
plus 13 optional days

UNIT 1

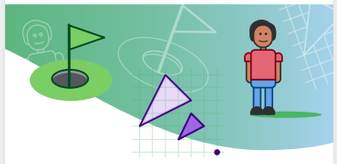


Rigid Transformation and Congruence

14 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

16 days total

UNIT 2

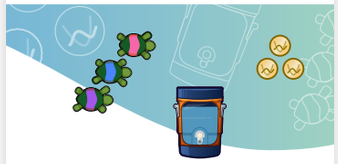


Dilations, Similarity, and Slope

12 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

14 days total

UNIT 3



Proportional and Linear Relationships

14 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

16 days total

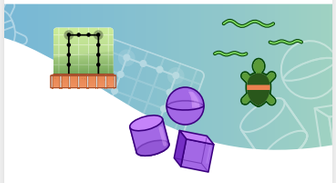
UNIT 4

Linear Equations and Linear Systems

15 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

17 days total

UNIT 5

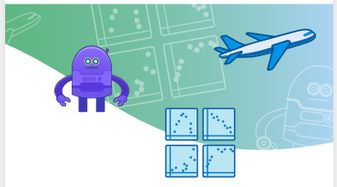


Functions and Volume

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

18 days total

UNIT 6

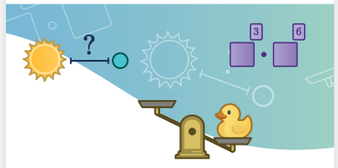


Associations in Data

13 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

15 days total

UNIT 7

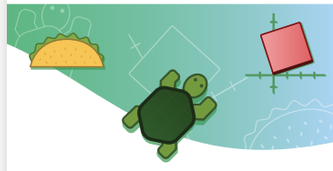


Exponents and Scientific Notation

15 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

17 days total

UNIT 8



The Pythagorean Theorem and Irrational Numbers

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

18 days total

Algebra 1

Suggested instructional days: **144**
plus 20 optional days

UNIT 1

Patterns and Sequences

8 instructional days
1 assessment days
1 optional day

9 days total

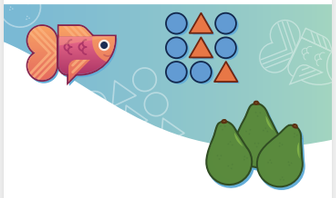
UNIT 2

Linear Equations and Inequalities

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
3 optional days

18 days total

UNIT 3



Describing Data

18 instructional days
2 assessment days
4 optional days

20 days total

UNIT 4

Describing Functions

19 instructional days
2 assessment days
3 optional days

21 days total

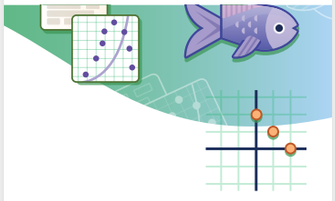
UNIT 5

Systems of Linear Equations and Inequalities

13 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

15 days total

UNIT 6



Exponents and Exponential Functions

16 instructional days
2 assessment days
4 optional days

18 days total

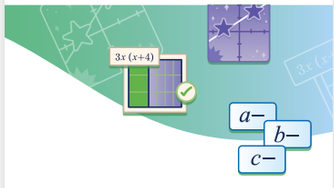
UNIT 7

Quadratic Functions

19 instructional days
2 assessment days
1 optional day

21 days total

UNIT 8

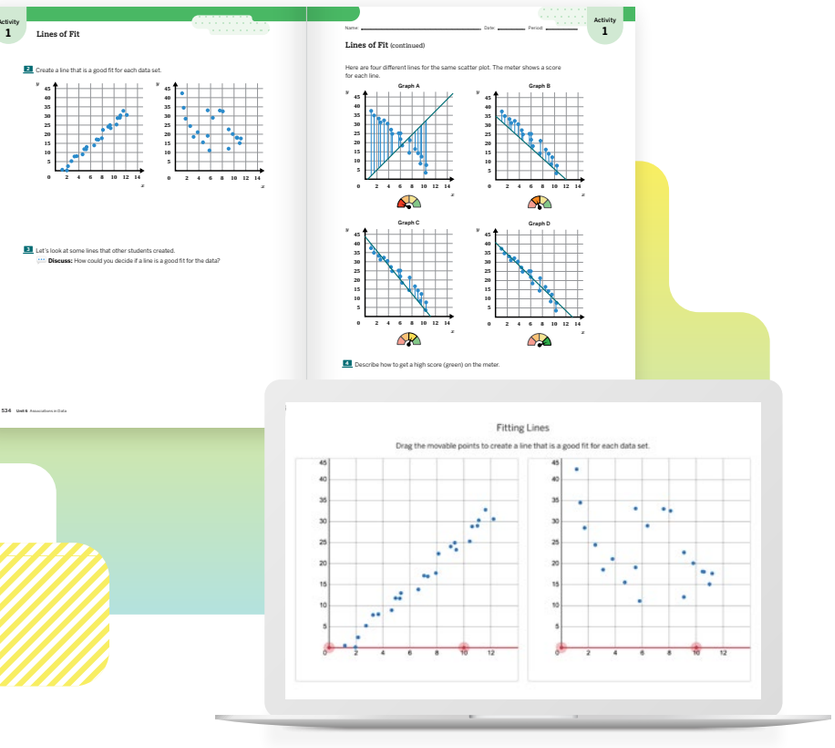


Quadratic Equations

20 instructional days
2 assessment days
2 optional days

22 days total

Program components



For students

- Student Edition (two-volume*)
- Digital access to lesson resources and practice
- Interactive Student Screens
- Responsive Feedback
- Collaboration tools
- Boost Personalized Learning
- Additional Practice

* The 2024–25 Beta release for Algebra 1 contains four volumes. Commercial release in 2025–26 will be in two volumes.

Student materials available in Spanish (Algebra 1 available in 2025–26)

Manipulative kits

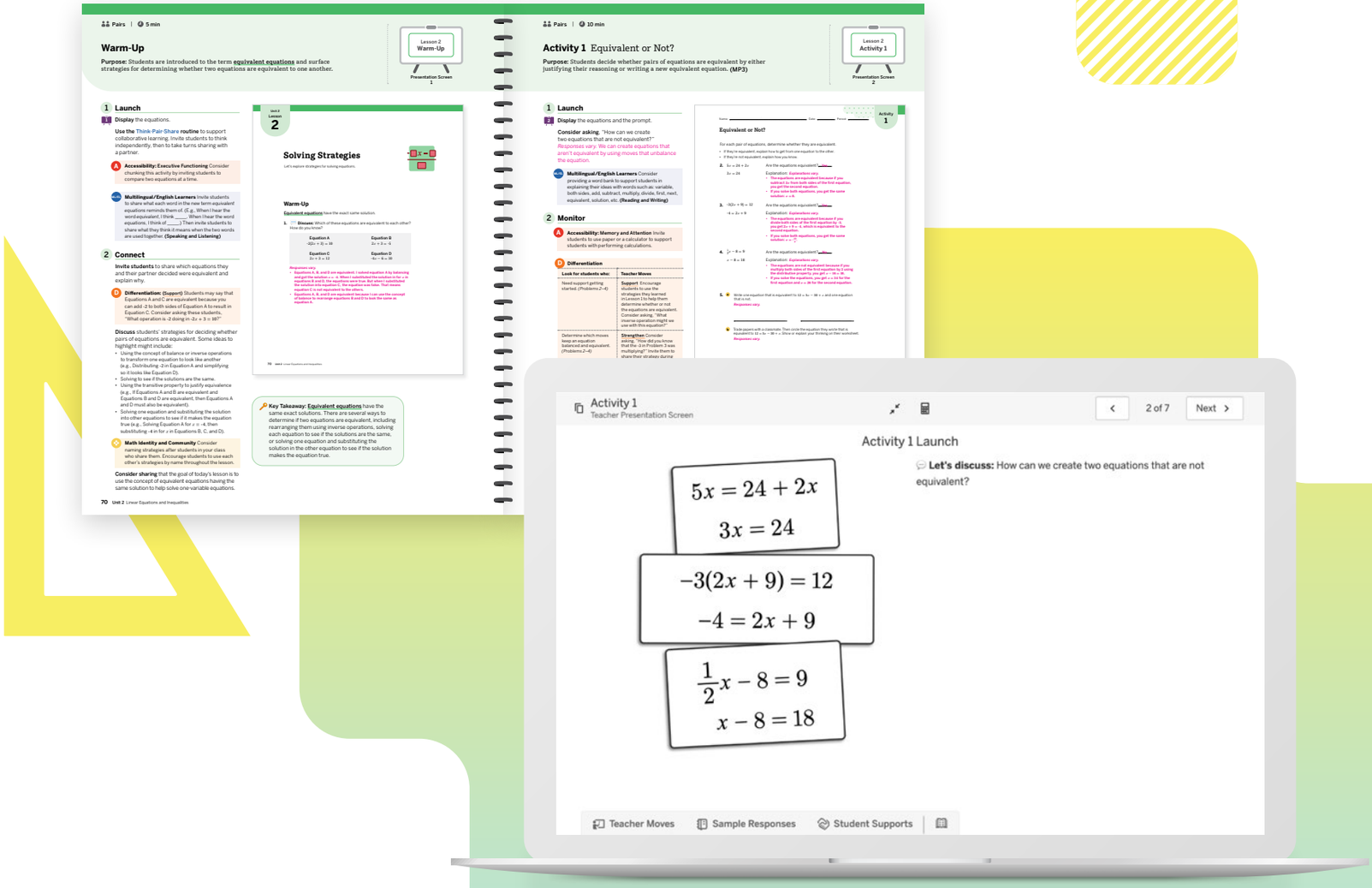
Amplify Desmos Math manipulative kits include materials for a class of 24 students. An add-on kit with materials for an additional five students is also available for purchase for larger class sizes.

See page 19 for a full list of components included in the hands-on manipulative kits.

For teachers

- Teacher Edition (two-volume*)
- Digital access to planning and instruction resources
- Presentation Screens
- Facilitation and progress monitoring tools
- Assessment and reporting suite, including mCLASS Assessments (grades 6–8)
- Assessment and Lesson Resources
- Intervention and Extension Resources
- Math Language Development Resources
- Additional Practice

*The 2024–25 Beta release for Algebra 1 contains four volumes. Commercial release in 2025–26 will be in two volumes.



Manipulatives

Hands-on manipulatives in the math classroom are essential tools for discovery and understanding key math concepts. They create a tactile experience to help students conceptualize information, allowing them to build mental models.

Our approach to manipulatives in Amplify Desmos Math provides:

- a space where students can use any manipulative they want to explore and play to better understand a concept.
- a way for teachers to see how students are understanding a concept through the use of manipulatives.
- specific manipulatives for specific moments.

Lessons in Amplify Desmos Math thoughtfully integrate the use of manipulatives where appropriate to enhance students' understanding of key math concepts. Our approach aligns with the 2013 position statement issued by the National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics (NCSM): "[I]n order to develop every student's mathematical proficiency, leaders and teachers must systematically integrate the use of concrete and virtual manipulatives into classroom instruction at all grade levels".[1]

The contents of Amplify Desmos Math manipulative kits include materials that can be used to illustrate math concepts, "whether made specifically for mathematics (e.g., connecting cubes) or for other purposes."[2]

The kits contain materials for a class of 24 students, with an add-on kit for larger class sizes also available.

1 NCSM. (2013). Improving student achievement in mathematics using manipulatives in classroom instruction [Position paper].

2 V. de W., J. A., Karp, K. S., Bay-Williams, J. M., & Wray, J. A. (2022). *Elementary and middle school mathematics: Teaching developmentally*. Pearson.

Students also have access to digital manipulatives, which are embedded in nearly every lesson of Amplify Desmos Math. As they do with physical manipulatives, students explore and play with digital manipulatives throughout the lesson to help them conceptualize the math of the lesson.

Grades 6–A1 manipulative kit

Product description	# of Sets	Quantity	Notes
Algebra tiles	30	640	30 sets of 32
Compass	3	30	3 sets of 10
Two-color counters	3	600	3 sets of 200
Pattern blocks	2	500	2 sets of 250
Patty paper	-	1000	
6-inch protractor	5	30	5 sets of 6
Ruler	3	30	3 sets of 10
Snap cubes	10	1000	10 sets of 100
Tape measure	3	30	3 sets of 10

The research behind our approach

Amplify Desmos Math is designed to foster a collaborative environment that promotes student engagement and results in increased learning opportunities. Without this careful curriculum design, the work in math classrooms tends to be passive—a reality educators know all too well. As a result, students are disengaged from classroom activities, and from learning in general.[1] Many of these students also come to believe that math is not for them.[2]

To reverse these kinds of outcomes in the classroom, it's important to create a student-centered classroom, where students are genuinely engaged in learning and can picture themselves as capable of doing math. In 2014, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics set forth guiding principles for teaching mathematics based on their research. These practices[3] include teaching and learning, access and achievement for all students, curriculum, tools and technology, and assessment. Below we describe each of these principles and how they have guided the design of Amplify Desmos Math.

1 See Fredricks, J. A., Parr, A., Amemiya, J. L., & Wang, M.-T. (2019). What matters for urban adolescents' engagement and disengagement in school: A mixed methods study. *Journal of Adolescence Research*, 34, 491–527.; Juvenon, J. (2007). Reforming middle schools: Focus on continuity, social connectedness and engagement. *Educational Psychologist, 42*(4),197–220.; Roeser, R. W., Peck, S. C., & Nasir, N. (2006). Identity and self processes in school learning, achievement and well-being. In P. Alexander & P. H. Winne (Eds), *Handbook of educational psychology* (2nd ed.). (pp. 391–424).: Lawrence Erlbaum.

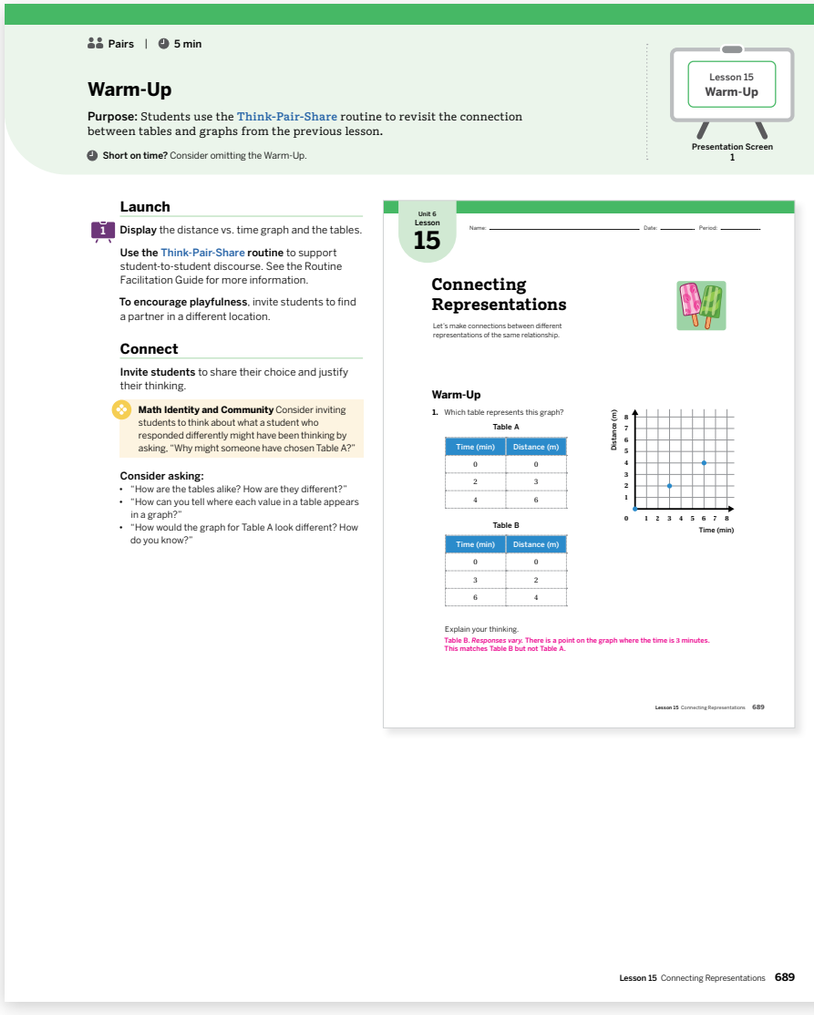
2 See Binning, K. R., Wang, M. T., & Amemiya, J. L. (2019). Persistence mindset among adolescents: Who benefits from the message that academic struggles are normal and temporary? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *48*, 269–286.; Blackwell, L. S., Trzesniewski, K. H., & Dweck, C. S. (2007). Implicit theories of intelligence predict achievement across an adolescent transition: A longitudinal study and an intervention. *Child Development*, *78*, 246–263

3 National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2014). Principles to Action, Executive Summary.

Teaching and learning

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

We embedded the structures laid out by Peg Smith and Mary K. Stein's *5 Practices for Orchestrating Productive Classroom Discourse* into Amplify Desmos Math lessons to ensure that teachers could effectively engage students in meaningful and productive mathematics conversation. Additionally, Amplify Desmos Math relies on collaboration and lots of hands-on, curiosity-driven learning to help students dive into problems on their own and develop skills in expressing their perspectives. Lessons often include collaborative use of manipulatives, movement around the classroom, and other social features designed to support students in seeing each other's brilliant ideas.



Pairs | 5 min

Warm-Up

Purpose: Students use the Think-Pair-Share routine to revisit the connection between tables and graphs from the previous lesson.

Short on time? Consider omitting the Warm-Up.

Lesson 15 Warm-Up

Presentation Screen 1

Launch

Display the distance vs. time graph and the tables.

Use the Think-Pair-Share routine to support student-to-student discourse. See the Routine Facilitation Guide for more information.

To encourage playfulness, invite students to find a partner in a different location.

Connect

Invite students to share their choice and justify their thinking.

Math Identity and Community Consider inviting students to think about what a student who responded differently might have been thinking by asking, "Why might someone have chosen Table A?"

Consider asking:

- "How are the tables alike? How are they different?"
- "How can you tell where each value in a table appears in a graph?"
- "How would the graph for Table A look different? How do you know?"

Unit 6 Lesson 15

Name: Date: Period:

Connecting Representations

Let's make connections between different representations of the same relationship.

Warm-Up

1. Which table represents this graph?

Table A

Time (min)	Distance (m)
0	0
2	3
4	6

Table B

Time (min)	Distance (m)
0	0
3	2
6	4

Explain your thinking.

Table B. Responses vary. There is a point on the graph where the time is 3 minutes. This matches Table B but not Table A.

Lesson 15 Connecting Representations 689

Lesson 15 Connecting Representations 689

In this grade 6 lesson, students work with partners to share how they determined which table represents the graph before the teacher invites students to share with the whole class.

Access and achievement for all students

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. This commitment reflects a broader push within the educational community to foster a culture of equity, ensuring that every student has the opportunity to thrive as a learner and practitioner of mathematics.[1]

The differentiation of Amplify Desmos Math extends beyond academic differences to encompass variations in student motivation, interests, and identity. Understanding and addressing these aspects are essential for creating inclusive learning environments where all students feel valued and empowered to succeed.[2] We incorporated Universal Design for Learning guidelines (Engagement, Representation, Action & Expression) into each lesson and developed a platform that is intuitive and easy-to-use for all learners. To support multilingual/English learners, Amplify Desmos Math incorporates research-based Mathematical Language Routines (MLRs) by providing language modality strategies like sentence frames where appropriate, both in the teacher language provided for each task and in the differentiation support section found throughout the program.

1 Fredricks, J. A., Parr, A., Amemiya, J. L., & Wang, M.-T. (2019). What matters for urban adolescents' engagement and disengagement in school: a mixed methods study. *Journal of Adolescence Research*, 34, 491–527.; Juvenon, J. (2007). Reforming middle schools: focus on continuity, social connectedness and engagement. Educational Psychologist, 42(4),197–220.; Roeser, R. W., Peck, S. C.,& Nasir, N. (2006). Identity and self processes in school learning, achievement and well-being. In P. Alexander & P. H. Winne (Eds), Handbook of educational psychology. 2nd edn. (pp. 391–424). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

2 Binning, K. R., Wang, M. T., & Amemiya, J. L. (2019). Persistence mindset among adolescents: who benefits from the message that academic struggles are normal and temporary? *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 48, 269–286.; Blackwell, L. S., Trzesniewski, K. H., & Dweck, C. S. (2007). Implicit theories of intelligence predict achievement across an adolescent transition: a longitudinal study and an intervention. *Child Development*, 78, 246–263.

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.

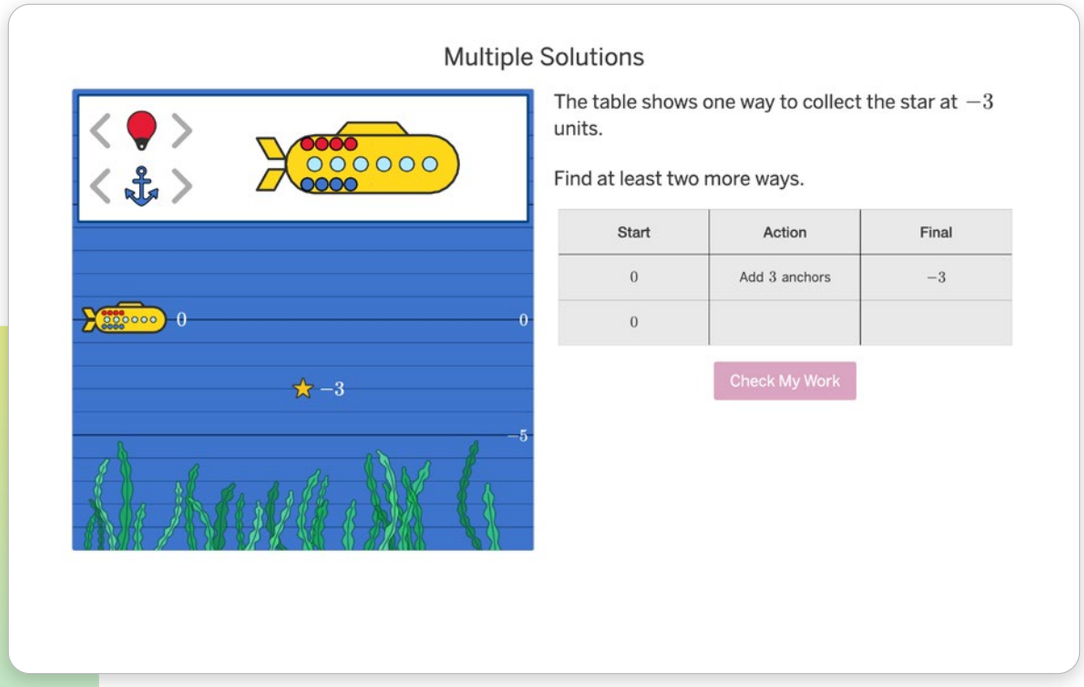
The Amplify Desmos Math curriculum is based on the same scope and sequence as Illustrative Mathematics'® IM K–12 Math™, which is highly rated for its focus, coherence, and rigor*. Materials in Amplify Desmos Math assess and give all students extensive work with grade-level content to meet the full intent of grade-level standards. Assessments are aligned to grade-level standards, including all quizzes and end-of-unit assessments. Lessons give students meaningful experiences with grade-level content and additionally include practice problems that serve to reinforce understanding of grade-level concepts. All Amplify Desmos Math lessons can be copied, edited, and customized by teachers. Regarding coherence, the materials address the major clusters of the grade, have supporting content connected to major work, make connections between clusters and domains, and have content from prior and future grades connected to grade-level work.

Additionally, each course addresses each aspect of **rigor** in mathematics. Lessons develop students' **conceptual understanding** by inviting them into familiar or accessible contexts and asking them for their own ideas before presenting more formal mathematics. **Procedural fluency** is embedded throughout activities and in daily lesson practice. Several structures in the curriculum further highlight procedural fluency development, including:

- Repeated challenges, where students engage in a series of challenges on the same topic
- Challenge Creators, where students challenge themselves and their classmates to a question they create

Students also have opportunities to **apply** what they've learned to new mathematical or real-world contexts. Concepts are often introduced in context and most units end by inviting students to apply their learning.

*Specific EdReports ratings and details can be found at https://edreports.org/reports/overview/open-up-resources-6-8-math-2017.



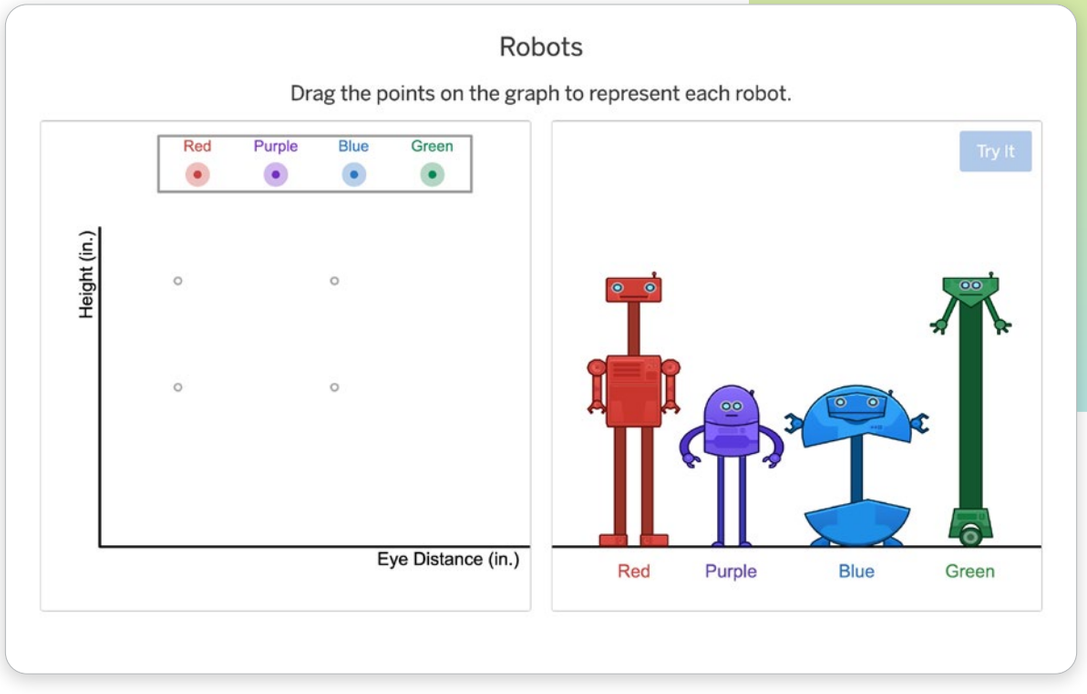
The Floats and Anchors lesson allows students to play with floats and anchors that represent positive and negative integers so that they can see how different types of answers impact results.

Tools and technology

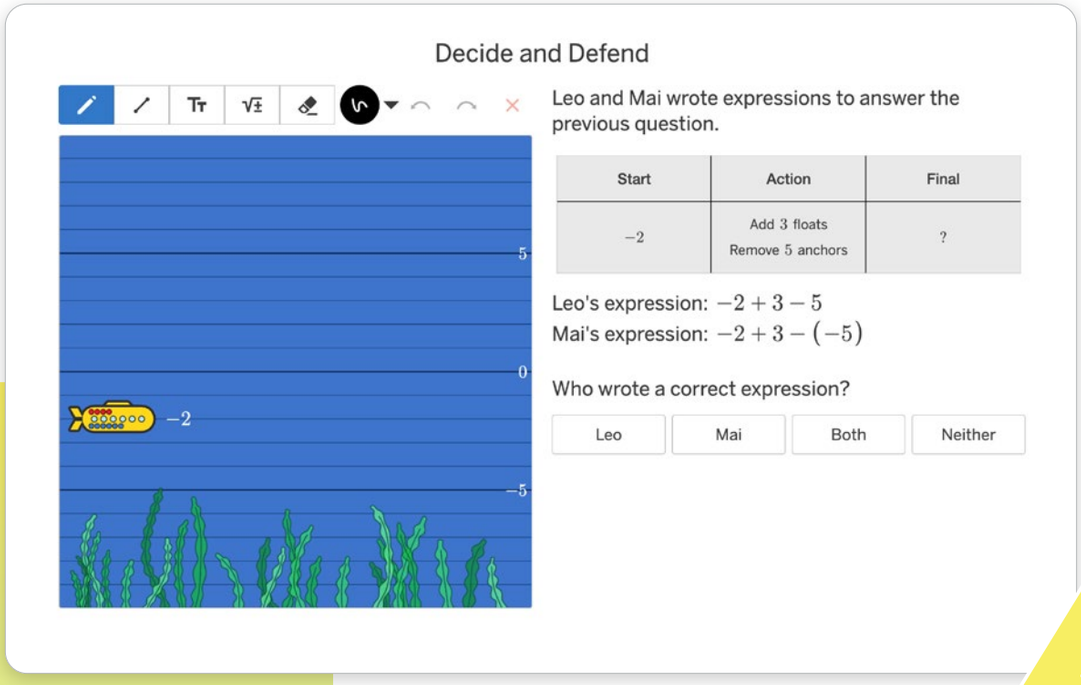
An excellent mathematics program integrates the use of mathematical tools and technology, in tandem with physical materials, as essential resources to help students learn and make sense of mathematical ideas, reason mathematically, and communicate their mathematical thinking.

Multiple studies on the use of feedback in education have shown that rich feedback provided during the instructional cycle is most effective in teaching students new skills. This type of feedback not only shows whether a student's answer is right or wrong, but also helps students understand the specific mistakes they made, see the math in those mistakes, realize why they made those mistakes, and know what they can do to avoid making the same mistakes in the future.[1]

Digital activities and Presentation Screens in Amplify Desmos Math incorporate an interactive **Responsive Feedback** feature that shows students the meaning of their own thinking. Amplify Desmos Math offers more Responsive Feedback than any other math program currently available for purchase, providing students with the kind of information proven to help them most. Lessons allow students to input different variables in a problem so that they can see how correct and incorrect answers impact a solution. The playful nature of the lessons allows students to explore their mathematical thinking with autonomy and discover why certain answers are incorrect or correct.



The Grade 8 Robots lesson allows students to play with a scatter plot to see the connection between exact values and placement of values on a graph.



For example, in the grade 7 Floats and Anchor lesson, students use floats and anchors representing positive and negative integers to direct a submarine to a specific target. Students immediately see how positive and negative integers interact with each other and are then shown how to represent those integers in mathematical formulas.

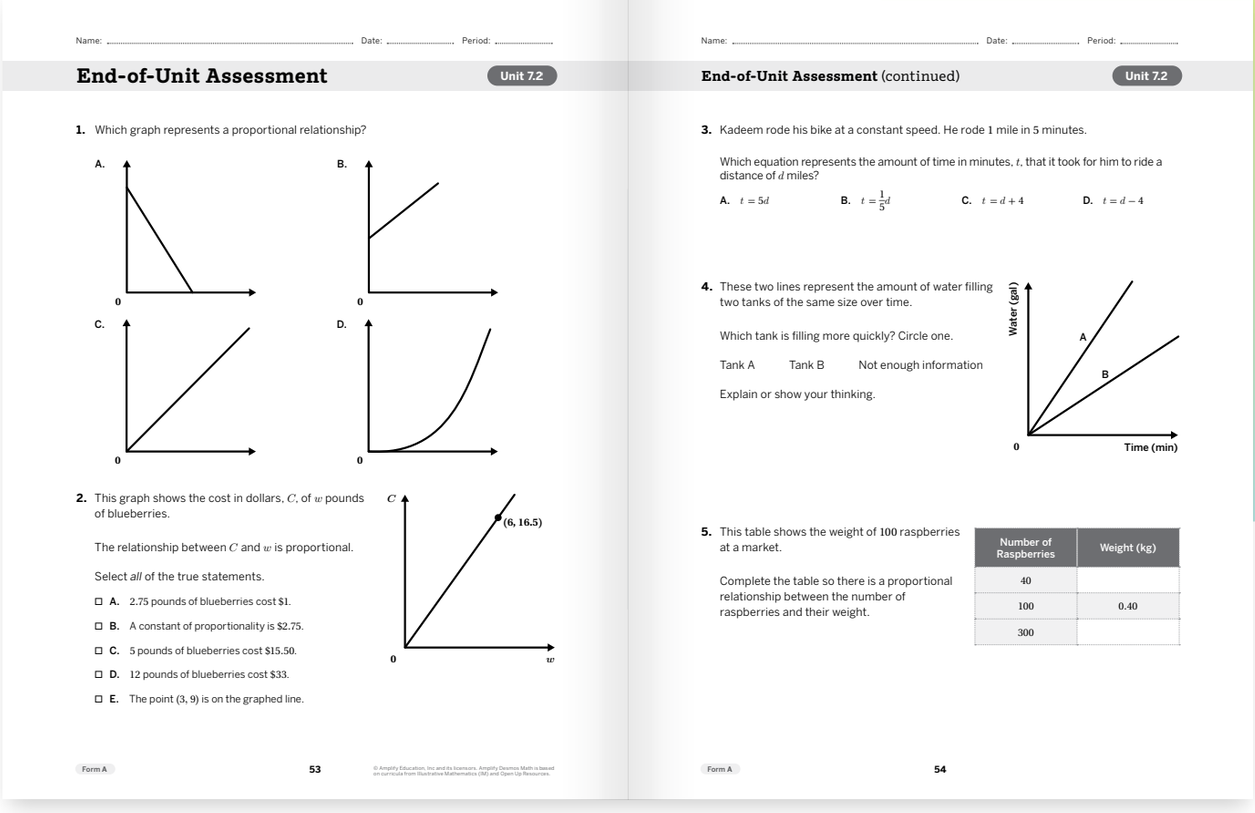
The student digital platform is highly interactive and allows students to respond in a variety of ways. Students show their understanding through digital interactions, discussion, open-ended text responses, sketches, and digital manipulatives. When appropriate, teachers can allow students to see others' responses to spark discussion. Digital tools for teachers are available for classroom use every day, while student devices are recommended for an age-appropriate number of lessons.

1 See Roy, A., et al (2013). Teaching to address diverse learning needs: Development and validation of a differentiated instruction scale. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *17* (11), 1186–1204; Tomlinson, C.A. (2014); *The differentiated classroom: Responding to the needs of all learners* (2nd ed.). Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; and Lindner, K.-T., & Schwab, S. (2020). Differentiation and individualisation in inclusive education: A systematic review and narrative synthesis. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 1–21.

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.

Research shows that the most effective forms of assessment are designed intentionally to support student learning. These assessments are integrated into the learning experience, provide immediate knowledge of student performance, and give students prompt feedback about their performance. Amplify Desmos Math provides many ways for educators to understand what their students know and provide the support needed for students to progress in the math learning journeys.



Name: ..... Date: ..... Period: .....

End-of-Unit Assessment Unit 7.2

1. Which graph represents a proportional relationship?

A.

B.

C.

D.

2. This graph shows the cost in dollars, C, of w pounds of blueberries.

The relationship between C and w is proportional.

Select *all* of the true statements.

- ☐ **A.** 2.75 pounds of blueberries cost $1.
- ☐ **B.** A constant of proportionality is $2.75.
- ☐ **C.** 5 pounds of blueberries cost $15.50.
- ☐ **D.** 12 pounds of blueberries cost $33.
- ☐ **E.** The point (3, 9) is on the graphed line.

Form A 53

Name: ..... Date: ..... Period: .....

End-of-Unit Assessment (continued) Unit 7.2

3. Kadeem rode his bike at a constant speed. He rode 1 mile in 5 minutes.

Which equation represents the amount of time in minutes, t, that it took for him to ride a distance of d miles?

A. $t = 5d$ **B.** $t = \frac{1}{5}d$ **C.** $t = d + 4$ **D.** $t = d - 4$

4. These two lines represent the amount of water filling two tanks of the same size over time.

Which tank is filling more quickly? Circle one.

Tank A Tank B Not enough information

Explain or show your thinking.

5. This table shows the weight of 100 raspberries at a market.

Complete the table so there is a proportional relationship between the number of raspberries and their weight.

Number of Raspberries	Weight (kg)
40	
100	0.40
300	

Form A 54

Benchmark and progress monitoring assessments in the program are powered by integrated mCLASS® Assessments. These assessments measure students' knowledge and provide teachers with targeted, actionable insights based on assessment results. mCLASS Assessments provide instructional recommendations that are linked to core instruction and supplemental practice and intervention resources, ensuring that each assessment contributes to improving students' mathematical understanding. This connection between assessment and instruction results in an impactful assessment system that aids Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS) in the classroom and ultimately helps students learn.

Amplify Desmos Math also includes unit- and lesson-level assessments and additional knowledge checks that keep teachers apprised of what their students know, available in both print and digital formats. When administered through the Amplify Desmos Math digital platform, educators are able to see a student's approach to solving math problems in real time, giving educators an opportunity to provide immediate feedback that students can use as they learn new skills. Built-in teacher supports help teachers use students' partial or unfinished learning to have productive conversations in the classroom, spurring occasion for group learning, which studies show optimize math learning in the classroom.[1]

1 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (1993). *Measuring what counts: A conceptual guide for mathematics assessment*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Guided by expert advisors, partners, and educators

Amplify Desmos Math embodies the convergence of groundbreaking research and development efforts in K–12 mathematics instruction. The acquisition of Desmos Classroom by Amplify Education in 2022 brought together two distinct, yet complementary, curriculum efforts based on Illustrative Mathematics'® IM K–12 Math™.

A dedicated team at Amplify, with nearly 2,000 combined years of classroom teaching and school leadership experience, thoughtfully created Amplify Desmos Math with teachers and students in mind. This team includes curriculum developers, interaction developers, copy editors, graph specialists, digital innovation specialists, standards and customization specialists, production editors, and many more.

Amplify Desmos Math also brings together industry-leading curriculum development and instructional technology experts who understand the needs of K–12 teachers and learners and are dedicated to rigorous and equitable mathematics instruction.

Program advisors and contributors

Jason Zimba, Ph.D.

A leader in mathematics education, Jason was a founding partner of Student Achievement Partners, an author of the Publishers' Criteria for Mathematics, and a catalyst in countless initiatives to improve math education nationwide. He is now Chief Academic Officer at Amplify.

Dan Meyer, Ph.D.

A longtime advocate for better math instruction, Dan served as Chief Academic Officer at Desmos, making digital math tools more accessible and engaging for students. In 2024, Dan was awarded the prestigious Ross Taylor/Glenn Gilbert National Leadership Award by the National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics for transforming the way educators and students experience mathematics. He continues to shape the future of math technology as Vice President of User Growth at Amplify.

Kristin Gray

Passionate about the value of curiosity in the classroom, Kristin received the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching. Beyond her role as a teacher and coach, she has influenced math education at scale as former Director of K–5 Curriculum at Illustrative Mathematics and current Executive Director of Math at Amplify.

Phil Daro

Dedicated to rigorous and equitable mathematics instruction, Phil received the Walter Denham Award from the California Mathematics Council and the Ross Taylor/Glenn Gilbert National Leadership Award from the National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics. He is a long-time member of the NAEP Validity Studies panel.

Fawn Nguyen

With over 30 years of classroom experience, Fawn is renowned for her teaching methods in the area of problem-solving. She has shared her knowledge at countless conferences and workshops nationwide. She now leverages her expertise as a math specialist at Amplify.

Patrick Callahan, Ph.D.

A research mathematician passionate about using assessment to understand student thinking, Patrick co-founded Math ANEX, now a part of Amplify. He has served as statewide co-director of the California Mathematics Project and Senior Research Scientist at WestEd. He is Vice President of Assessment at Amplify.

John W. Staley, Ph.D.

A longtime educator and past president of NCSM, John has worked to improve school systems and prepare students for the future. He has also served as chair of the U.S. National Commission on Mathematics Instruction and board member for Student Achievement Partners.

Partner organizations

ENGLISH LEARNERS SUCCESS FORUM

Math is a language that needs to be developed. Our work with **English Learners Success Forum (ELSF)** supports the development of all students' language skills with thoughtful integration of strategies and best practices for multilingual and English learners. **elsuccessforum.org**

(Note: ELSF does not rate or endorse materials. ELSF encourages all selection of materials to go through a robust adoption process using EL-inclusive criteria.)

math for love

Multiplication By Heart and other fluency decks by **Math for Love** have been included in Amplify Desmos Math to inspire a love of mathematics in students and to foster a deep understanding of math concepts through problem-solving, play, and inquiry. **mathforlove.com**

desmos studio PBC

Our close collaboration with **Desmos Studio**—which sets the standard for calculators and digital tools for exploring mathematics—enables us to build equitable, accessible, and delightful activities in Desmos Classroom, Amplify's teaching and learning platform. **desmos.com**

Classroom advisors

Chris Shore
Secondary Curriculum and Instruction Coordinator
Professional learning, intervention, usability, and secondary mathematics

Michelle Douglas Meyer
District Math Facilitator
Early childhood mathematics

JoAnna Chocooj
Retired teacher
Early childhood mathematics

Leila Sales
Children's Book Author, Publisher, and Consultant
Elementary Unit Stories

Educator advisors

- Vicky Alvarez, Teacher
- Wendy Baty, Consultant & Retired Teacher
- Daniel Bautista, Teacher
- Melodie Blackwood, Consultant
- Jed Butler, Teacher
- Beverly Campbell, Elementary Teacher on Special Assignment
- Joaquin Castillo, Instructional Coach
- Leslie Ceballos, Assistant Principal
- Christina Corradino, Teacher on Special Assignment
- Jamie Dropik, Teacher
- Simon Eisenberg, Lead teacher
- Krista Fosmire, Teacher
- Duane Habecker, Mathematics coordinator
- Allison Krasnow, Assistant Principal
- Jeffrey Linder, Math Specialist
- Chandra T. Phillips, Principal
- Lori Robinson, Retired Executive Director
- Ileana Santigao, Teacher
- Morgan Saxby, Teacher
- Lisa Stoll, Retired Teacher
- Natara Warren, Teacher & instructional coach
- Chris Weber, Principal
- Kelly Young, Teacher


15
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12

Navigating the program

In the pages that follow, you'll find helpful tips and wayfinding for navigating Amplify Desmos Math. We recommend reading these pages alongside the program's print materials and digital experience to fully appreciate and understand the components in context.

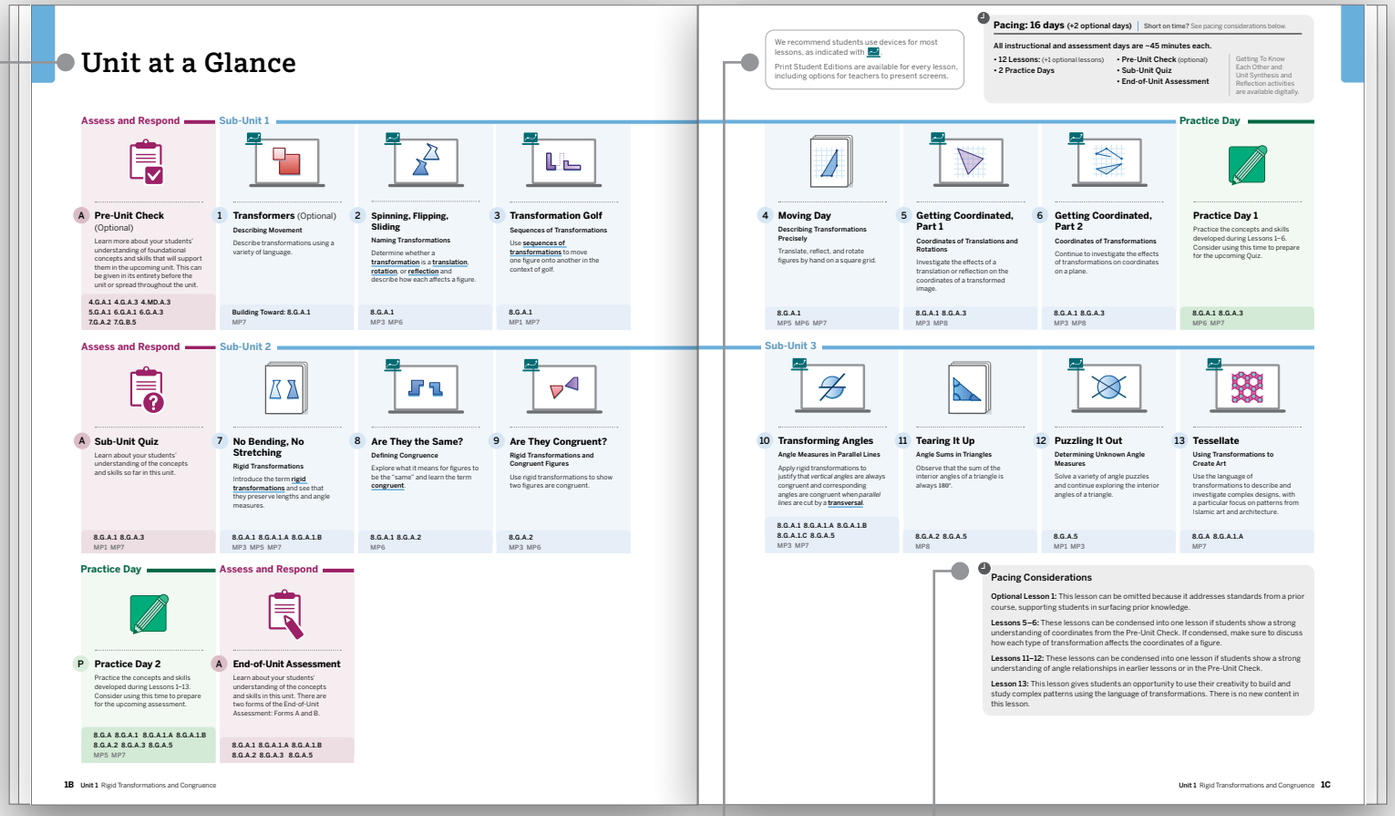
You'll read about navigating program features including:

- Navigating the program's print resources
- Navigating the digital program

Navigating the print program

Unit & Sub-Unit Resources

Each unit includes a range of resources designed to support teachers in thinking through the progression of mathematics that students will engage with over the course of the unit. These resources can support teachers in their unit planning, as well as choices they make in response to students' thinking, strengths, and needs that arise over the course of the unit.



Every unit has a **Unit at a Glance** page that shows teachers everything they need to know to get started planning out their upcoming unit.

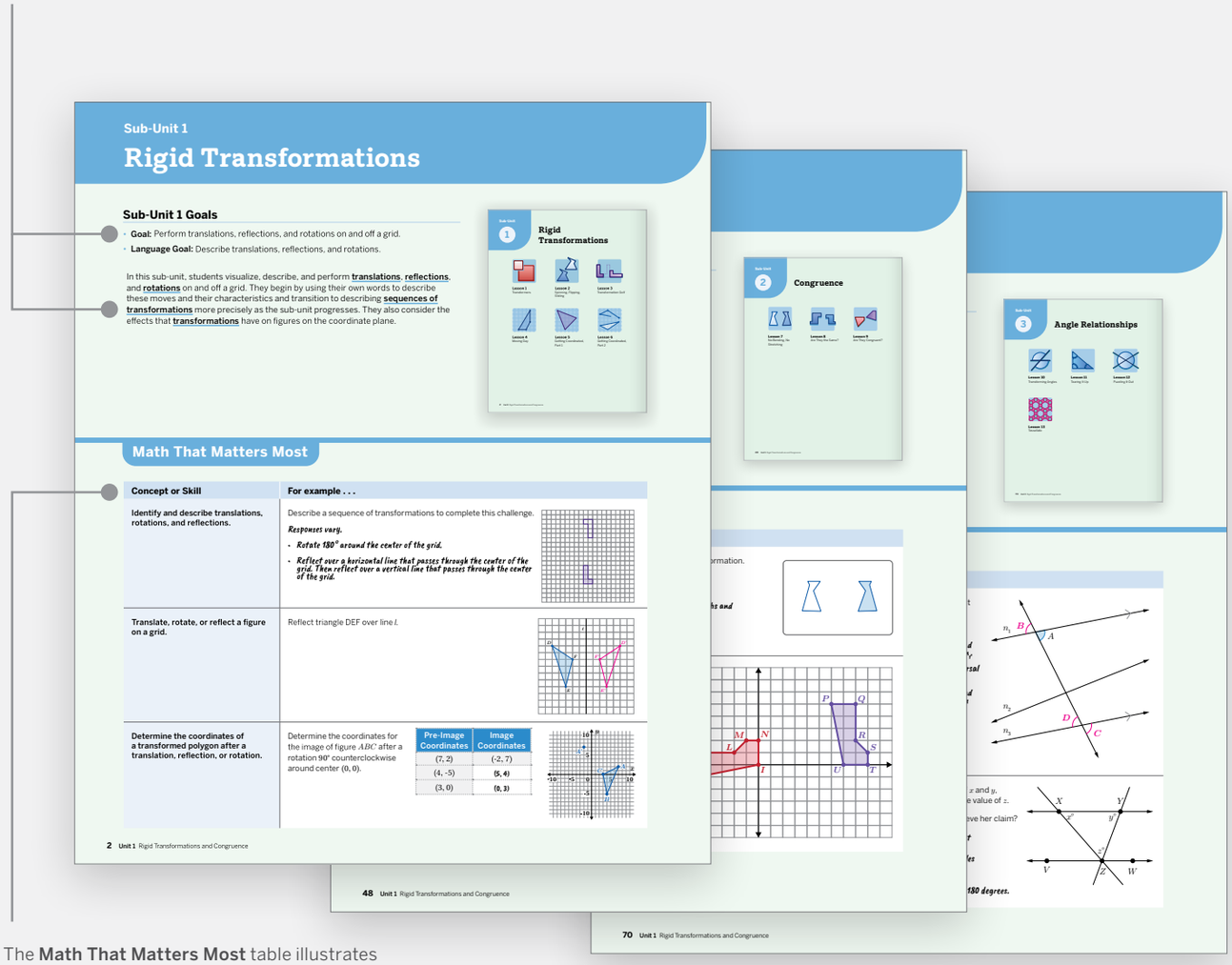
While all lessons can be taught using the Student Edition as the teacher projects Presentation Screens, we recommend students use **devices** to interact with most lessons.

Teachers are provided with thoughtful **pacing considerations** for how they can adjust the pacing of the unit as needed without compromising unit learning goals.

Unit Overview pages

Teachers will find a comprehensive set of resources for each unit, including an overview of the math of the unit, a visual summary of the Unit at a Glance, a preview of each of the unit assessments, and guidance about differentiation, supporting math identity and community, accessibility, language development, materials, technology, and connections to future learning. Each Unit Overview also includes a professional development activity and a formative Pre-Unit Check that teachers can use to learn more about students' understanding of foundational concepts and skills that will support them in the upcoming unit.

The **Sub-Unit Overview** page summarizes the **key goals** and **vocabulary** for this part of the unit.



The **Math That Matters Most** table illustrates for teachers the most important progressions of strategies, skills, and language that develop over the course of the sub-unit.

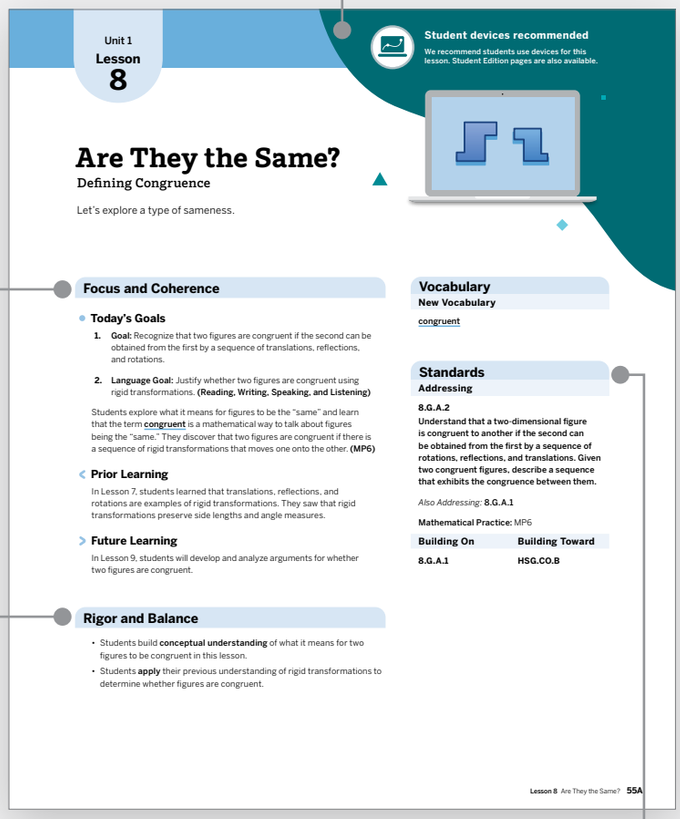
Sub-Unit Overview pages

The lessons within each unit are grouped into sub-units that address a related group of concepts. All sub-units include lesson practice and Show What You Know formative assessments, and targeted sub-units include a practice day and quiz.

Lesson Supports

Throughout this Teacher Edition, lesson guidance for teachers is organized clearly and consistently so that they have all of the information they need at their fingertips.

Lesson modality shows teachers how they should plan to have students engage in the lesson.



In the **Focus and Coherence** section, teachers will find the goals and language goals for the lesson. There is also information on prior learning that has built to the math in this lesson, as well as future learning that this lesson is helping build to.

The **Rigor and Balance** section explains how students develop conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, application, strategic competence, adaptive reasoning, and productive disposition in this lesson.

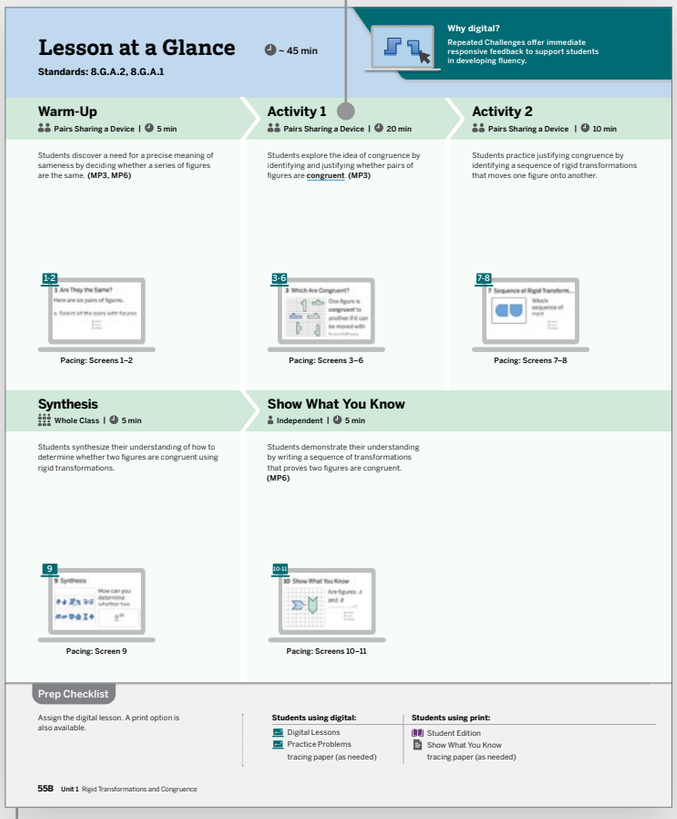
Where applicable, the **Standards** section will list all standards addressed in this lesson, including standards the lesson builds on and standards the lesson builds toward.

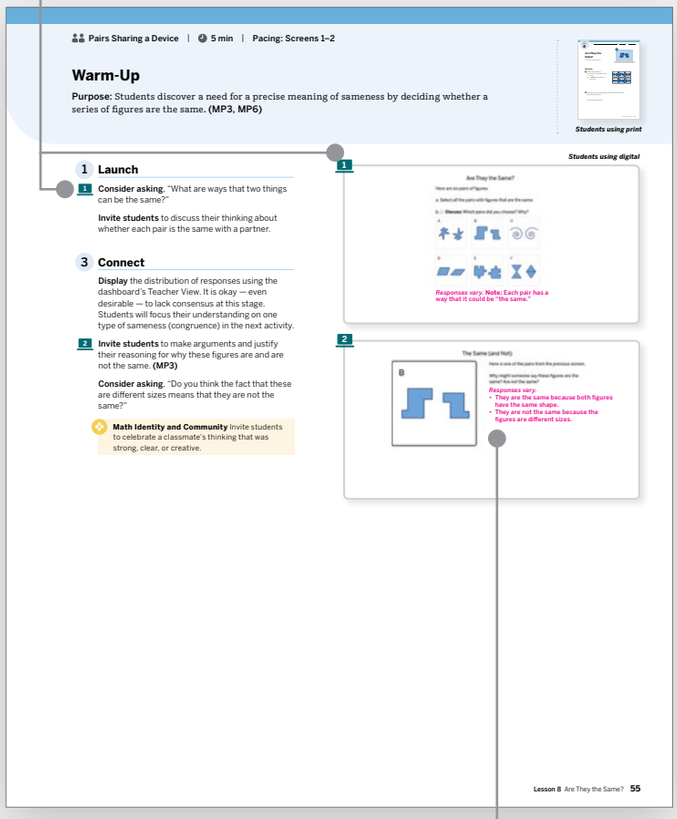
Lesson Overview

This introductory page orients teachers to the topic, standards, and key learning goals of the lesson, including any new vocabulary terms that will be introduced.

The **time frame** and suggested **student grouping** is listed for each part of the lesson.

The screen icon is used to show which **Presentation Screens** or **Student Digital Screens** align to each instructional moment.





The **Prep Checklist** displays all materials students will need for the **print** and the **digital** lesson.

Sample student responses to the Warm-Up prompt are provided to help teachers prepare to facilitate the conversation.

Lesson at a Glance

The Lesson at a Glance page describes the purpose of the Warm-Up, Activities, Synthesis, and Show What You Know. Teachers will find suggested timing for each part of the lesson, as well as guidance on whether students should work individually, in pairs, in small groups, or with the whole class.

The page also lists which Student Edition pages, Presentation Screens, or Student Digital Screens can be used with each part of the lesson, as well as any hands-on materials that may be needed.

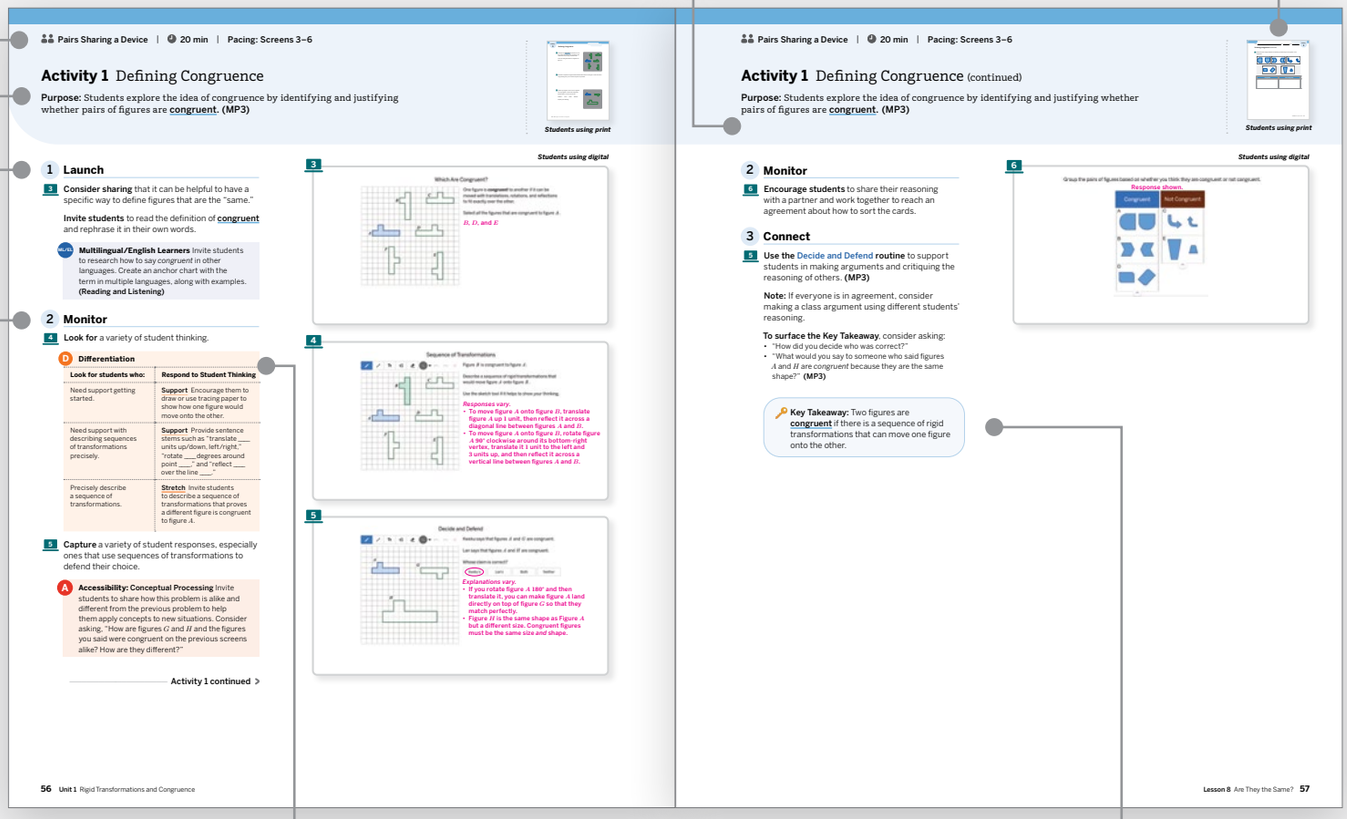
Warm-Up

Every Amplify Desmos Math lesson begins with a Warm-Up to help draw students into the lesson. It might elicit information from their personal experience or intuition, remind them of a context they have seen before, invite them to think about the previous lesson, or preview a calculation that will appear in the current lesson.

The **Purpose** of each activity is highlighted here, as well as suggestions for the **student grouping** and **time frame** for the activity.

Teachers are provided with thoughtful **Short on time?** suggestions for how they can adjust their facilitation of the lesson as needed without compromising lesson goals.

Print-based lessons note the **corresponding Teacher Presentation Screens** here, while digital lessons note the **related student print pages** for any students not using devices.



In the **Launch, Monitor, Connect** guidance, teachers will find ways to help students get started, suggested facilitation moves, and discussion questions.

The guidance for every lesson includes a **Differentiation** table to support teachers in meeting the needs of all students during the activity. This table can help teachers anticipate the ways students may approach the activity, and provides prompts that they can use during the lesson to **Support**, **Strengthen**, and **Stretch** individual students in their thinking.

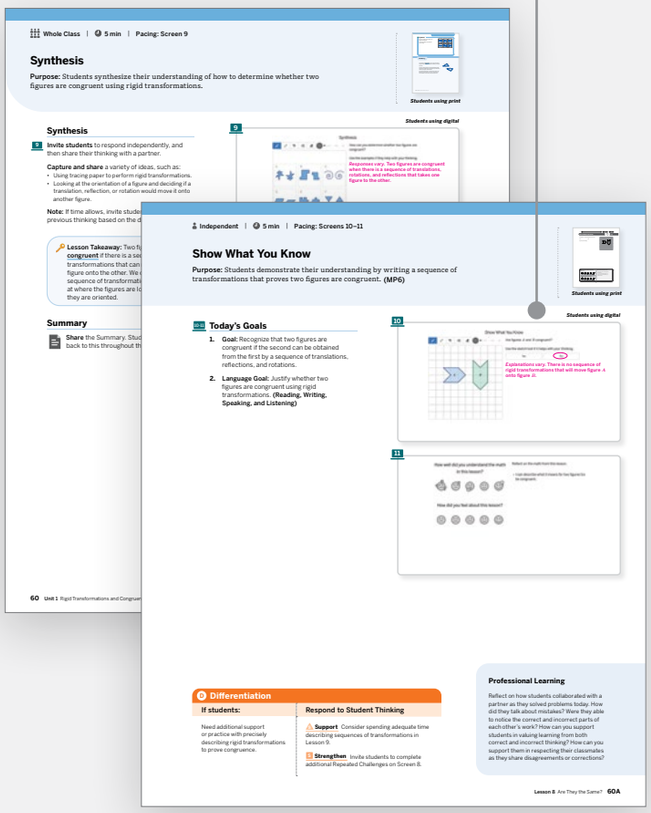
The **Key Takeaway** is called out to highlight the learning goal of the activity and provide teachers with an example of how to frame the big idea of the activity for students.

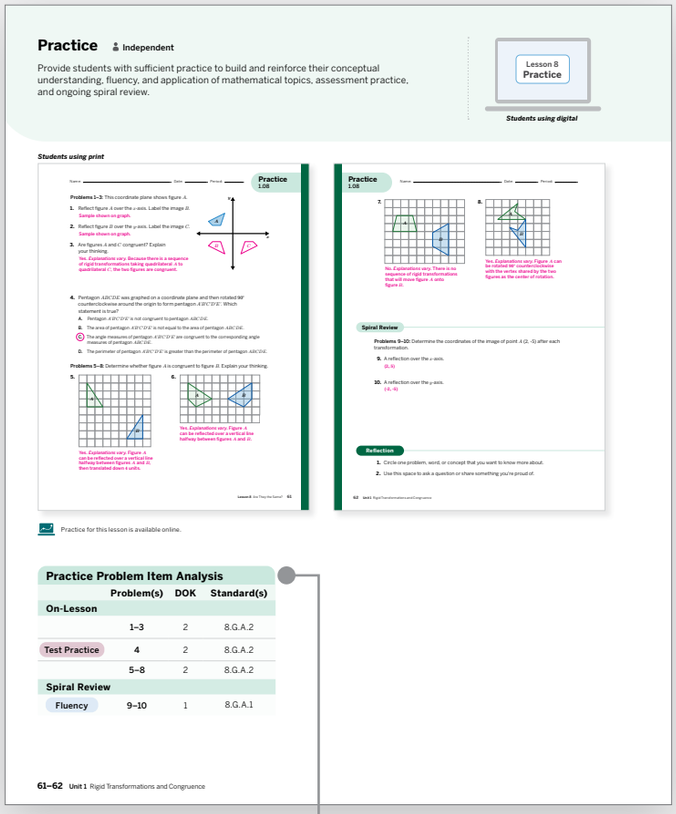
Activities

Each lesson includes one, two, or three activities. These activities are the heart of each lesson. Students notice, wonder, explore, calculate, predict, measure, explain their thinking, settle disputes, create challenges for their classmates, and more.

Guidance is provided to help teachers Launch, Monitor, and Connect students' thinking over the course of each activity. Teachers will also find suggestions for pacing, facilitation moves, discussion questions, examples of early student thinking, ideas for students who may enjoy a challenge, ways to increase access to the language and content, as well as opportunities to build and develop the math community in your classroom. The suggestions for facilitation provide comprehensive support for teachers as they prepare for and teach lessons.

Lessons conclude with the **Show What You Know**, which presents an opportunity for students to reflect on the main learning goals of the lesson. This is a great way for both students and teachers to access a formative check for understanding.





A **Practice Problem Item Analysis** table breaks down the problems by type, Depth of Knowledge (DOK), and corresponding standards.

Synthesis

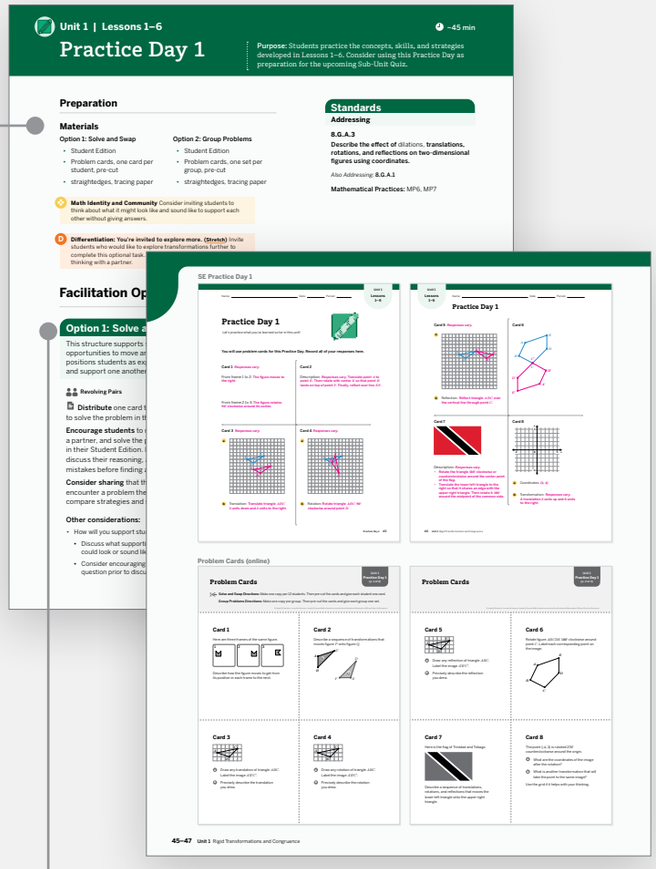
The Synthesis is an opportunity for the teacher and students to pull all the learning of the lesson together into a lesson takeaway. Students engage in a facilitated discussion to consolidate and refine their ideas about the learning goals, and the teacher synthesizes students' learning.

Practice

Daily practice problems for the day's lesson are included both online and in the print Student Edition, including Fluency, Test Practice, and Spiral Review.

For even more practice aligned to each lesson, Additional Practice is provided as a teacher resource or an optional student consumable.

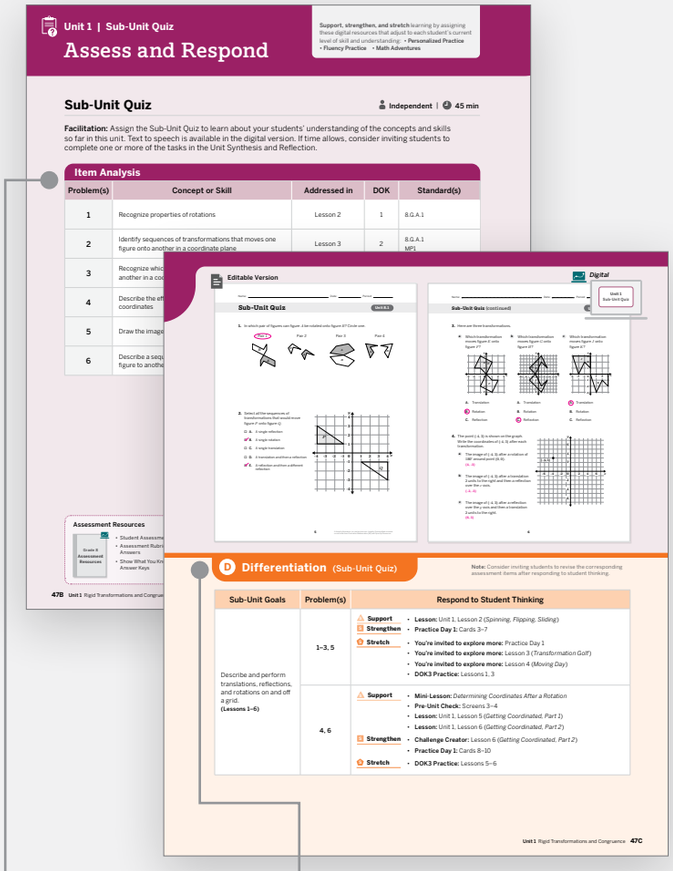
Practice Days are always **print-based** and may involve **materials** like Problem Cards.



The Teacher Guide typically provides **two different approaches for facilitating** Practice Day activities.

Practice Day

Practice Days are included before each Sub-Unit Quiz and End-of-Unit Assessment. These lessons provide an opportunity for students to consolidate and apply their knowledge and skills from the preceding lessons. Practice Days often incorporate student movement and collaboration.



An **Item Analysis** is provided to show what concepts and skills are assessed in each problem.

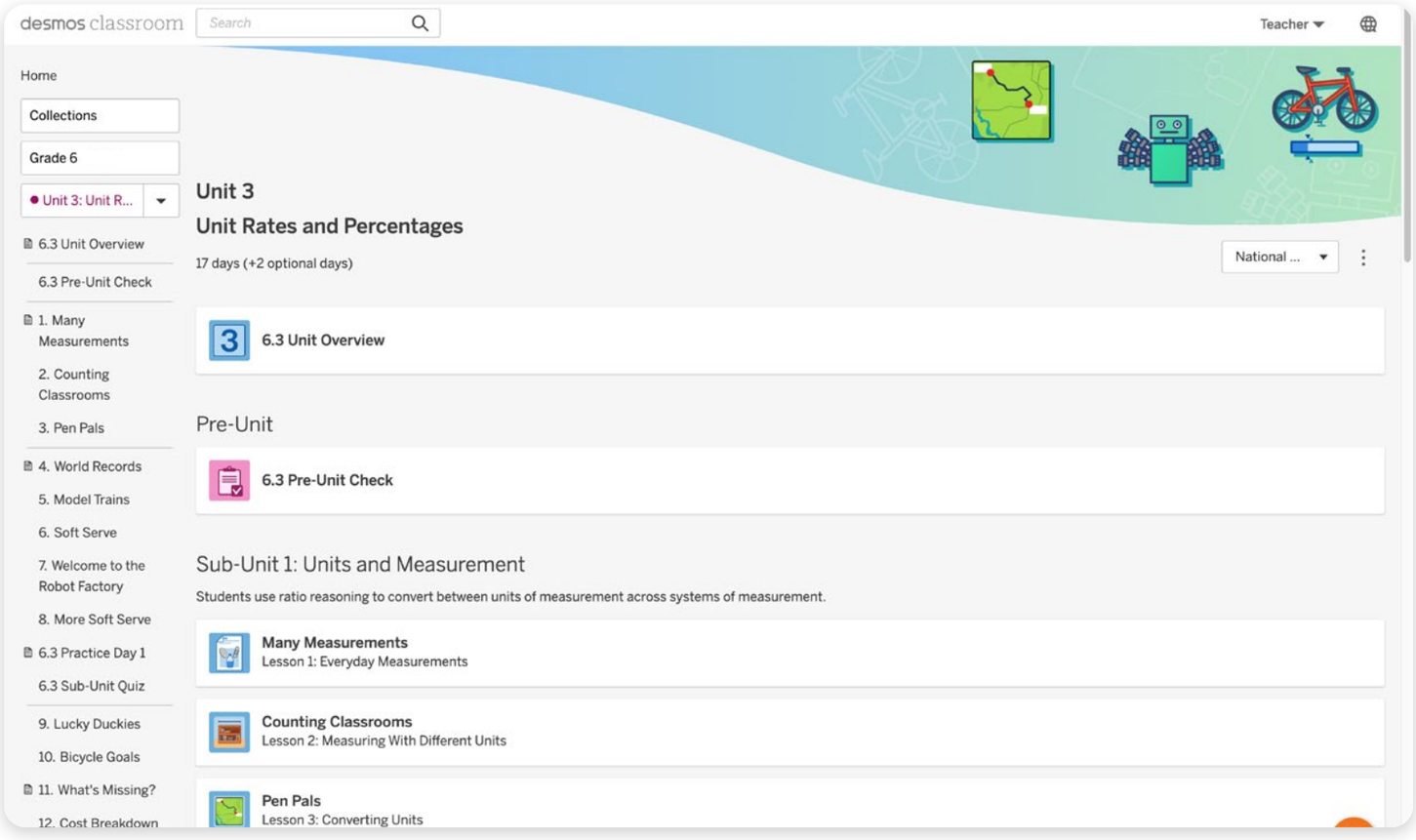
A **Differentiation** table suggests specific materials from the unit to **Support**, **Strengthen**, or **Stretch** students' understanding based on their responses to different assessment problems.

Assess and Respond

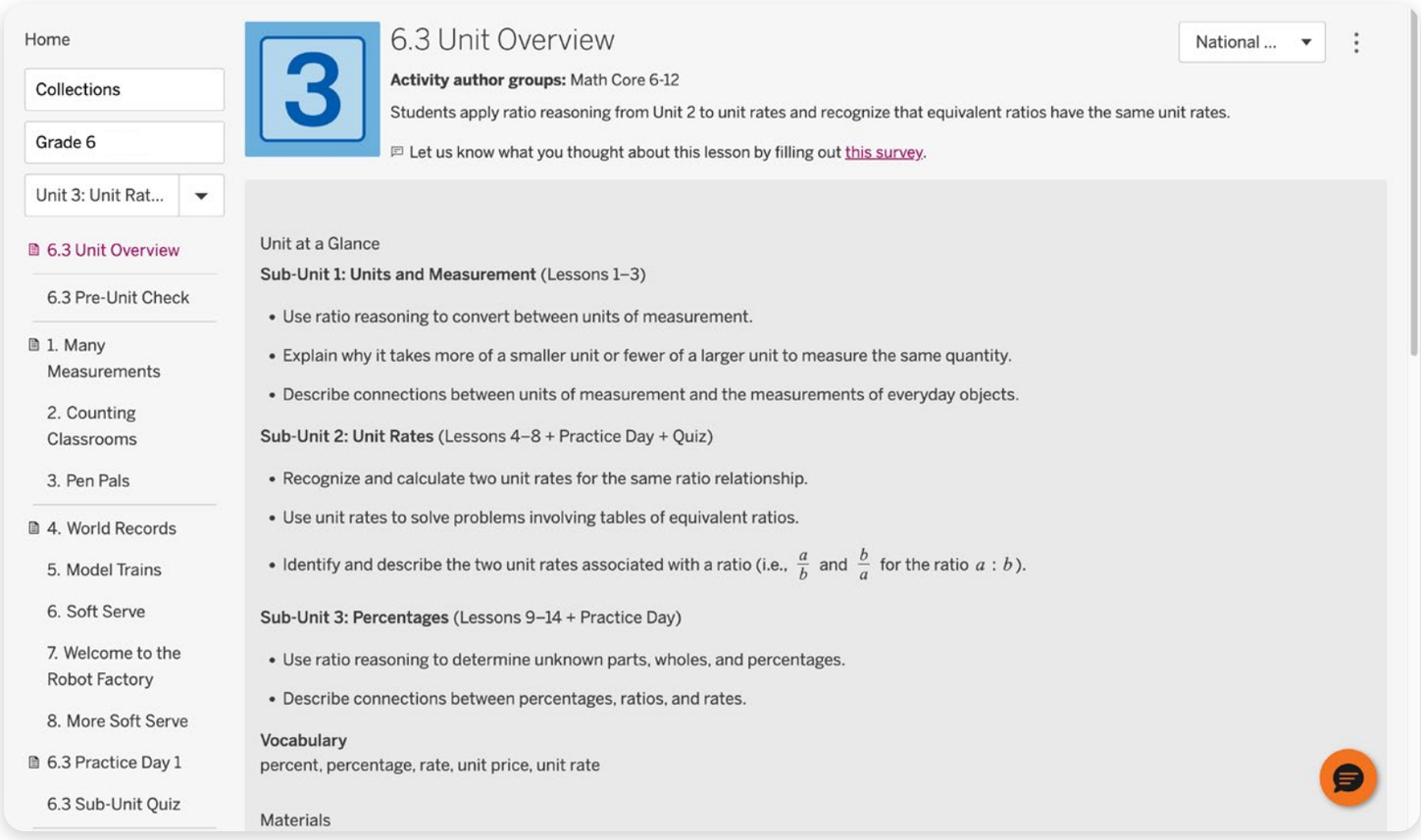
Each unit typically includes one or two Sub-Unit Quizzes. Quizzes are designed for students to show what they know and can do based on what they have learned so far in the unit. Each unit includes Assess and Respond guidance for the Pre-Unit Check, Sub-Unit Quizzes, and End-of-Unit Assessment.

Navigating the digital program

Unit Landing Page



On the Unit Landing Page for each unit, you'll find Unit-at-a-Glance information, including sub-unit descriptions and learning goals, vocabulary found in the unit, and standards addressed in the unit (where applicable).

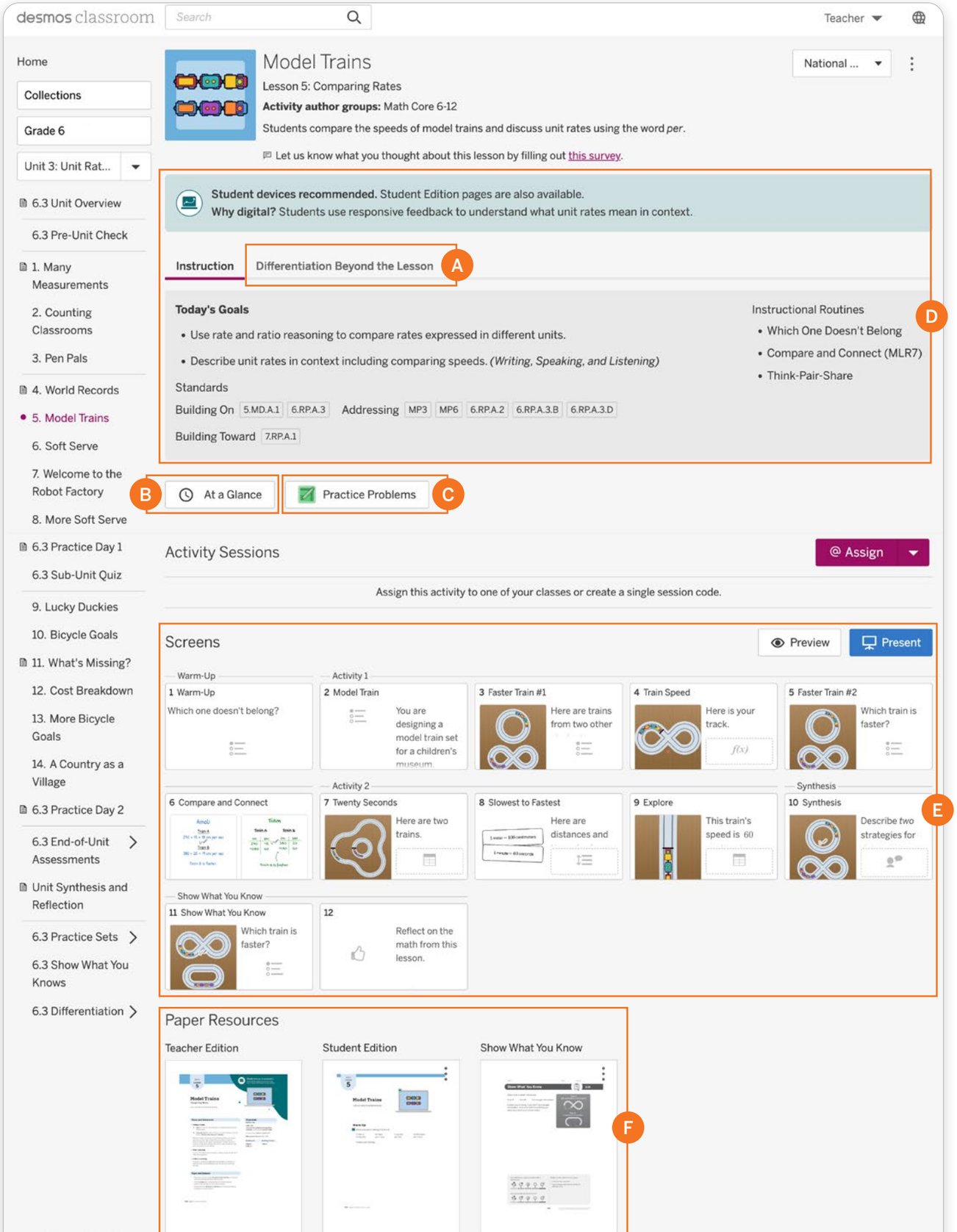


The Unit Landing Page also includes a variety of paper resources available for that unit. Those resources include:

- A printable PDF of the Teacher Edition and Student Edition pages for the entire unit (the Teacher Edition pages include assessment answer keys)
- A caregiver resource for teachers to share with families about the math in the unit and how to support learning at home
- Student goals and glossary of vocabulary in the unit
- An administrator guide for what to look for as the unit is being taught
- Routine Facilitation Guides for the routines found in the unit
- Activity Sheets and Cards for lessons in the unit that call for additional resources not included in the Student Edition

Lesson Landing Page

Like the print Lesson Overview, the Lesson Landing page has helpful information for planning and facilitating the lesson.



A Differentiation Beyond the Lesson
The Differentiation Beyond the Lesson tab provides guidance and differentiation resources after each lesson for students in three categories: Support, Strengthen, and Stretch.

B At a Glance
The At a Glance button will pull up a preview of the lesson Warm-Up, lesson activities, Synthesis, and Show What You Know. You'll find suggested timing for each part of the lesson, as well as guidance on whether students should work individually, in pairs, or with the whole class. The Focus and Coherence and Rigor and Balance information for the lesson is also found here.

C Practice Problems
Every Amplify Desmos Math lesson includes a digital Practice Problems set, which you and students can access via the Lesson Landing Page.

D Lesson prep
In the gray box on the Lesson Landing Page, you'll find the goals for that lesson, any materials needed for the lesson, vocabulary found in that lesson, and standards addressed in the lesson.

E Lesson Thumbnails
Teacher Presentation Screens enhance lessons and are for the teacher to project. Lessons where student devices are suggested have Student Activity Screens.

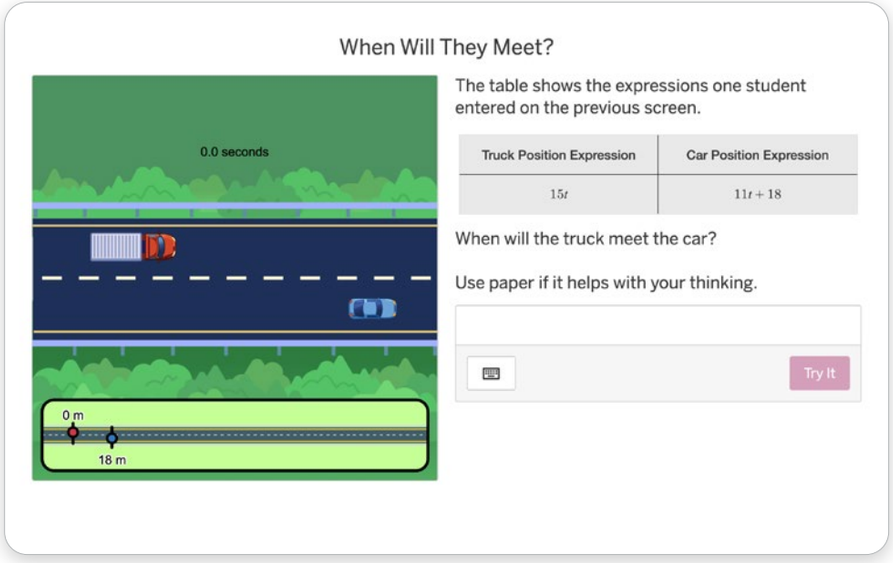
F Paper resources
Paper resources for each lesson include print Teacher Edition pages, print Student Edition pages, and the lesson Show What You Know printable PDF.

Student Screens

Student Screens make the lesson highly interactive for students working on devices individually or in pairs or small groups. You can preview by clicking Activity Screens from the lesson landing page.

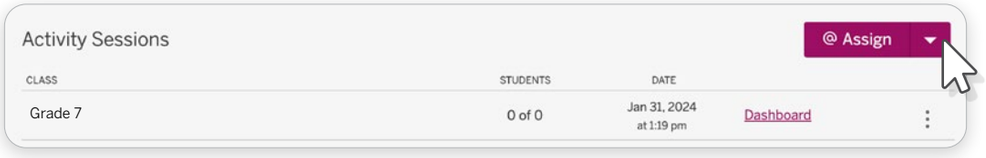
To make planning and teaching seamless, tips for instruction are available in both the print Teacher Edition and digitally at point of use. At the bottom of Activity Screens, the teacher will see suggestions for facilitation to support great classroom conversations:

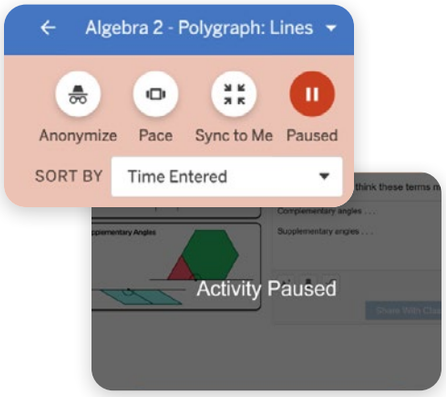
- **Teacher moves:** Suggestions for pacing, facilitation moves, discussion questions, examples of early student thinking, and ideas for early finishers, as well as opportunities to build and develop the math community in your classroom.
- **Sample responses:** One or more examples of a possible student response to the problem.
- **Student supports:** Facilitation suggestions to support students with disabilities and multilingual students.



Assign

Getting your students started with a digital lesson is a breeze. To have your students try one of these program preview lessons, simply generate and share a single-session code by clicking the arrow next to @Assign. If you have individual classes set up, getting students online is even quicker!





Pause allows you to stop the lesson and gather student attention—whether for a brief announcement or a class discussion.

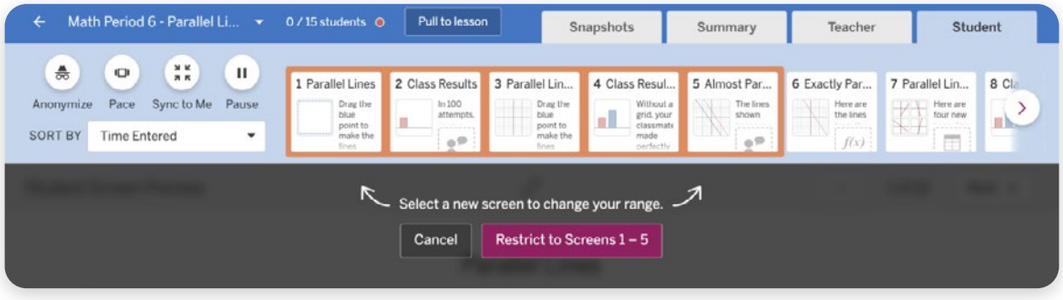
Keep an activity paused for as long (or as briefly) as you want. When you're ready for students to continue, press the Pause button again to resume the activity.

With Pause activated, students can see their current screen but cannot interact with the activity at all.

Pacing

Pacing allows you to lead students through part of an activity one screen or one section at a time. To activate, click the Pacing icon. Then select the screen (or screens) you'd like to gather your students on. They'll automatically go to that location in the activity, and the navigation outside of that range will temporarily be disabled.

Once Pacing is activated, you'll see clear indicators for what screens your students may access. You can edit or extend that range, or even disable pacing, with a single click.



Hide screens

Are you running out of time in class? Or do you want to refine an activity to better suit your students' needs? You can hide screens from students by clicking the Menu (three vertical dots) on the screen's thumbnail. This allows for non-sequential teacher pacing.

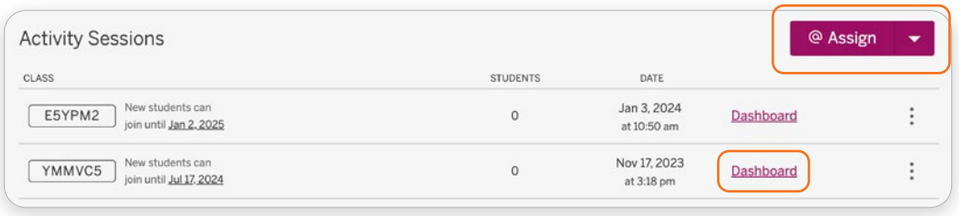
Notice that the screens automatically renumber themselves when one is hidden. Change your mind? Simply click Unhide and students will be able to access the screen again.

Teacher supports and facilitation tools

Teacher Dashboard

The powerful Teacher Dashboard helps teachers play an active role as discussion facilitators, monitoring student work in real time, choosing moments to share and discuss, and synthesizing learning. Teachers get insight into student thinking in real time, meaning they can select student work to display and discuss quickly and easily, and ask better questions to guide more productive discussions.

To teach a lesson with students on devices, click the Dashboard link next to your single-session code or class name to launch your Teacher Dashboard with facilitation tools.



The Teacher Dashboard has four tabs at the top. In addition to these views, the Teacher Dashboard also has facilitation tools, including the Class Conversation Toolkit and Written Feedback.

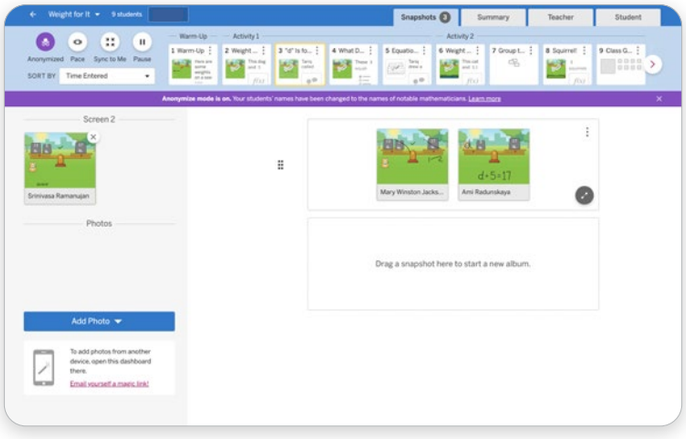
Snapshots

Peg Smith and Mary Kay Stein's *5 Practices for Orchestrating Productive Mathematics Discussions* offers a clear and useful framework for facilitating class discussions around student thinking. We added a Snapshot tool to make it even easier to select and sequence student work for those discussions. Try your hand at selecting and sequencing student work for discussion during your next Amplify Desmos Math lesson.

Snapshot student screens

To select a response for discussion, simply click the camera icon.

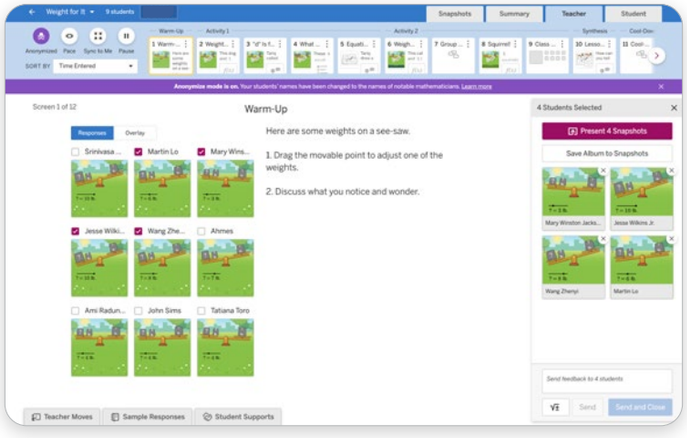
Then, in the Snapshots View, you can organize your snapshots into albums. Each album can hold up to four snapshots.



Present your albums to facilitate class discussions. Consider entering a title or question, or simply share your discussion prompt aloud! (**Note:** The teacher must present the album of snapshots to students in order for the album to show on student devices.)

Snapshot in Teacher View

To select a response for discussion in the Teacher View, click the response's checkbox to bring up the snapshots and the Feedback sidebar.

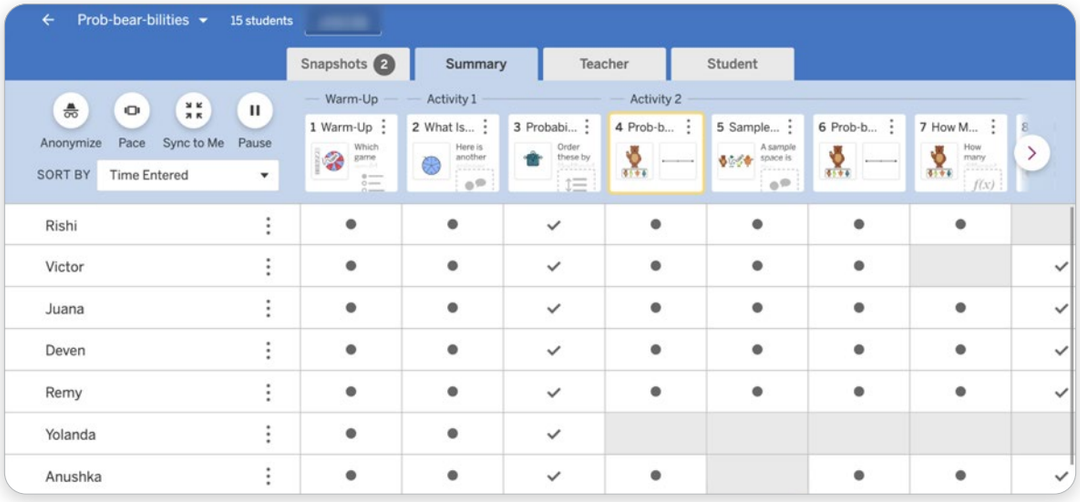


You can select up to four pieces of work and present them to students right from the Teacher View, or save them as an album in Snapshots.

Dashboard summary view

When you open a dashboard, you will first see the Summary View. Here you will see a row for each student in the activity session, along with a quick overview of where they are in the activity, a symbol to let you know more about their work on that screen, and a triangle indicator in the corner if you've sent the student feedback on that screen.

You can click on any of these boxes to see the current state of the student's screen. You might use a student screen as a jumping-off point for a class discussion and modify the screen together with the class. Any changes you make will not change the work for the student.



Here is what the symbols on this page mean:

Dash: There is no required input for this screen, but students still need to look at it.

Check: Everything on this screen is correct.

Cross: Something on this screen is incorrect.

Warning: Something on this screen isn't merely incorrect but indicates the student may have misunderstood the question itself—intervene ASAP!

Dot: This screen requires teacher interpretation.

You might also see a triangle indicator in the corner. Here's what they mean:

Teal triangle: You sent feedback to the student on that screen, but the student has not yet seen the feedback.

Gray triangle: You sent feedback to the student on that screen and the student has seen the feedback.

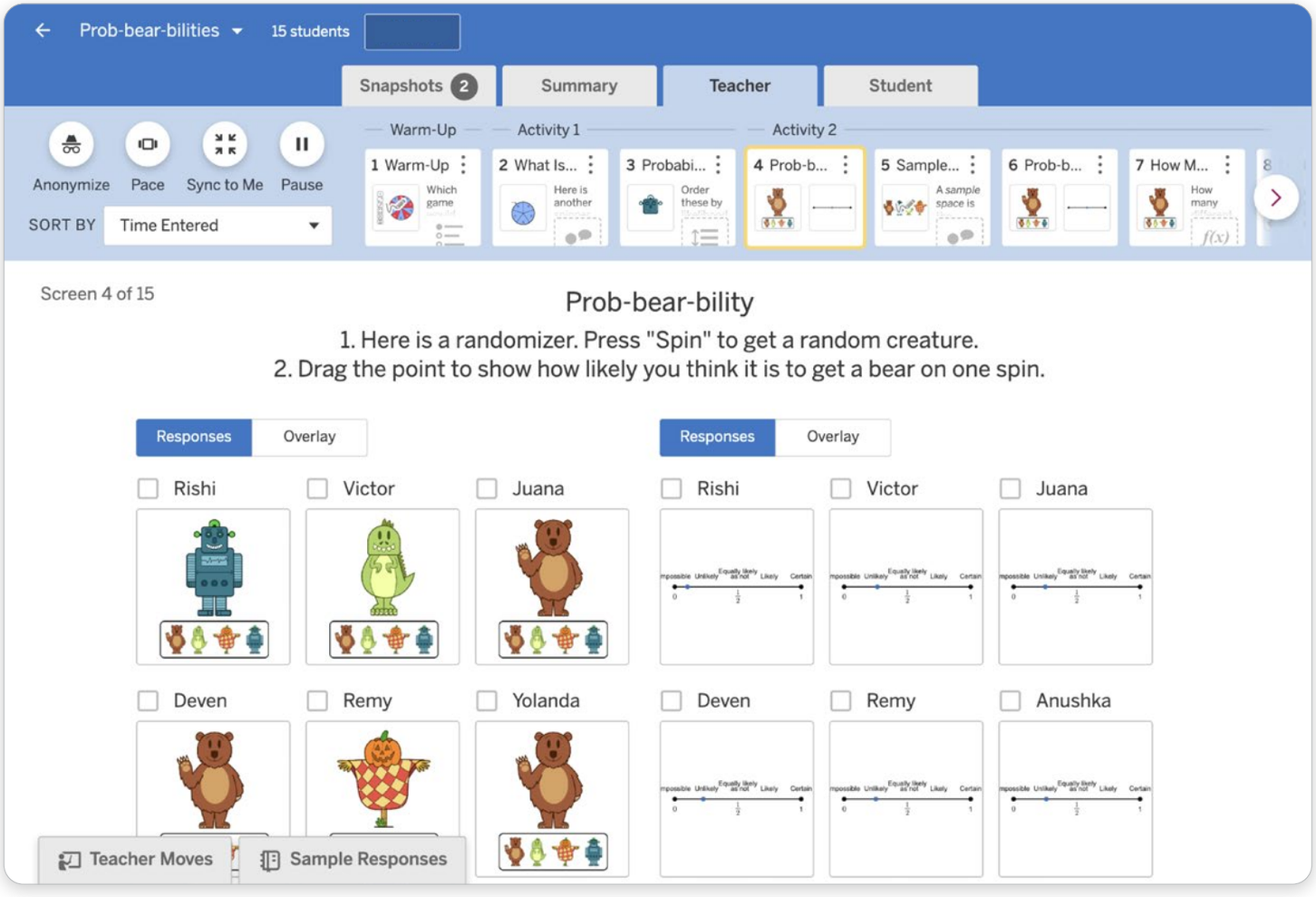
Teacher View

In the dashboard, you can use the Teacher View to answer questions like:

- How did all my students answer this question?
- What answers were most common?

If the screen has some components that can be correct or incorrect, you can check the Show Correctness checkbox in the upper-right corner of the screen. This will add icons to pieces of work showing if they're correct or incorrect.

You can also leave written feedback and create and present albums of snapshots from the Teacher View by selecting the student response checkboxes.

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A structured approach to problem-based learning

A structured approach to problem-based learning provides teachers with clear step-by-step moves to build systematically from students' prior knowledge to grade-level learning. It combines conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and application, motivating students with problems they are eager to solve while supporting teachers in guiding grade-level outcomes.

This approach helps teachers make the transition to planning and teaching problem-based lessons, monitoring student progress, and differentiating instruction based on real-time data.

In the pages that follow, you'll learn more about the individual facets of the program that make this curriculum as easy as possible for teachers, and as easy as possible for every student to be an active and engaged participant in their own learning. We do this with:

- Proficiency Progression
- Lesson design
- Instructional routines
- Professional development

Proficiency Progression

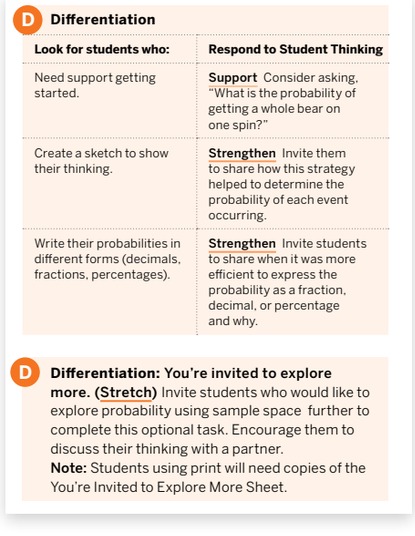
A model that steps out problem-based learning

Lessons and units in Amplify Desmos Math are designed around what we call a Proficiency Progression, a model that that steps out problem-based learning to systematically build students' curiosity into lasting grade-level understanding for all. In the Proficiency Progression, lessons begin by activating students' natural curiosity and offering opportunities to generate new ideas through collaboration. Teachers are then able to refine ideas through intentional facilitation and guide students to the program's ample opportunities for lasting grade-level understanding.

Proficiency Progression
Lessons are designed around what we call the Proficiency Progression, a model that steps out problem-based learning to systematically build students' curiosity into lasting grade-level understandings for all.

1. Activate students' prior knowledge and curiosity
2. Generate new ideas through collaboration
3. Refine ideas using facilitation tools
4. Guide to grade-level understanding
5. Practice, reinforce, remediate, and extend for lasting understanding

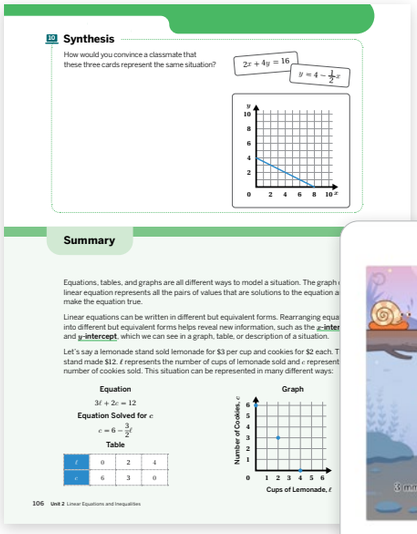
Differentiation recommendations help teachers guide their students to grade-level understanding. Learn more on page 62.

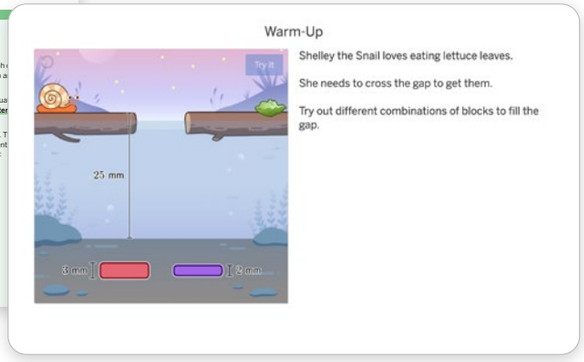


D Differentiation

Look for students who:	Respond to Student Thinking
Need support getting started.	**Support** Consider asking, "What is the probability of getting a whole bear on one spin?"
Create a sketch to show their thinking.	**Strengthen** Invite them to share how this strategy helped to determine the probability of each event occurring.
Write their probabilities in different forms (decimals, fractions, percentages).	**Strengthen** Invite students to share when it was more efficient to express the probability as a fraction, decimal, or percentage and why.

D Differentiation: You're invited to explore more. (Stretch) Invite students who would like to explore probability using sample space further to complete this optional task. Encourage them to discuss their thinking with a partner.
Note: Students using print will need copies of the You're Invited to Explore More Sheet.

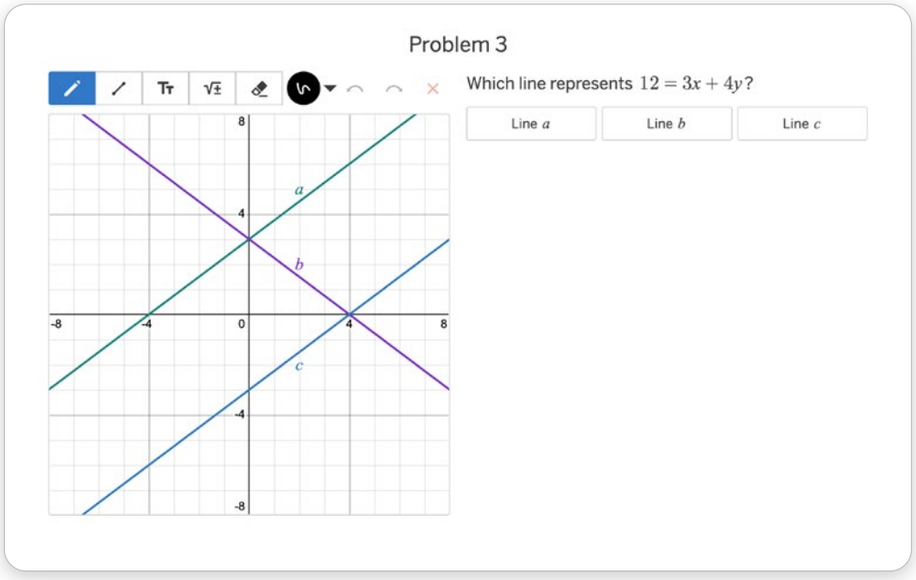




Daily Warm-Ups include low-floor, high ceiling tasks that invite a variety of strategies and approaches.

Key Takeaways highlight the learning goal of the activity and provide teachers with an example of how to frame the big idea of the activity for students.

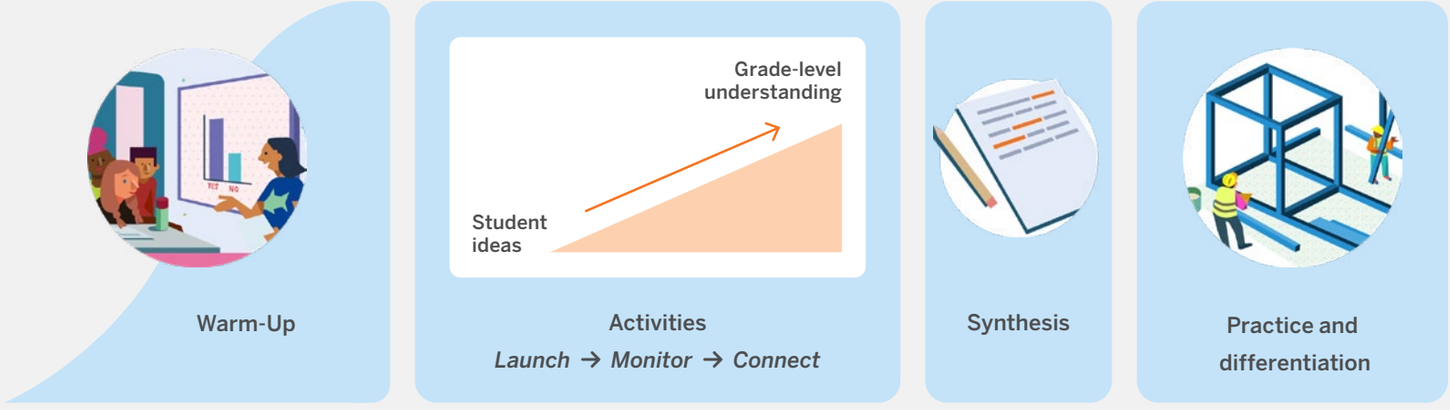
Lesson Takeaway: Linear equations can be written in different, but equivalent forms. Each form reveals different properties in the graph, table, and situation.



Lesson Practice reinforces students' understanding of the day's concept, in addition to other Support, Strengthen, and Stretch activities.

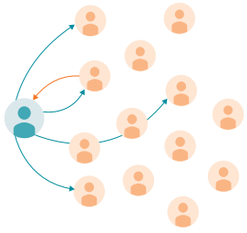
Lesson design

Amplify Desmos Math lessons are designed to provide collaborative learning experiences.



Amplify Desmos Math is designed with a structured approach to problem-based learning that systematically builds on students' curiosity. Students are first invited to explore problems that create an intellectual need for new mathematical ideas. Then the teacher builds on strategies used by students and connects their ideas to the learning goals of the lesson.

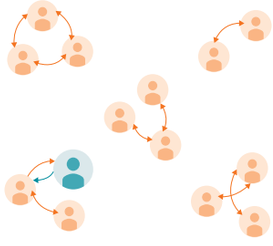
Every lesson activity is organized into a Launch, Monitor, Connect format, enabling teachers to set students up for success with each task.



Launch

The launch is a short, whole-class conversation that creates a need or excitement, provides clarity, or helps students connect to their prior knowledge or personal experience, which ensures that everyone has access to the upcoming work. Considerations for launching include:

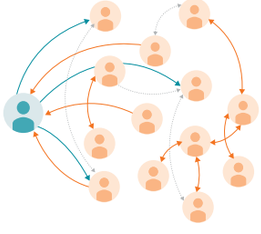
- Try to keep it short. Set students up to get started with a clear and catchy invitation to the math.
- Wait to model a specific way to solve. Leave space for a variety of different student approaches at the outset.
- Pair up. Encourage small groups of students to talk through their thinking as they work.



Monitor

As students work individually, in pairs, or in groups, teachers explore student thinking, ask questions, and provide support to help move the conversations closer to the intended math learning goal. Considerations for monitoring include:

- Look for students' strategies and check in with students as they work.
- Ask questions to learn what students are thinking. The suggested differentiation moves can be used to support, strengthen, and stretch their ideas.
- Use the Differentiation Teacher Moves to help you select and sequence student ideas to highlight when connecting.



Connect

Teachers connect students' ideas to the key learning goals of the lesson, facilitating class discussions that help students synthesize and solidify the big ideas. Considerations for connecting include:

- Save a few minutes at the end of each lesson activity to bring students back together to discuss.
- It's OK to start the class discussion before all students have finished the activity.
- Center discussions on students' ideas by displaying one or more of their responses and connecting the responses to the Key Takeaway of the activity.

Instructional routines

Classroom consistency frees up attention to focus on teaching and learning

Using instructional routines regularly creates consistency in the classroom, freeing up time for teachers so that they can attend to student thinking and communicate what is important in the class. Instead of focusing on the directions of an activity, students can focus on making sense of and communicating about the math.

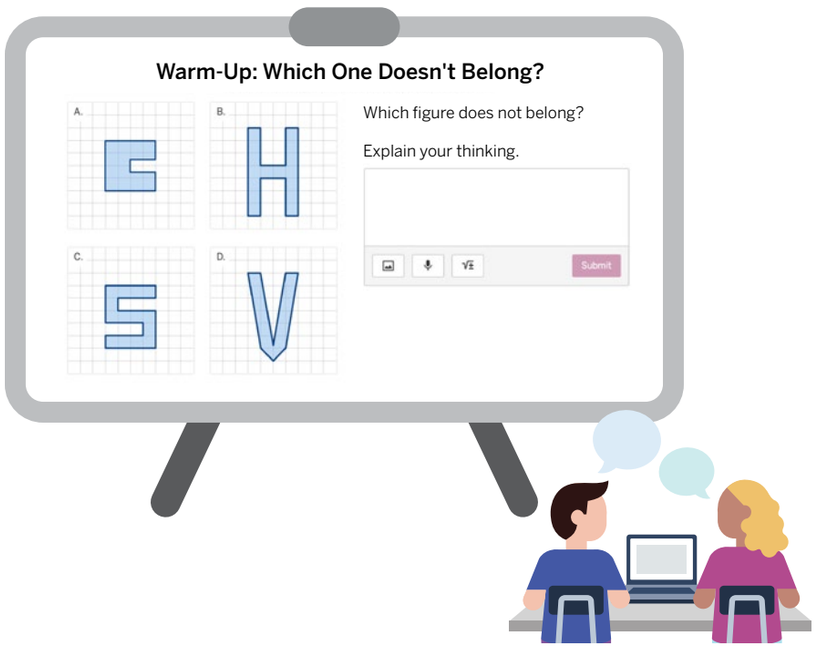
Each instructional routine included in an Amplify Desmos Math lesson creates opportunities for conversations and supports meaningful discussion. Implementing these routines can be a practical tool for establishing a classroom learning community that values student thinking.

At the beginning of the school year, teachers are supported in setting up a productive math learning community. Instructional routines and math language routines are extensively included in the first lessons of each school year, along with additional support and scaffolding for introducing and engaging in the routines.

Here are some examples:

- The Notice and Wonder routine encourages students to engage with content by observing and discussing what they notice and wonder about a new concept. This approach provides a low-pressure way for students to activate their knowledge.
- The Stronger and Clearer Each Time routine communicates the importance of feedback and creates an opportunity for students to learn from each other as they construct and refine their viable arguments.

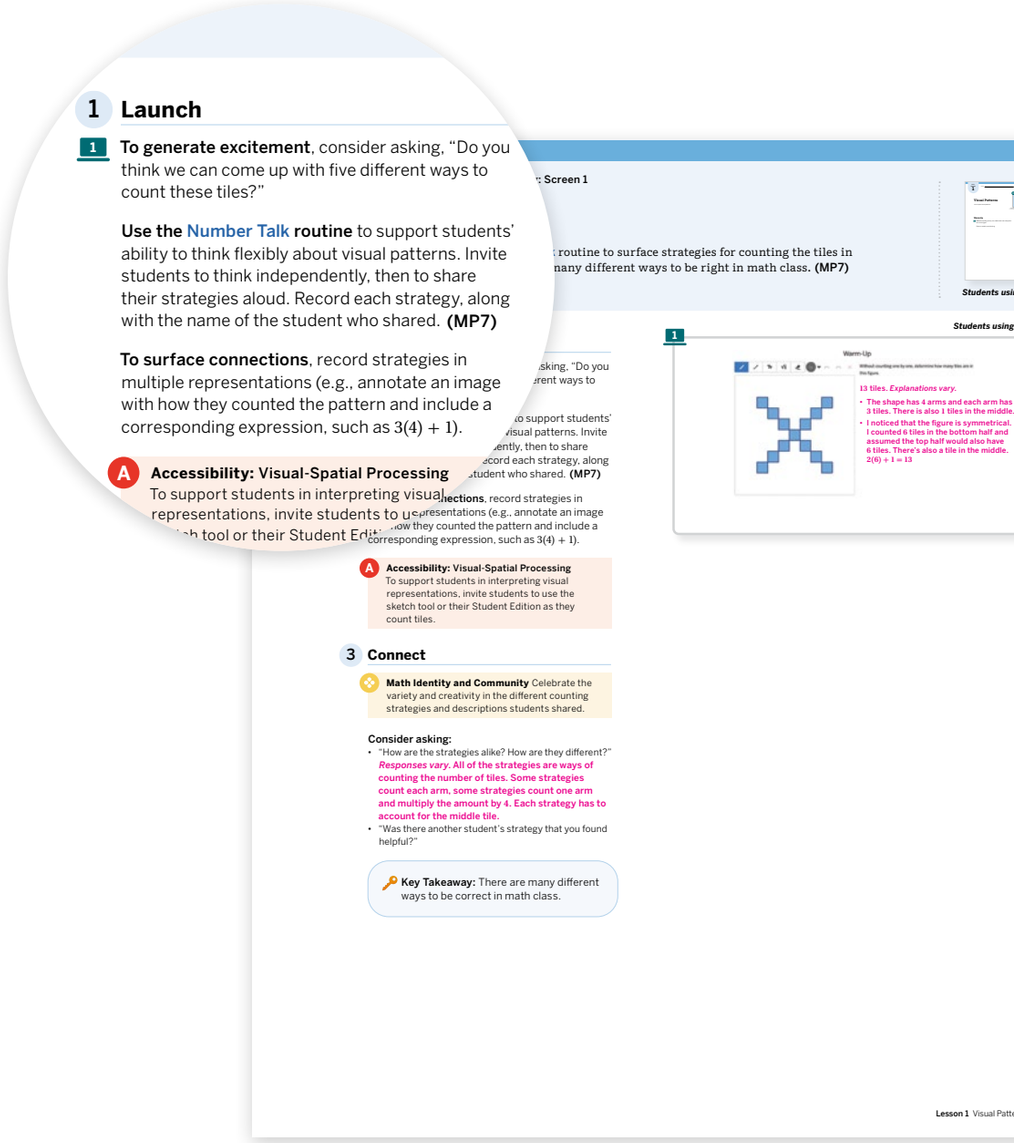
Point-of-use facilitation guidance for instructional routines is always one click away in the digital platform. Teachers are encouraged to use this guidance as they establish and maintain their productive classroom communities.



Instructional routines embedded in Amplify Desmos Math

Instructional routines can be found throughout each lesson in the Teacher Edition and digital Presentation Screens. Math Language Routines (MLRs) are used within lessons to highlight student-developed language and ideas, cultivate conversation, support mathematical sense-making, and promote meta-cognition. Here is a list of the instructional routines used in the Amplify Desmos Math curriculum:

- Decide and Defend
- Notice and Wonder
- Number Talk
- Tell a Story
- Think-Pair-Share
- Which One Doesn't Belong?
- MLR1: Stronger and Clearer Each Time
- MLR2: Collect and Display
- MLR3: Critique, Correct, Clarify
- MLR5: Co-Craft Questions
- MLR6: Three Reads
- MLR7: Compare and Connect

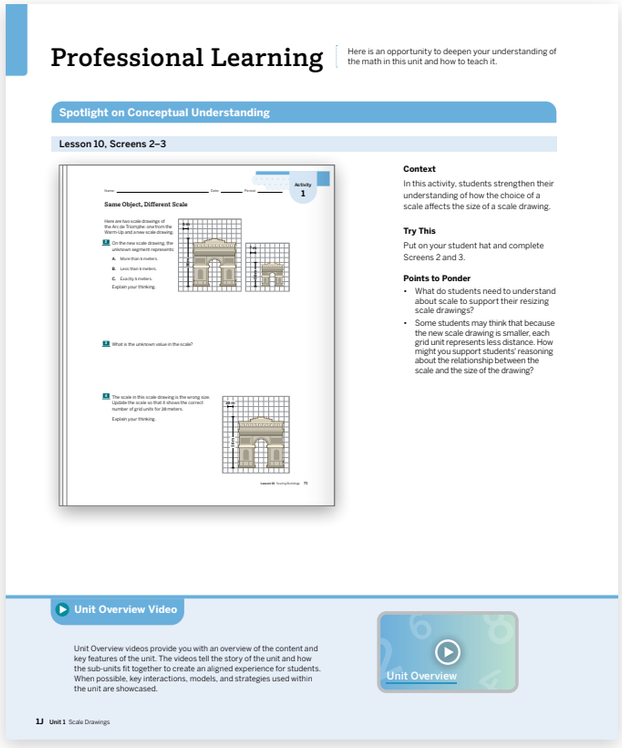


Professional development

Embedded, in-the-moment professional development

Unit-level professional development

The Unit Overview for each unit includes a Professional Development page, which lists opportunities for teachers to deepen their understanding of the math in the unit and how to teach it.



Lesson-level professional development

Each Amplify Desmos Math lesson provides a moment of professional learning as an opportunity for teachers to reflect on how well the lesson went. These professional learning moments can relate to principles, instruction, pedagogy, or program content.

Professional Learning

Reflect on the strategies students used today. What opportunities were there to share specific students' strategies with the class and celebrate them? What facilitation techniques (e.g., using the Snapshot tool or naming strategies after the students) can help make this a part of your classroom culture? How might you continue to reference student strategies from today in the future?

Reflect on the student thinking that was shared in this lesson. Who participated and who did not participate in sharing? What trends do you see in participation?

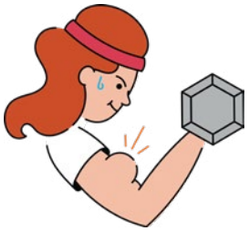
Professional development sessions tailored to your needs.

Amplify's professional development team supports both teachers and administrators throughout their entire implementation journey.

Launch

On-site and virtual Launch sessions introduce Amplify programs and support strong implementation.

After learning about the program's foundational principles and key features, you'll practice implementing the program within a collaborative environment.



Strengthen

On-site and virtual Strengthen sessions deepen understanding of the program. Session offerings are targeted and meant to take your practice—and your students' learning—to the next level.

Offered as part of core packages, as well as enhancements, Strengthen sessions are intended to effectively address your students' needs. Examples include:

- Supporting student math discussion
- Unit-level planning
- Leveling up with teaching tools

Coach

On-site and virtual Coach sessions are tailored to elevate instructional practices and meet the unique needs of teachers and/or leaders.

Partner with an Amplify coach who will support you in planning customized sessions leveraging our menu of supports, which can include:

- Lesson-modeling by an Amplify facilitator.
- Classroom observations and debriefs.
- Grade-level planning.

Access to grade-level understanding for every student, every day

The Amplify Desmos Math curriculum provides teachers with lessons, strategies, and resources to eliminate barriers and increase access to grade-level content without reducing the mathematical demand of tasks. Our lessons are developed using the Universal Design for Learning (UDL) framework to proactively ensure that all learners can access and participate in meaningful, challenging learning opportunities.

Every activity has multiple entry points to ensure that all students are supported and challenged. Intervention and personalized learning activities are directly connected to the day's content and offer students the individualized supports they need to be successful.

Each lesson and unit contains guidance for teachers on how to identify students who may need support, students who need to keep strengthening their understanding, and students who may be ready to stretch their learning. In addition, teachers are provided with recommendations for resources to use with each group of students.

In the pages that follow, you'll read about how students access grade-level math every day through the following resources:

- Differentiation
- Mini-Lessons (grades 6–8)
- Boost Personalized Learning (grades 6–8)
- Math Adventures (grades 6–8)
- Fluency Practice (grades 6–8)
- Accessibility

Differentiation

Differentiation that enables teachers to support students in catching up while keeping up with grade-level math.

Differentiation in Amplify Desmos Math is organized into three categories:

Support

Provide targeted intervention for students by using these resources.

Strengthen

Reinforce students' understanding of the concepts assessed by using these resources.

Stretch

Challenge students and extend their learning with these resources.

Differentiation

Look for students who:	Respond to Student Thinking
Need support getting started.	**Support** Consider asking, "Where else have you heard the words rotation and reflection before?" In this context, the word translation may be new to students and therefore more challenging.
Are unsure about where to place "flip" because flipping can sometimes be turning.	**Strengthen** Consider sharing that this definition of flip is to flip over, like a pancake.
Sort the cards correctly.	**Stretch** Invite students to write three other words that describe these new terms.

In-lesson teacher moves

Within every lesson activity, teachers can use the Differentiation Teacher Moves suggestions to provide in-the-moment instructional support to learners while they are engaged in the work of the lesson/task.

Teachers are provided with clear student actions and understanding to look for, each matched with immediately usable suggestions for how to respond to the student thinking illustrated in each row of the table.

In addition to using these suggestions in the moment as teachers monitor student work, teachers can review the Differentiation table in advance to help them anticipate how students are likely to approach the activity.

Beyond the lesson

The learning goal of each lesson is broken down for teachers into what it looks like for students to need support in the lesson goal, for students to need to keep strengthening their understanding of the lesson goal, and for students to be ready to stretch their learning.

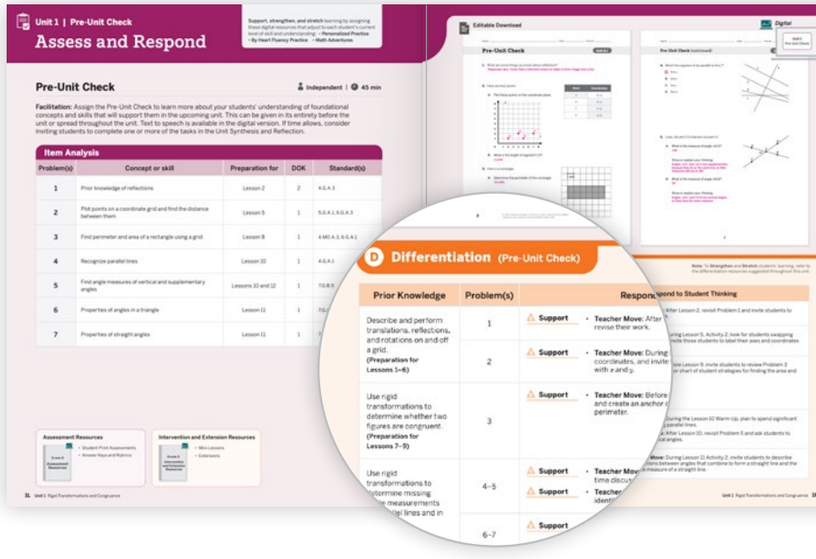
Teachers are provided with recommendations for resources to use with each group of students.

Support, Strengthen, and Stretch resources include:

- **Mini-Lessons:** 15-minute, small-group direct instruction lessons targeted to a specific concept or skill.
- **Item Banks:** Space for teachers to create practice and assessments by using filters and searching for standards, summative-style items, and more.
- **Boost Personalized Learning:** Engaging, independent digital practice that provides access to grade-level math through responsive feedback that adjusts to student work with item-level adaptivity to support their learning. Personalized Learning is designed to be used alongside core instruction.
- **Fluency Practice:** Adaptive, personalized practice built out for basic operations and more.
- **Centers:** Lesson-embedded routines and practice for students that are vertically aligned across grade levels.
- **Extensions:** Lesson-embedded teacher moves including possible stretch questions and activities for students.
- **Lesson Practice:** Additional practice problems support every lesson.
- **Math Adventures:** Strategy-based math games where students engage with math concepts and practice skills in a fun digital environment.
- **Lesson Summary Support:** Support for students and caregivers that provides efficient explanation of the learning goal with clear examples.

Assess and Respond

At each Assessment point in a unit, teachers have the opportunity to respond to student understanding. For each assessment item, teachers are provided with clear suggestions for how to Support students who are showing they need intervention. Students who are ready to strengthen or stretch their learning based on the assessment can access any of the strengthen or stretch resources aligned to the content of the assessment.



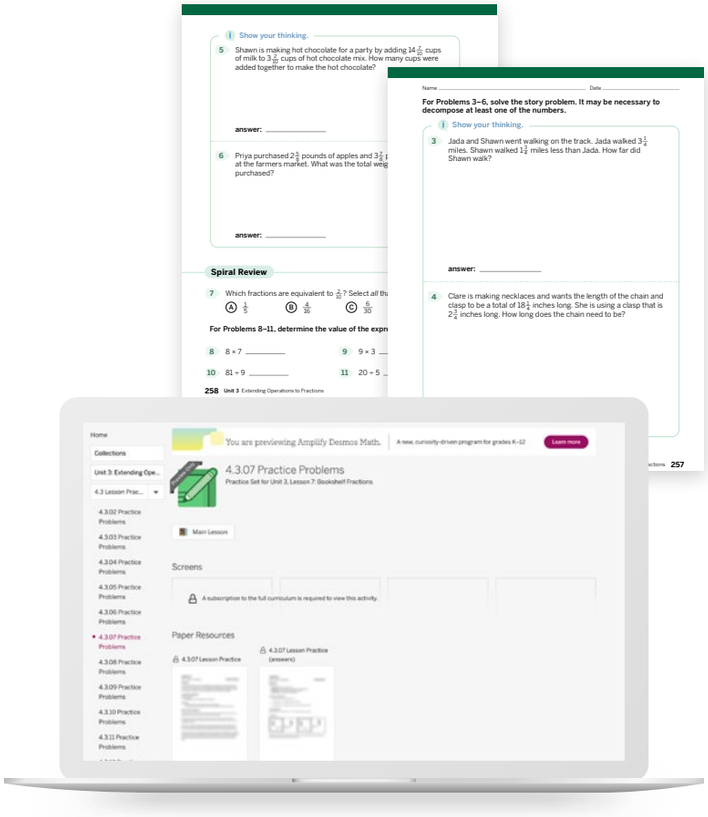
Practice makes progress

When it comes to cementing new learning into long-term understanding, ample practice opportunities are key. Amplify Desmos Math builds practice opportunities into both daily instruction and independent practice.

Lesson Practice

Every lesson in Amplify Desmos Math includes lesson practice in both digital and print* intended to support fluency work and spiral review and prepare students for summative assessment moments.

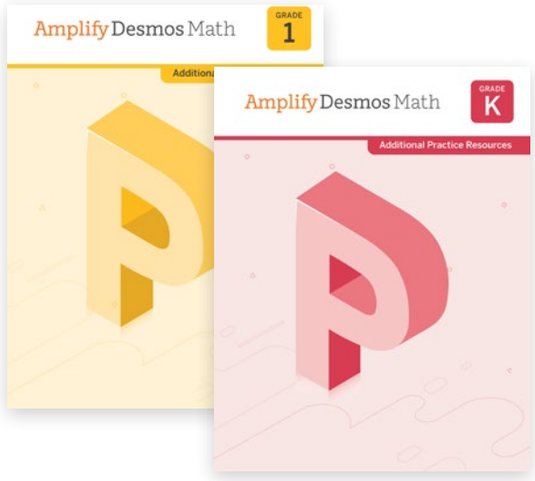
Additionally, some lessons include repeated practice challenges and Challenge Creators to provide multiple opportunities for practice and to encourage students to engage with mathematics through enriched feedback and collaboration with other students.

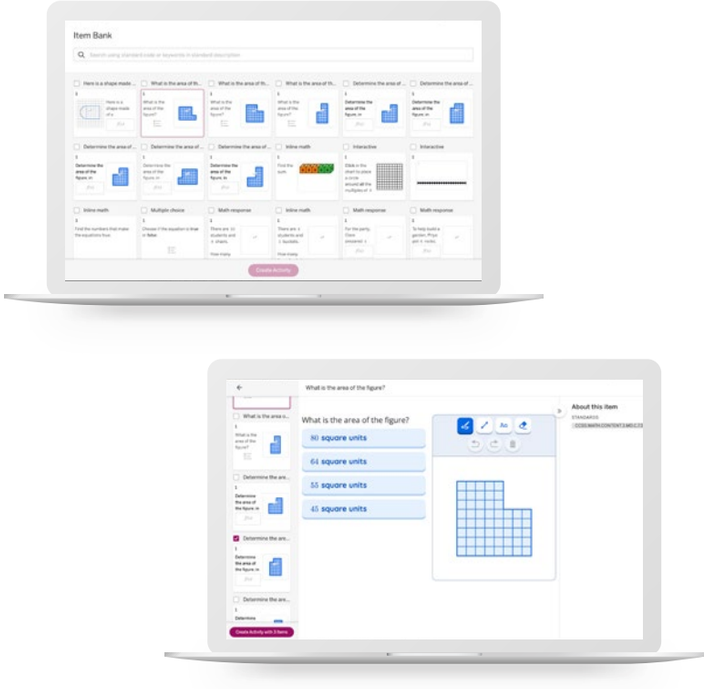


Additional Practice

Available as blackline masters for teachers or as student workbooks, Additional Practice follows the Amplify Desmos Math course structure with five to 15 additional problems per lesson with teacher annotations.

These problems further address fluency, spiral review, and a variety of Depth of Knowledge (DOK) questions in lesson learning, supporting differentiated practice based on the needs of students.





Item Bank

With the Item Bank, teachers can create digital screens or assessments from scratch from a bank of items that are appropriately tagged by standard. A seamless item selection and flow also includes the ability to edit individual items.

Teachers can preview items and item sets quickly, then assign the digital practice sets they create as independent work that will show up in students' workstreams in Student Home.

Math language development

The connection between mathematical content, practice, and language is strong—that's why we believe developing mathematical language is critical for all learners.

Our approach to math language development focuses on when, how, and why students use language to make sense of and share their mathematical ideas. Every lesson in Amplify Desmos Math includes opportunities for all students to develop mathematical language as they experience the content, while providing intentional support for multilingual/English Learners. We purposefully progress language development from lesson to lesson and across units by supporting students in making their arguments and explanations stronger, clearer, and more precise. Our systematic approach to the development of math language can be broken down into the following four categories of support:

Vocabulary

Units and lessons start by surfacing students' language for new concepts, then building connections between their language and the new vocabulary for that unit. This honors the language assets that students bring into their learning.

Create class definitions for the terms **pre-image** and **image**, and support students in making sense of *prime notation* (′). To help generate student language, consider asking:

- "How are the labels different on the two figures?"
- "What does *pre* mean? How is that connected to the term *pre-image*?"
- "Do you think the placement of A', B', C', and D' on the image matters?"

Language goals

Language goals attend to the mathematics students are learning, and are written through the lens of one or more of four language modalities: reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

- **Today's Goals**
  1. **Goal:** Calculate the area of a parallelogram on a grid using a variety of strategies.
  2. **Language Goal:** Compare and contrast strategies for determining the area of a parallelogram. **(Writing, Speaking, and Listening)**
  3. **Language Goal:** Describe parallelograms using precise mathematical language. **(Speaking and Listening)**

Math Language Routines (MLR)

Math Language Routines[1] are used within lessons to highlight student-developed language and ideas, cultivate conversation, support mathematical sense-making, and promote meta-cognition. Tips for facilitating MLRs are included when they would be helpful within lessons.

MLR **MLR7: Compare and Connect** Invite students to analyze each strategy, compare them, and then connect to their strategy. Consider asking:

- "Who used a strategy similar to Omari's? Ivory's?"
- "Where is the constant difference in each strategy?"
- "Why did different strategies lead to the same outcome?"

Multilingual/English learner support

Supports for multilingual/English learners (ML/ELs) are called out at intentional points within each lesson. These specific, targeted suggestions support ML/ELs with modifications that increase access to a task, or through development of contextual or mathematical language (both of which can be supportive of all learners). ML/EL supports may also be attached to MLRs.

ML/EL **Multilingual/English Learners** Encourage students to paraphrase each other's ideas to help them make connections and incorporate vocabulary from the unit. **(Speaking and Listening)**

1 Zwiers, J., Dieckmann, J., Rutherford-Quach, S., Daro, V., Skarin, R., Weiss, S., & Malamut, J. (2017). Principles for the design of mathematics curricula: Promoting language and content development. Retrieved from Stanford University, UL/SCALE website: http://ell.stanford.edu/content/mathematicsresources-additional-resources

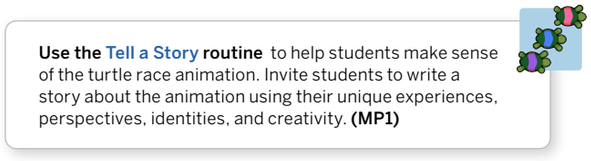
Facilitating meaningful conversations

Amplify Desmos Math supports social and collaborative classrooms where students make sense of mathematics by sharing their thinking in pairs or small groups, or with the whole class.

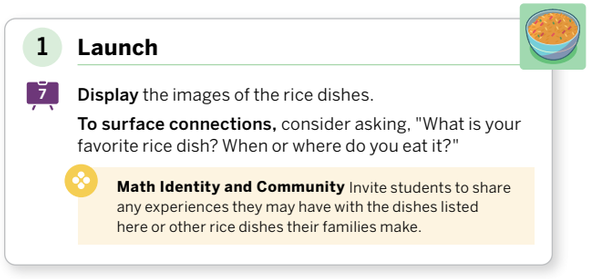
These conversations allow students to connect and share their experiences, strengths, and knowledge, as well as their early thinking. They're encouraged to consider others' perspectives, appreciate different approaches, and see the value in changing one's mind. Throughout each lesson, teachers will find structures and tips to support them in facilitating these meaningful conversations.

Centering personal connections

Teachers are encouraged to consider the experiences of their students and communities, bringing in connections they have to math topics. The Teacher Edition supports teachers in building conversations around the creativity and unique experiences of their students.



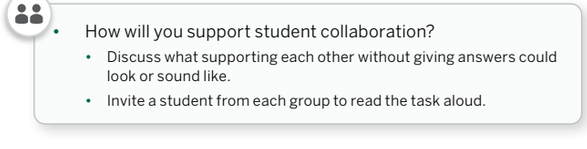
In the grade 8 lesson Turtle Time Trials, students use the Tell a Story routine to create a narrative about what turtles in an animation are doing. Students use their creativity while engaging deeply in the math.



In the grade 6 lesson Rice Ratios, students are introduced to the concept of equivalent ratios in the context of making rice. Teachers can use prompts in the Teacher Edition to help students connect the activities to their own lives.

Supporting student collaboration

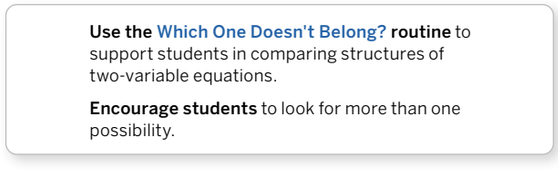
Different groupings are suggested for different lesson phases, including whole-class discussions and pair work. These groupings encourage students to listen to each others' perspectives.



Intentional groupings help students support their partners without simply sharing answers. When students share a device, they can talk through tasks together in ways that inform each other's thinking.

Celebrating different perspectives

Many lesson activities invite students to consider a variety of different responses, including early or unfinished thinking.



In this Warm-Up, students begin exploring two-variable equations. Activities like this help teachers elicit different kinds of student thinking. The Teacher Edition provides suggestions for engaging students in conversation, reinforcing the idea that each student has something valuable to contribute.

Mini-Lessons (grades 6–8)

Intervention Mini-Lessons aligned to core instruction

Amplify Desmos Math Mini-Lessons are 15-minute lessons aligned to the most critical topics throughout a unit. Teacher-led Mini-Lessons are used to provide targeted intervention to small groups of students who need additional support or to re-engage students with content that they may need more time on.

Amplify Desmos Math Mini-Lessons are the perfect complement to our problem-based approach, because they provide more explicit instruction opportunities and leverage a consistent instructional routine (Modeled Review, Guided Practice, Check for Understanding).

A minds-on experience to support your students' curiosity and thinking beyond the core lesson

Rather than serving as simple solo drills or worksheets, Mini-Lessons tie directly into critical topics to keep students thinking and exploring the grade-level math they need more time with.

Differentiation where and when it matters most, to help all students access grade-level math

Mini-Lessons are used to address critical prerequisite skills for upcoming lessons or to engage students in grade-level math immediately after a core lesson, when they need more time to think about a concept or skill. Mini-Lessons reinforce the same topics and content students see in core instruction.

Faded worked examples build proficiency

The design of Mini-Lessons is informed by the extensive research around worked examples. In particular, faded worked examples involve fading away the support given in the worked examples as practice goes on and students become more proficient. In essence, the worked examples get less "worked-out" over time.

Studies on the use of faded worked examples have found benefits for problem solving, for both better performance on difficult problems and less time taken to achieve the same level of performance.[1] Students working with faded worked examples have also been shown to have fewer unproductive moments during their practice sessions.[2]

Structure of a Mini-Lesson

Easy as one, two, three:

1 Modeled review

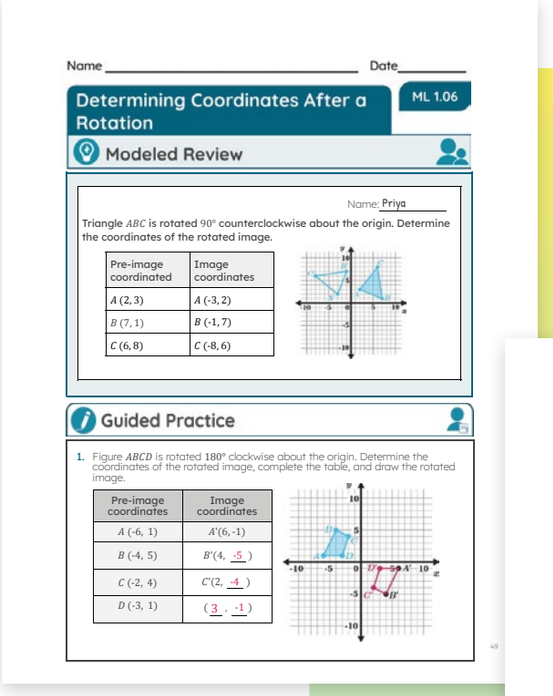
Teachers work through an example with students.

2 Guided practice

Teachers guide students through faded examples, where scaffolds are heavier early on and are gradually removed.

3 Check for understanding

Teachers provide students an opportunity to show what they have learned.


Name _____ Date _____

Determining Coordinates After a Rotation — ML 1.06

Modeled Review

Name: Priya

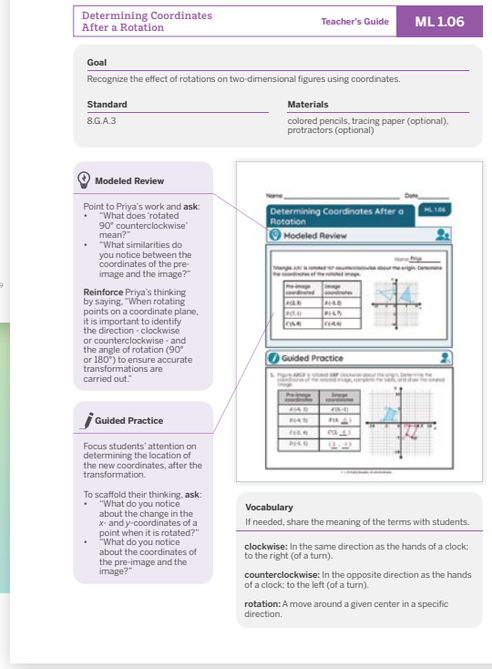
Triangle ABC is rotated 90° counterclockwise about the origin. Determine the coordinates of the rotated image.

Pre-image coordinated	Image coordinates
A (2, 3)	A (-3, 2)
B (7, 1)	B (-1, 7)
C (6, 8)	C (-8, 6)

Guided Practice

1. Figure $ABCD$ is rotated 180° clockwise about the origin. Determine the coordinates of the rotated image, complete the table, and draw the rotated image.

Pre-image coordinates	Image coordinates
A (-6, 1)	A'(6, -1)
B (-4, 5)	B'(4, 5)
C (-2, 4)	C'(2, -4)
D (-3, 1)	(3, -1)


Determining Coordinates After a Rotation — Teacher's Guide — ML 1.06

Goal

Recognize the effect of rotations on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.

Standard

8.G.A.3

Materials

colored pencils, tracing paper (optional), protractors (optional)

Modeled Review

Point to Priya's work and **ask**:
- "What does 'rotated 90° counterclockwise' mean?"
- "What similarities do you notice between the coordinates of the pre-image and the image?"

Reinforce Priya's thinking by saying, "When rotating points on a coordinate plane, it is important to identify the direction - clockwise or counterclockwise - and the angle of rotation (90° or 180°) to ensure accurate transformations are carried out."

Guided Practice

Focus students' attention on determining the location of the new coordinates, after the transformation.

To scaffold their thinking, **ask**:
- "What do you notice about the change in the x- and y-coordinates of a point when it is rotated?"
- "What do you notice about the coordinates of the pre-image and the image?"

Vocabulary

If needed, share the meaning of the terms with students.

clockwise: In the same direction as the hands of a clock; to the right (of a turn).

counterclockwise: In the opposite direction as the hands of a clock; to the left (of a turn).

rotation: A move around a given center in a specific direction.

1 Flores, R. and Inan, F. (2014). Examining the impact of adaptively faded worked examples on student learning outcomes. *Journal of Interactive Learning Research*, 467–485.

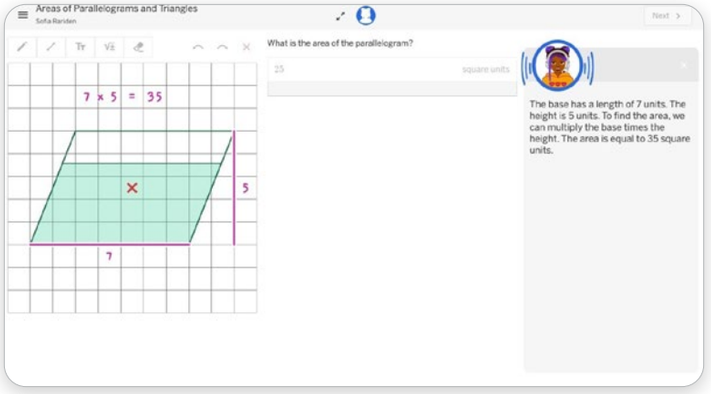
2 Booth, J. L., McGinn, K. M., Young, L. K., & Barbieri, C. (2015). Simple practice doesn't always make perfect: Evidence from the worked example effect. *Policy Insights from the Behavioral and Brain Sciences 2*(1), 24–32.

Boost Personalized Learning (grades 6–8)

Digital, adaptive practice that provides personalized support students need to access grade-level math every day.

Boost Personalized Learning activities in Amplify Desmos Math target a skill or concept aligned to the day's core lesson, with each student receiving personalized scaffolds based on what they already know.

This adaptive technology complements daily learning and provides another layer of support to the in-lesson differentiation and instructional guidance provided by teachers.



Personalized feedback, scaffolds, and supports

Activities adapt to each student's unique needs. Tailored, differentiated support includes:

- **Responsive Feedback™** responds to student thinking by showing the mathematical meaning behind their thinking. Student-friendly guidance helps learners get unstuck.
- **Guided Instruction** provides moments of explicit instruction to summarize key concepts and support sensemaking.
- **Intervention Support** provides more intensive instruction on key concepts and skills from previous grade-levels that directly build toward grade-level concept and skills.

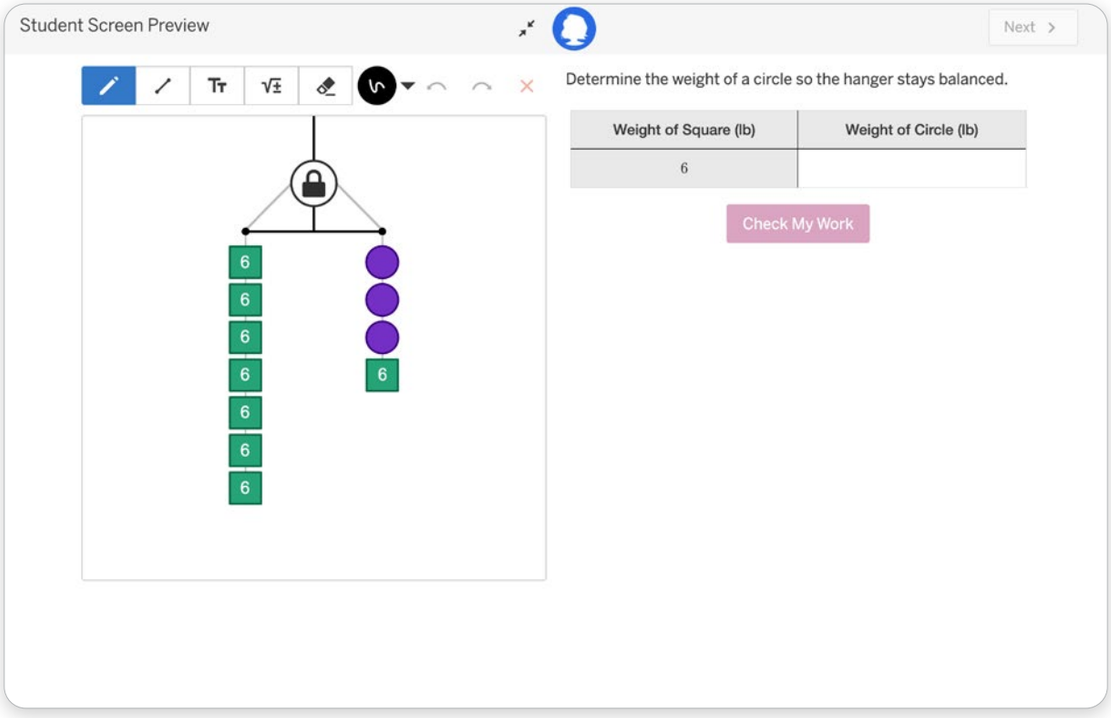
Tailored to what students think and know

Every time a student demonstrates what they know, we analyze their work to create an accurate and up-to-date picture of how a student thinks.

We've charted how skills and thought processes are linked, influence learning, and connect to mathematical standard mastery. Our model uses this information to provide tailored recommendations for Personalized Learning support for instructional areas that directly build toward grade-level concepts or skills.

Integrated Boost Personalized Learning enables all students to access grade-level math in each activity with tailored supports based on what they already know. This eliminates the long path where students receive interventions that slowly build understanding unrelated to daily instruction.

- Other programs use deficit-based approaches, which require long intervention paths and cause students to fall further behind.
- Amplify Desmos Math uses an asset-based approach, which provides personalized scaffolds to enable all students to access grade-level math every day.



Math Adventures (grades 6–8)

Strategy-based digital math games that give students a fun, engaging, and low-stakes way of practicing math skills.

Unlike simple, repetitive math games, students navigate through various levels of Math Adventures in Amplify Desmos Math with supportive feedback along the way.

Math Adventures are perfect for times when teachers need students to be independent after finishing classwork, an assessment, or group work.

Twelve a Dozen

Players use factoring skills and solve order-of-operations puzzles to save the world.

Formula Won

Players race across tracks by picking sets of cards and operations, including integers, mixed numbers, or decimals.

Number Jumper

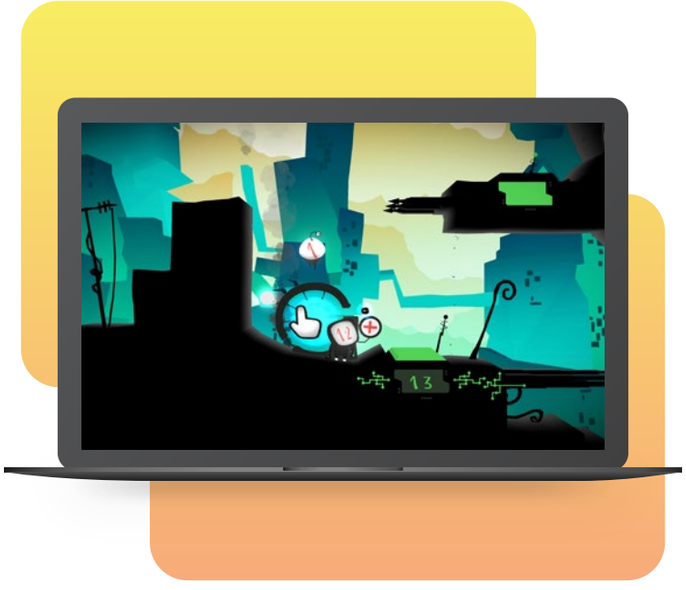
Students practice addition and subtraction facts by jumping through swamps, caves, forests, pillow forts, and more.

Connect the Blocks

Students develop fluency by composing different combinations of blocks.

Sumaze

Learners explore math concepts independently with immersive puzzles to develop problem-solving skills and mathematical thinking.



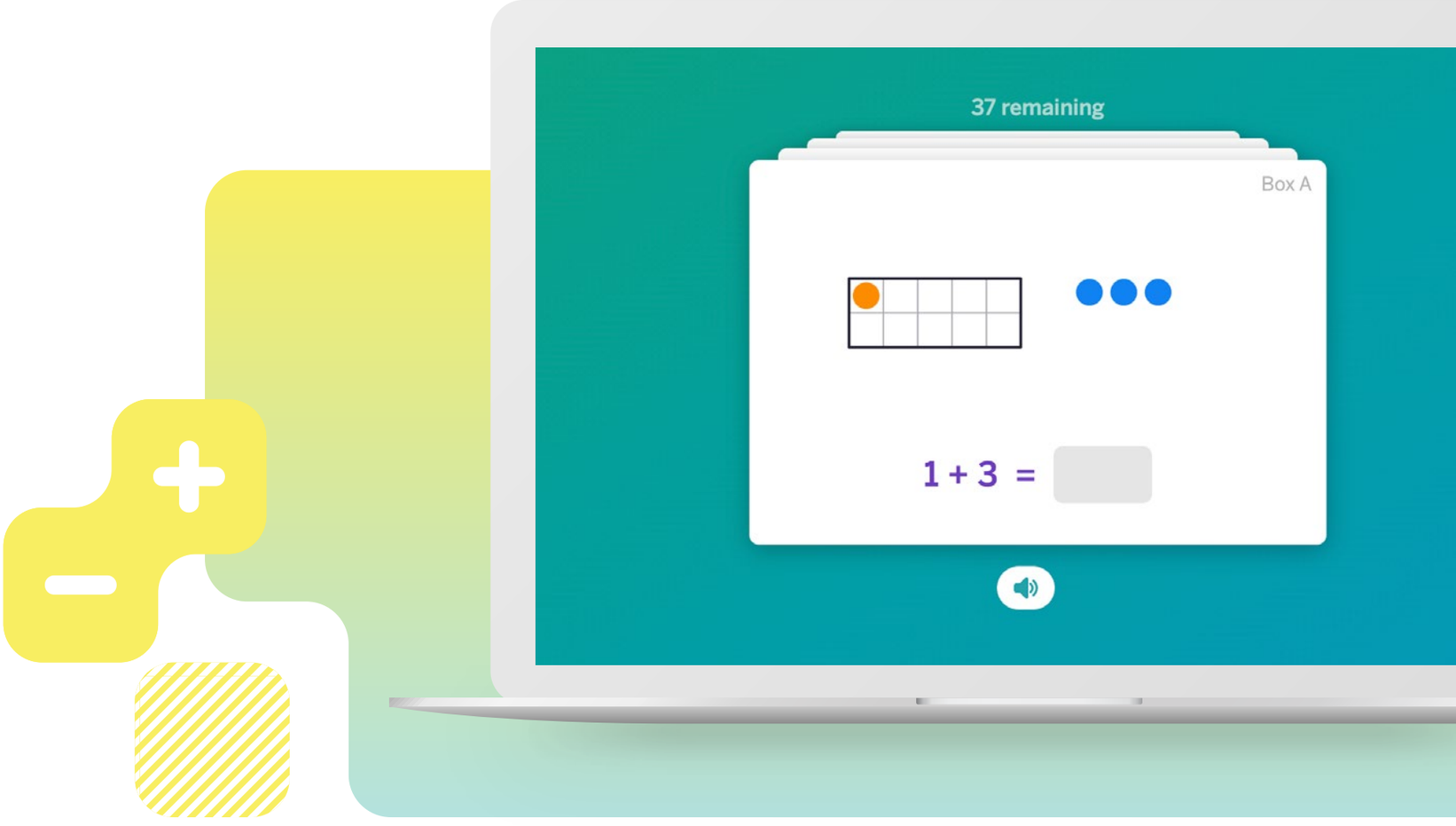
Fluency Practice (grades 6–8)

Freeing up brainpower and working memory for students to do more complex mathematical work.

When basic facts and procedures are second nature, it's easier to figure out how to structure a multi-step word problem, model a solution, or puzzle out systems of equations.

We've partnered with Math for Love to iterate on the popular Multiplication by Heart to create Division by Heart and Addition and Subtraction by Heart I & II. Additionally, we've developed flashcard sets for fluency of other math procedures.

The Fluency Practice of Amplify Desmos Math uses an evidence-based approach to memory retention—spaced repetition—for the basic facts. The adaptive nature of the practice allows students to focus less and less on the facts they already know. This approach builds fluency without the anxiety that timed tests can cause.



Accessibility

Universal Design for Learning

Each lesson incorporates opportunities for engagement, representation, action, and expression based on the guidelines of Universal Design for Learning (UDL). UDL is a research-based framework designed to ensure meaningful learning experiences for all students.[1]

Multiple Means of Engagement

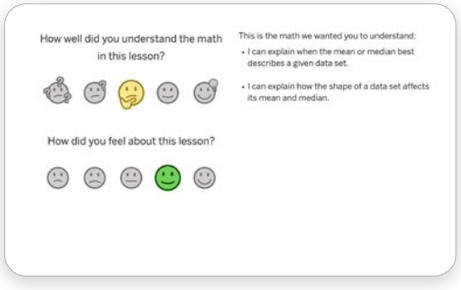
Individuals are motivated in different ways, at different times, and in different contexts. Lessons provide learners a variety of options to recruit their interest, support sustained effort and persistence, and support self-regulation.

Multiple Means of Representation

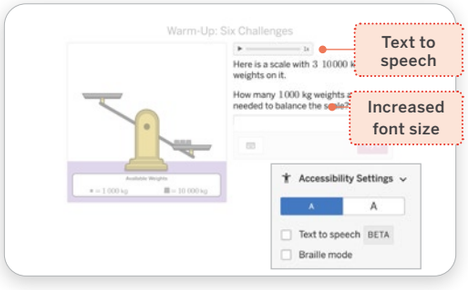
Learners make sense of information differently. Amplify Desmos Math includes options for presenting information in multiple ways to support comprehension and understanding of language.

Multiple Means of Action and Expression

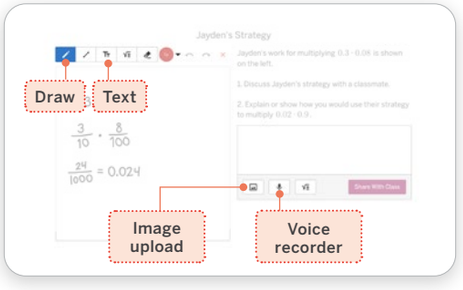
Learners differ in how they navigate learning environments and express what they know. Amplify Desmos Math ensures that materials are accessible, support multiple means of students' expression and communication, and scaffold executive functioning.



Support Self-Regulation: Students reflect on their learning.



Present Information in Multiple Ways: Students and teachers can use digital tools, such as text to speech, enlarged font, and dynamic visuals.



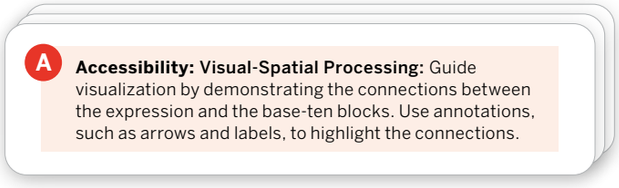
Support Multiple Means of Student Expression and Communication: Students can communicate their ideas in multiple ways, including sketching, uploading photos, or recording an audio response.

1 https://udlguidelines.cast.org/

Lesson facilitation supports

Every lesson includes at least one specific suggestion the teacher can use to increase access to the lesson without reducing the mathematical demand of the tasks. These suggestions address the following areas:

- Conceptual Processing
- Visual-Spatial Processing
- Executive Functioning
- Memory and Attention
- Fine Motor Skills



Accessibility tools

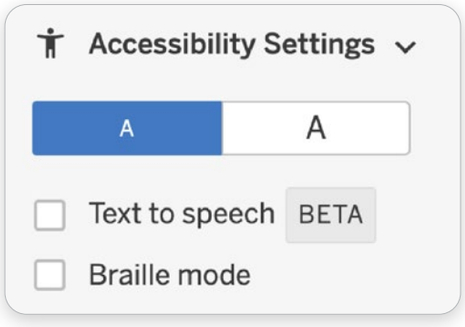
Students have the ability to control accessibility tools so that each learning experience is customized to their individual needs. In many instances, these tools can be turned on or off at any point of instruction.

Text to speech: Reads text instructions to students in multiple languages.

Enlarged font: Increases the size of all text on screen.

Braille mode: Includes narration of digital interactions.

Language selection: Toggles between languages.



Student thinking is valuable and can be made evident

In Amplify Desmos Math, we believe that all students have something brilliant to offer and that math class is a place where teachers can elicit, celebrate, and build on that brilliance. Students' ideas are what fuel meaningful classroom conversations and drive the learning process.

By starting with what students already know, Amplify Desmos Math helps build a strong foundation for success to guide and support future learning. Teachers are empowered to transform every classroom into an engaged math community that invites, values, and develops student thinking. With explicit guidance on what to look for and how to respond, teachers can effectively support students as they develop their understanding.

In the pages that follow, you'll read about program features that help bring student thinking to life, including:

- Assessments
- mCLASS Assessments (grades 6–8)
- Data and reporting

Assessments

Robust assessments drive learning and inform instruction.

A variety of performance data in Amplify Desmos Math provides evidence of student learning, while helping students bolster their skills and understanding.

Throughout lessons, units, and the entire program, you'll find summative and formative assessments meant to provide insights into students' conceptual understandings. Student learning is never a surprise at the end of a unit—with Amplify Desmos Math, understanding is made continually visible.

Unit-level assessments

Our embedded unit assessments offer key insights into students' conceptual understanding of math. These assessments provide regular, actionable information about how students are thinking about and processing math, with both auto-scoring and in-depth rubrics that help teachers anticipate and respond to students' learning needs.

Pre-Unit Check

Each unit begins with an assessment designed to identify the student skills that will be particularly relevant to the upcoming unit. This check is agnostic to the standards covered in the following unit and serves not as a deficit-based acknowledgment of what students do not know, but rather as an affirmation of the knowledge and skills with which students come in.

End-of-Unit Assessment

Students engage with rigorous grade-level mathematics through a variety of formats and tasks in the End-of-Unit Assessment. A combination of autoscored and rubric-scored items provide deep insights into student thinking. All Amplify Desmos Math End-of-Unit Assessments include two forms.

Sub-Unit Quizzes

With regular Sub-Unit Quizzes, student understanding never comes as an end-of-unit surprise. In these checks, students are assessed on a subset of conceptual understandings from the unit, with rubrics that help illuminate students' current understanding and provide guidance for responding to student thinking.

Sub-Unit Checklists

These checklists enable teachers to observe key skills and concepts that cannot be assessed on a pencil-and-paper assessment. The checklists outline the supports students need to get where they need to go.

Lesson-level assessments

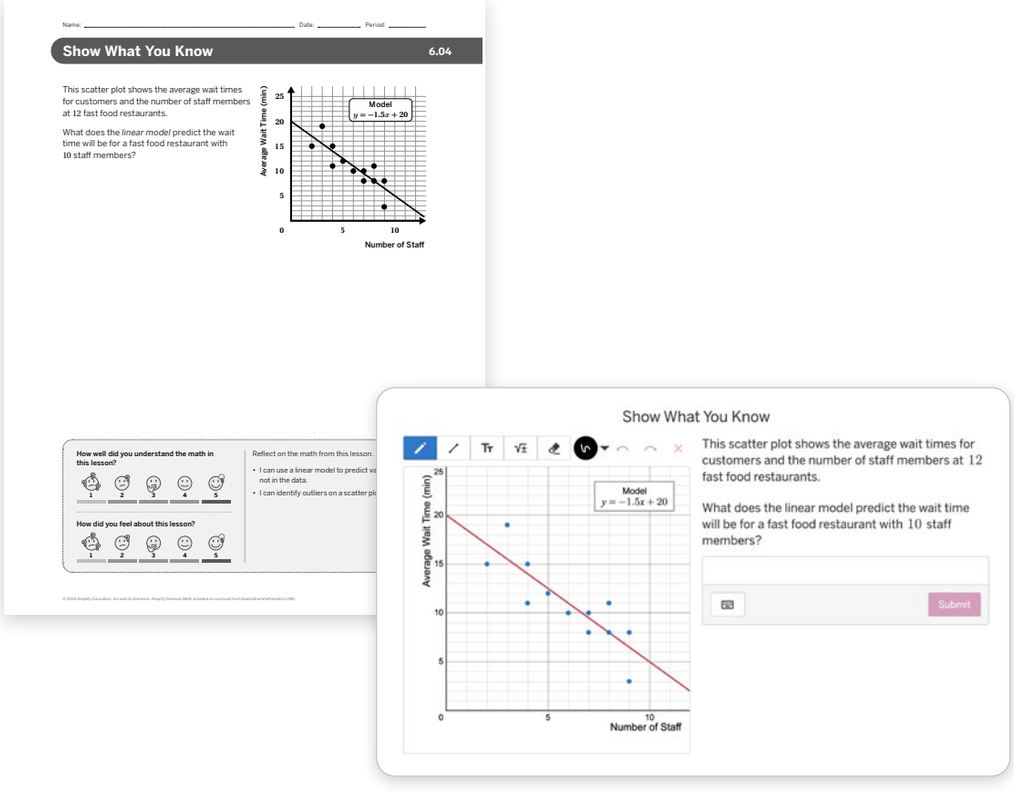
Amplify Desmos Math lessons are centered around sense-making and in-the-moment feedback. Daily moments of assessment provide valuable evidence of learning for both the teacher and student.

Responsive Feedback

We harness the power of digital math and graphing tools to show students the meaning of their thinking in context. Teachers have the ability to see and provide in-the-moment feedback as students progress through a lesson. Responsive Feedback motivates students and engages them in the learning process.

Show What You Know

Each lesson has a daily formative assessment focused on one of the key concepts in the lesson. Show What You Know moments are carefully designed to minimize the time students take to complete while maximizing the insight the teacher receives on a daily basis to attend to student needs during the following class. *Show What You Know is optional in grades K–1.*



Show What You Know from the grade 8 lesson Dapper Cats

mCLASS Assessments (Grades 6–8)

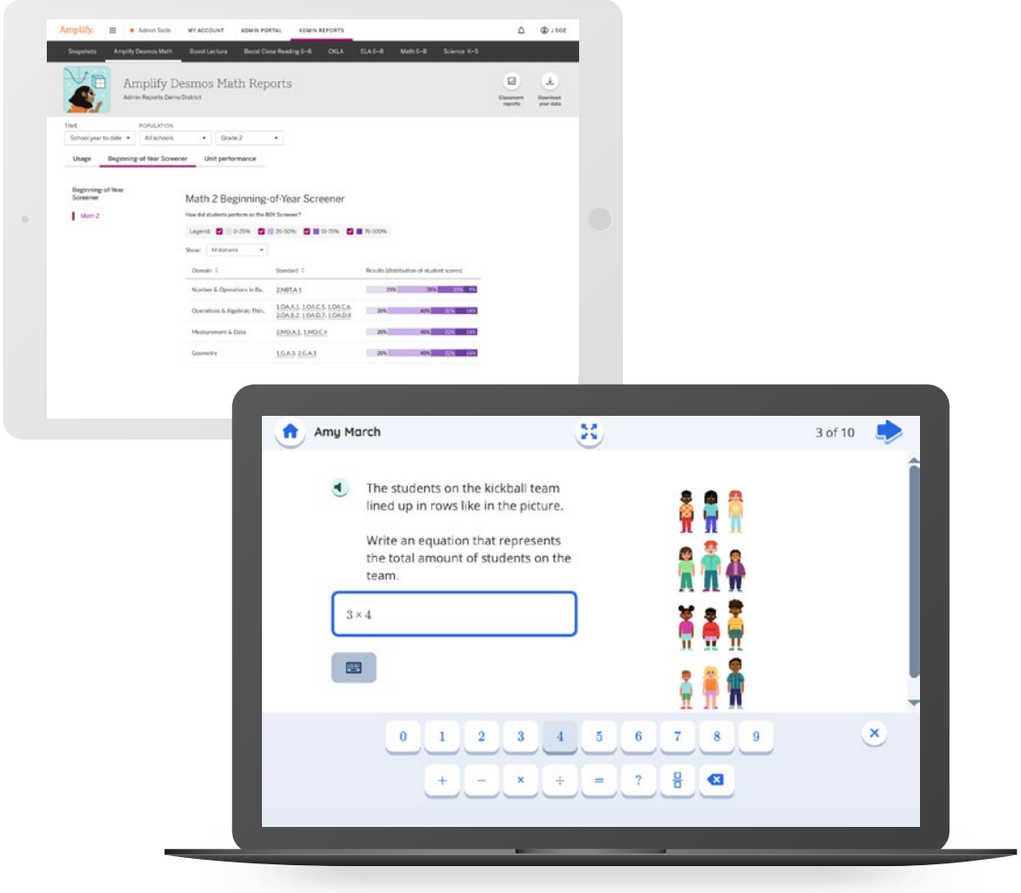
Benchmark and progress monitoring assessments identify what students know and can do.

Integrated mCLASS® Math Assessments reveal students' math thinking through an asset-based approach. This data provides better insights about what students know, what math assets to leverage, and where students need support.

mCLASS Benchmark

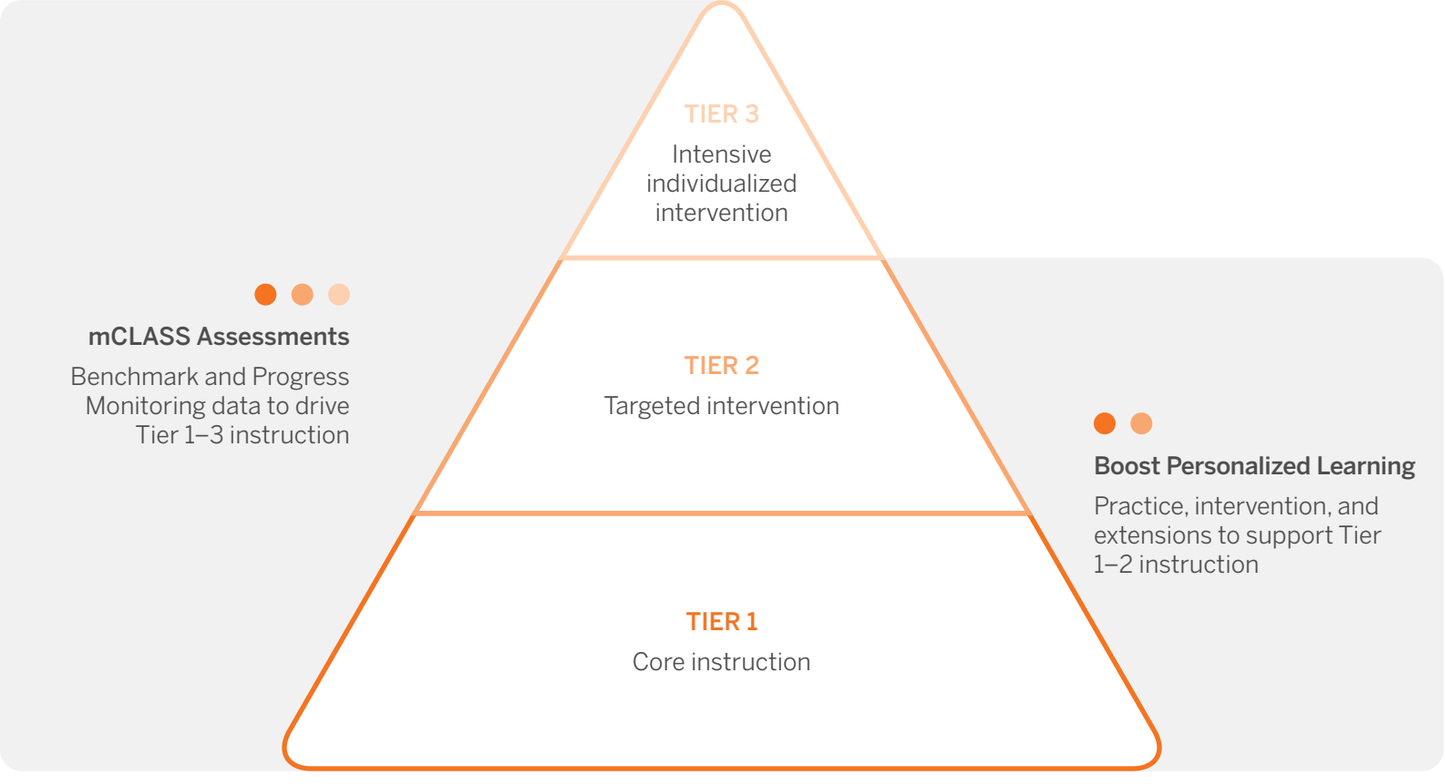
This powerful digital assessment system is whole-class administered for benchmarking three times a year: beginning-of-year (BOY), middle-of-year (MOY), and end-of-year (EOY). The assessments are designed with a focus on analyzing student responses to reveal underlying math thinking, evaluate what students know about grade-level math, and inform instructional decisions. A brief but powerful Beginning-of-Year Screener is available when mCLASS Benchmark is not included.

- Evaluates student performance toward grade-level expectations for growth measure.
- Identifies the specific areas of strengths and development needs for each student to inform differentiation in Amplify Desmos Math and Boost Personalized Learning.
- Further targets Tier 2 and Tier 3 intervention areas with an adaptive diagnostic module.



mCLASS Progress Monitoring

These Progress Monitoring assessments help teachers chart students' progression between Benchmark assessment windows. For students receiving targeted support, Progress Monitoring informs whether intervention is working or whether adjustments are needed to improve student learning.



As an essential part of a school's MTSS or Response to Intervention (RTI) framework, these assessments can be used to track student progress at the concept level; items contained within a Progress Monitoring tool reflect tightly connected concepts and skills.

Progress Monitoring is designed to be brief and administered frequently to support timely instructional decisions.

Data and reporting

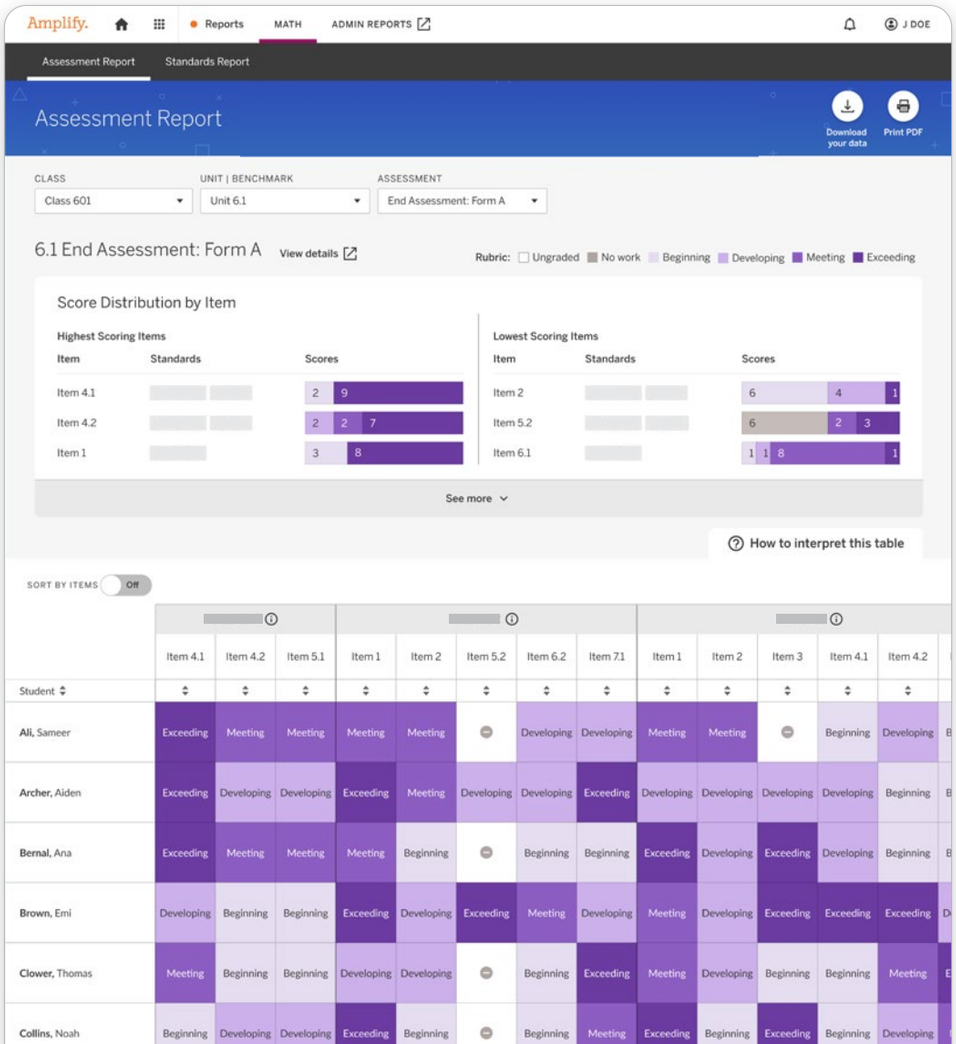
Reporting tools monitor progress and provide integrated insight into learning.

Amplify Desmos Math provides teachers and administrators with unified reporting and insights so that educators have visibility into what students know about grade-level math—and can plan instruction accordingly for the whole class, small groups, and individual students.

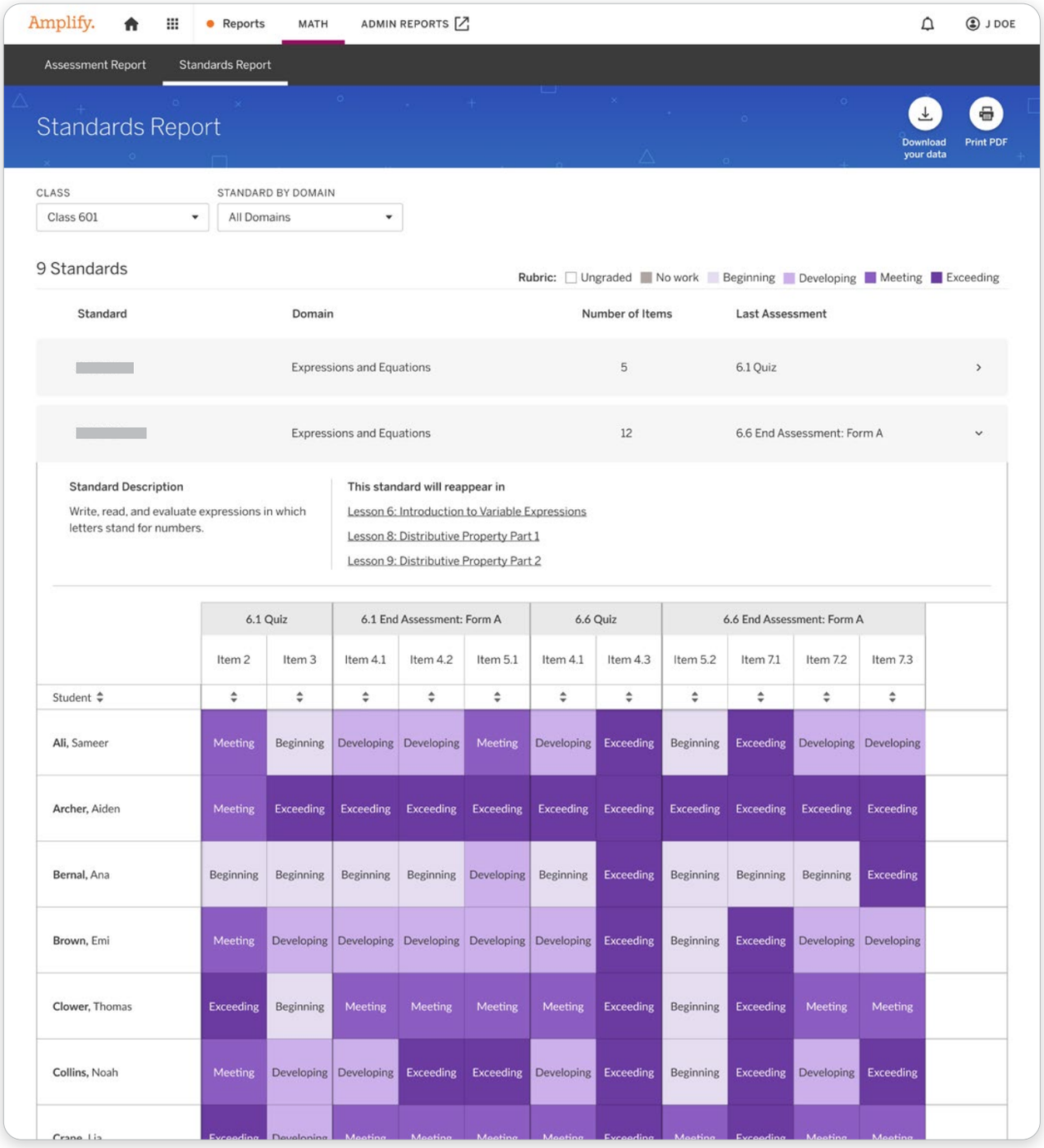
Reporting functionality integrates unit assessments, lesson assessments, personalized learning, benchmark assessments, and progress monitoring for a comprehensive look at student learning.

Our reports show proficiency and growth by domain, cluster, standard, and priority concept using performance data from unit assessments, then highlight areas of potential student need to allow teachers to modify their instruction and target differentiated support.

At-a-glance views of unit-level assessment results inform instructional planning, and you can also drill down to item-level analysis

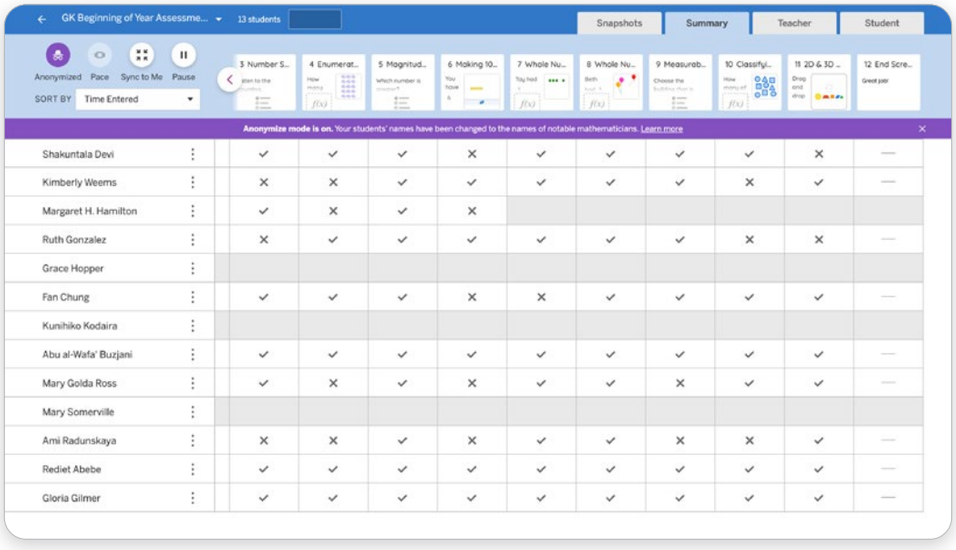


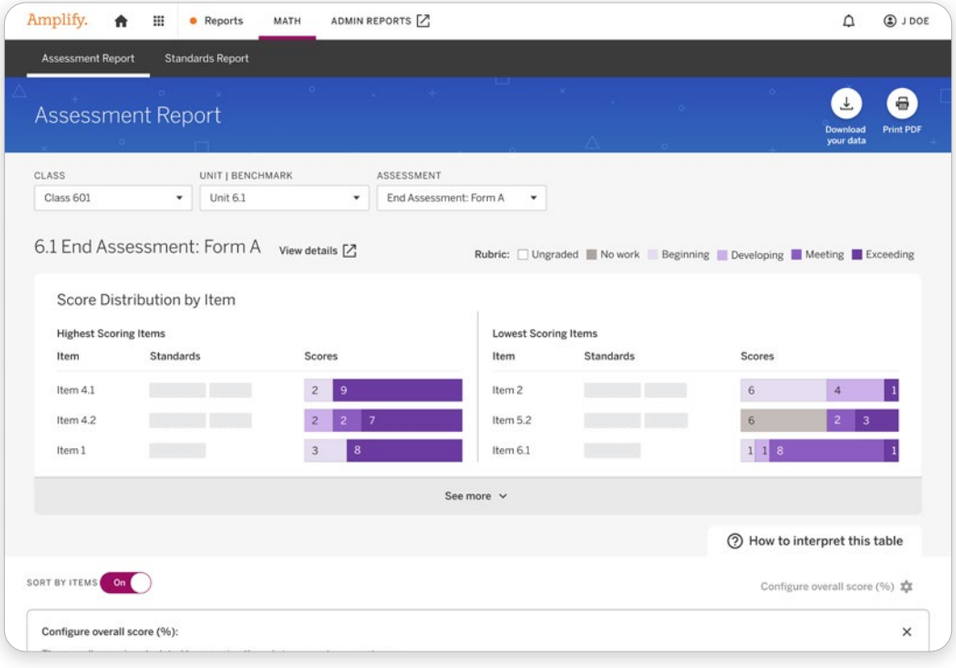
Our standards report allows you to monitor proficiency at the class and individual student levels.



Teachers have data at their fingertips to guide and differentiate instruction.

- Proficiency and growth is shown by domain, cluster, standard, and priority concepts. Areas of potential student need are highlighted to allow teachers to modify their instruction and target differentiated support.
- With actionable insights provided by mCLASS Benchmark and Progress Monitoring assessments, teachers are given the data they need to inform Tier 2 and Tier 3 intervention.
- Caregiver-friendly visuals and language enable educators to easily share and celebrate growth with families.

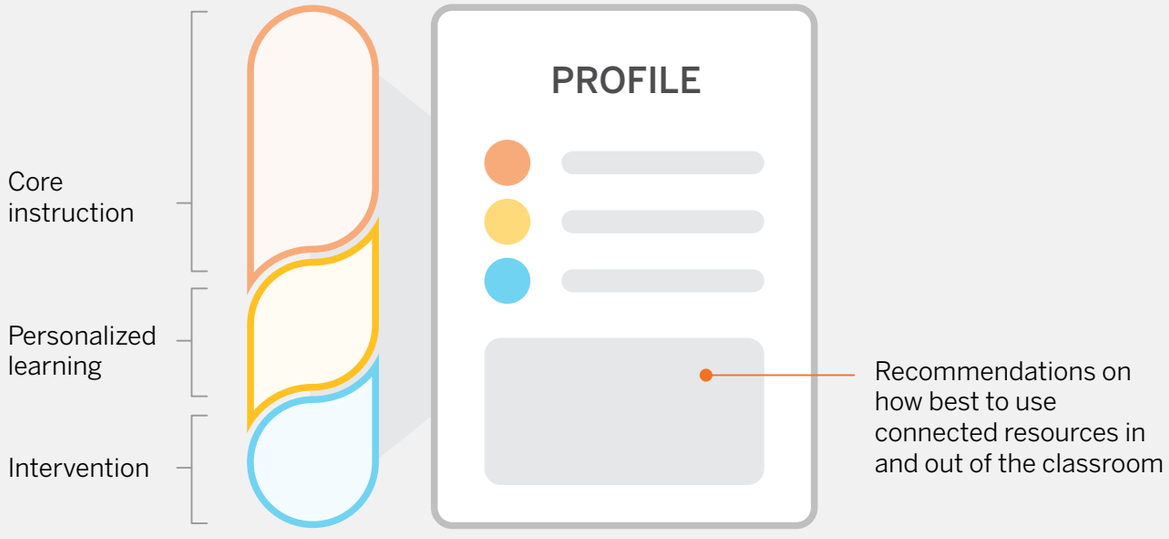




Administrator Reporting

Amplify Desmos Math provides a complete picture of student, class, and district performance, allowing administrators to implement instructional and intervention plans.

- Track student, class, and district performance with usage, completion, and assessment data.
- Accurately group students and classes with the Benchmark and Progress Monitoring data of mCLASS Math and allow teachers to reliably implement and track the progress of Tier 2 and Tier 3 intervention.
- Provide one data-driven solution that educators can rely on for high-quality math instruction.




3x
1x

Math that motivates

Research shows that only 47% of students in the United States feel like they often or always work on interesting problems in math class.[1] Amplify Desmos Math taps into students' natural curiosity with interesting problems they are eager to solve, leading to lifelong mathematical confidence.

Our student-centered approach ensures learning mathematics isn't done in isolation. Students are connected to each other's thinking and ideas, developing an understanding that they can use math to understand the world around them.

In the pages that follow, you'll find information on program features that help motivate students, including:

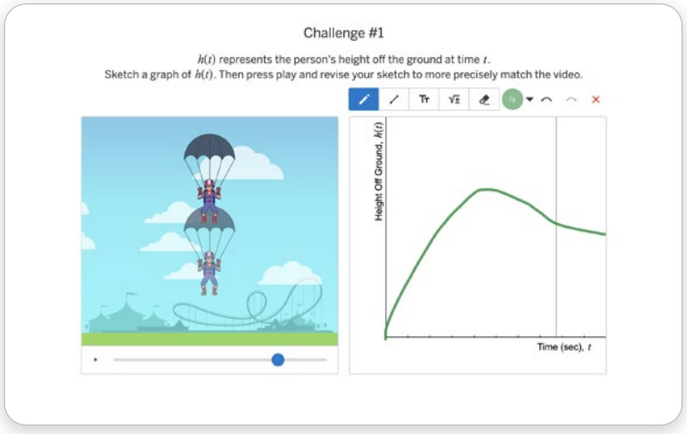
- Delightful digital activities and tools
- Responsive Feedback
- Math identity and community

1 YouthTruth. (2024). Making Sense of Learning Math Insights from the Student Experience. https://youthtruth.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Making-Sense-of-Learning-Math_2023.pdf.

Delightful digital activities and tools

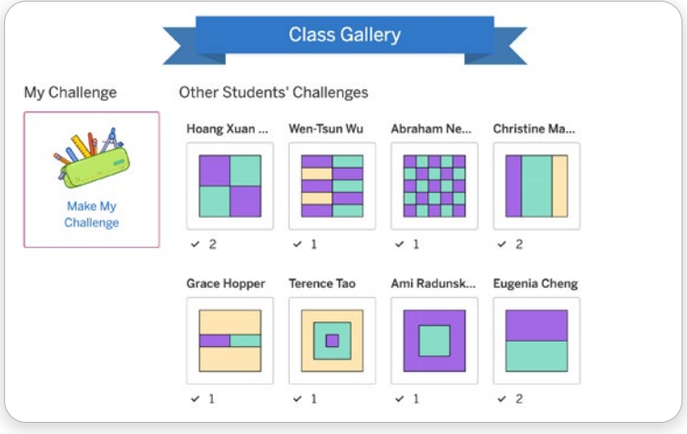
Visual and dynamic interactions that pique student interest and invite all students to engage in the mathematics.

In Amplify Desmos Math, embedded interactions and animations allow students to test predictions, get feedback, share ideas, and connect representations.



Delightful, engaging interactions

The digital interactions included in lesson activities are designed to elicit student thinking in a way that feels fun and inviting. As students play and explore math concepts, teachers can highlight the ideas that students share, connect those ideas to other students' ideas, and build on their thinking through productive class discussion.



Social, collaborative experiences

Digital tools allow students to interact with each other's ideas in a variety of ways. Students can use the "Share With Class" button to exchange ideas with each other directly on an activity screen. Activities like Challenge Creator and Polygraph offer fun ways for students to play with the math together. Whether working solo or in tandem on devices, students are never alone as they work through activities.

Teacher Presentation Screens

All lessons benefit from the power of digital math. Teachers display Presentation Screens that help them guide and facilitate student learning that include Responsive Feedback and important animations and interactions.

Student Screens

Some lessons are designed to be taught with students on devices, interacting with Student Activity Screens and one another. Aligned Student Edition pages are also available for notetaking and offline learning.

Check out the Technology page at the beginning of every unit to learn which lessons are recommended to be taught with students using devices.

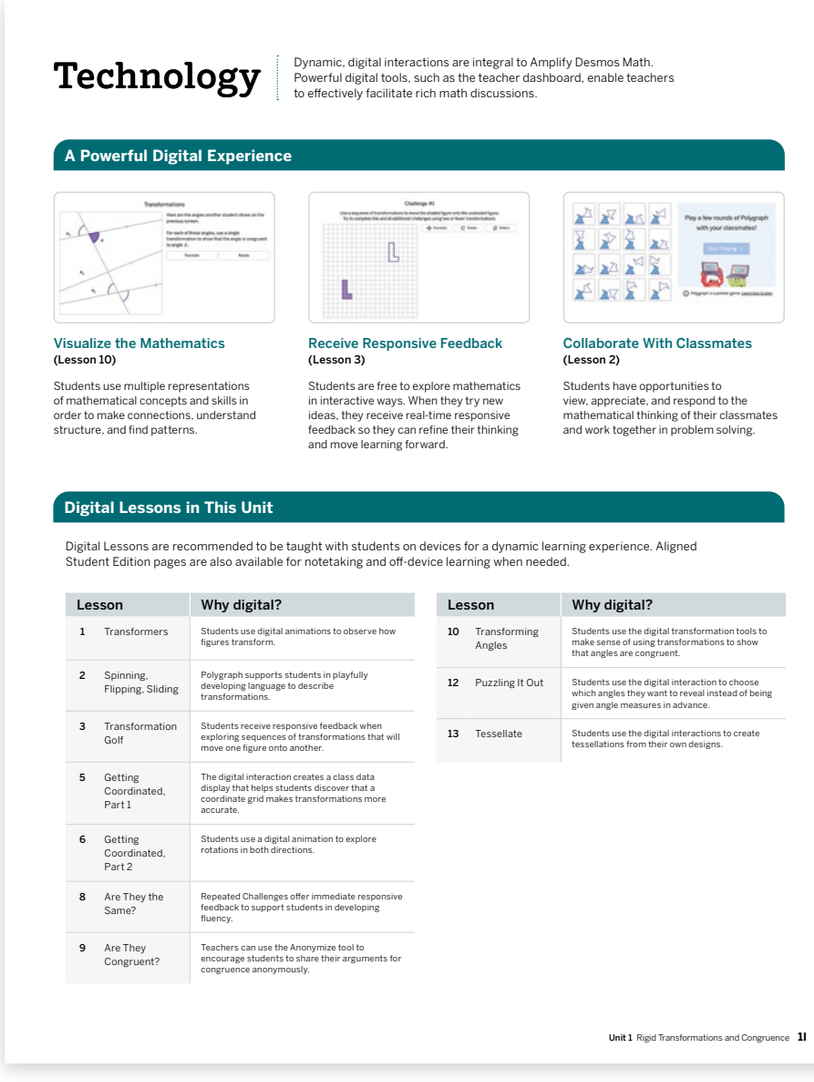
Interactive digital resources supporting differentiation and practice are available for every lesson, including Lesson Practice, Fluency Practice, Math Adventures, and more.

Digital facilitation tools

A suite of digital facilitation tools for lessons that are recommended to have students using devices. These tools foster collaborative classrooms and help teachers share their students' thinking, including:

- Snapshot and share student work to whole class
- Monitor student progress
- Pace the number of screens available for students to explore
- Sync all students to the same screen
- Pause student screens
- Anonymize student names

See pages 46–49 for more information.



Technology

Dynamic, digital interactions are integral to Amplify Desmos Math. Powerful digital tools, such as the teacher dashboard, enable teachers to effectively facilitate rich math discussions.

A Powerful Digital Experience

Visualize the Mathematics
(Lesson 10)

Students use multiple representations of mathematical concepts and skills in order to make connections, understand structure, and find patterns.

Receive Responsive Feedback
(Lesson 3)

Students are free to explore mathematics in interactive ways. When they try new ideas, they receive real-time responsive feedback so they can refine their thinking and move learning forward.

Collaborate With Classmates
(Lesson 2)

Students have opportunities to view, appreciate, and respond to the mathematical thinking of their classmates and work together in problem solving.

Digital Lessons in This Unit

Digital Lessons are recommended to be taught with students on devices for a dynamic learning experience. Aligned Student Edition pages are also available for notetaking and off-device learning when needed.

Lesson		Why digital?
1	Transformers	Students use digital animations to observe how figures transform.
2	Spinning, Flipping, Sliding	Polygraph supports students in playfully developing language to describe transformations.
3	Transformation Golf	Students receive responsive feedback when exploring sequences of transformations that will move one figure onto another.
5	Getting Coordinated, Part 1	The digital interaction creates a class data display that helps students discover that a coordinate grid makes transformations more accurate.
6	Getting Coordinated, Part 2	Students use a digital animation to explore rotations in both directions.
8	Are They the Same?	Repeated Challenges offer immediate responsive feedback to support students in developing fluency.
9	Are They Congruent?	Teachers can use the Anonymize tool to encourage students to share their arguments for congruence anonymously.

Lesson		Why digital?
10	Transforming Angles	Students use the digital transformation tools to make sense of using transformations to show that angles are congruent.
12	Puzzling It Out	Students use the digital interaction to choose which angles they want to reveal instead of being given angle measures in advance.
13	Tessellate	Students use the digital interactions to create tessellations from their own designs.

Unit 1 Rigid Transformations and Congruence 1l

Responsive Feedback

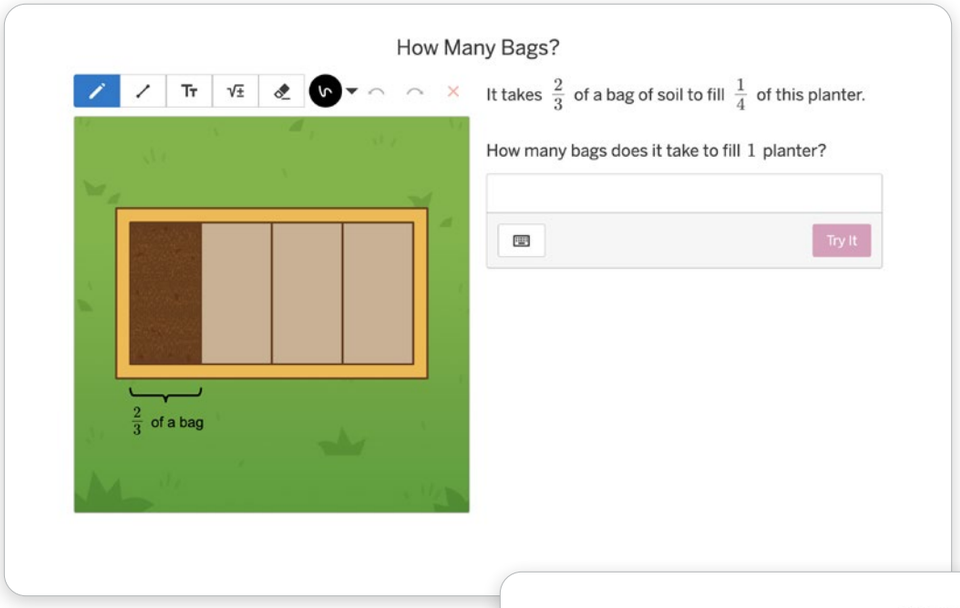
Harness the power of digital math and graphing tools to show students the meaning of their thinking in context.

Responsive Feedback™ in Amplify Desmos Math digital activities responds to student thinking by showing the mathematical meaning behind it, sparking their thinking and questioning. This motivates and engages students in the learning process.

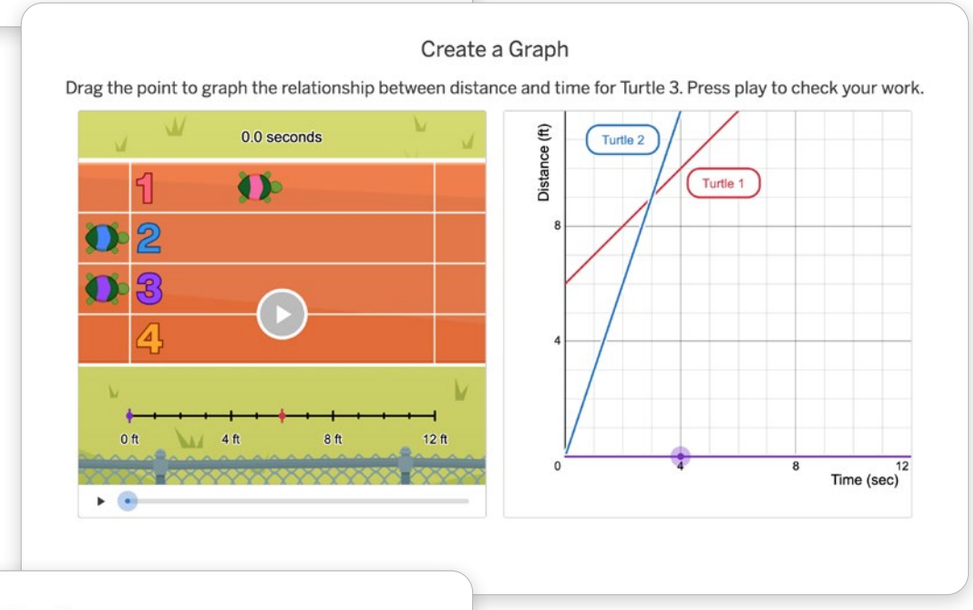
The playful nature of this immediate feedback allows students to explore their mathematical thinking without embarrassment and discover why certain answers are incorrect or correct. This unique kind of feedback:

- Provides immediate information to students through visualization tools like tables, graphs, images, and animations
- Visualizes student responses to show the meaning of their thinking
- Allows students to adjust different inputs and variables to see what changes
- Reveals peer responses after a student has submitted their work, fueling classroom conversations
- Motivates students to persevere in ways simple "right" and "wrong" feedback does not

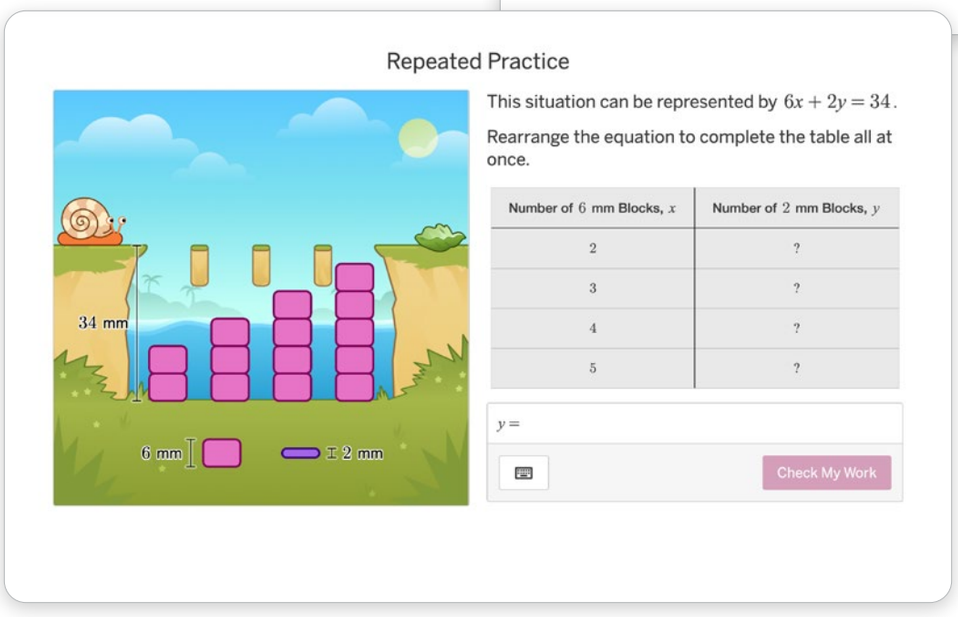
Responsive Feedback isn't limited to lessons where students are on devices. Presentation Screens have embedded Responsive Feedback moments for teachers to project, and the suggested teacher moves in the Teacher Edition provide guidance on how to provide Responsive Feedback for students using print.



In the grade 6 lesson Potting Soil, students make connections between tape diagrams and expressions used to calculate how many bags of soil are needed to fill a planter. They receive immediate feedback on whether they are adding too much or not enough soil.



In the grade 8 lesson Turtle Time Trials, students create rate, distance, and time equations based on turtle races. They drag a point on a graph to plot the relationship between distance and time for a turtle, with immediate feedback on their input.



In the Algebra 1 lesson Shelley the Snail, students help a snail reach a head of lettuce by using a table, a graph, and multiple forms of an equation. They immediately see whether or not their responses were correct as the snail moves toward the lettuce.

Math identity and community

Amplify Desmos Math lessons are structured to elicit all students' powerful math ideas. The Math Identity and Community feature supports teachers in helping students build confidence in their own mathematical thinking, develop skills to work with and learn from others when doing math, and learn how math is an interwoven part of their broader community.

- **Math identity** is how students see themselves in relation to learning about and engaging with math.
- **Math community** is both the supportive learning environment of the math classroom as well as how math is a part of students' larger communities.

Each classroom is a unique combination of students, teachers, and school cultures. Teachers will find brief prompts integrated throughout the lessons that they can use to provide opportunities for all students to mathematize their world. This is especially important for students who may not see themselves as belonging in math or may not see math as belonging in their lives.

Teachers can use the suggested prompts to broaden students' ideas about what it means to be good at math, highlight the value of each student's contributions, and to celebrate math class as a place for coming together to think in flexible, creative, and interesting ways. These habits of mind can help students engage with math joyfully and successfully both in and outside of math class.

Here are some examples of the Math Identity and Community supports embedded in each lesson:

Math Identity and Community

Celebrate the variety of ways that students describe the same situation, highlighting how the diversity helps us have a broader understanding.

Math Identity and Community

Consider naming strategies after students in your class who share them. Encourage students to use each other's strategies by name throughout the lesson.

Math Identity and Community

Celebrate the fact that there are many possible strategies for connecting these different representations to one another. Consider asking the class why having more than one strategy might be useful.

Math Identity and Community

Remind students that confusion is a part of learning and thank students who ask questions and/or share their reasoning for supporting the class's collective learning.

Notes

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Visit us online for more information on Amplify Desmos Math.

amplify.com/math

Amplify.

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