Integrating Language Routines Into Instruction

Stronger and Clearer Each Time

Mathematical understandings and language competence develop interdependently. When students discuss mathematical ideas with one another, they **strengthen** and **clarify** their academic thoughts.

Grades 3-5

Language Routine: Stronger and Clearer Each Time

This routine is well-suited for circumstances that call for students to construct a mathematical argument or defend an idea. Each time students talk with partners, they build from and borrow the ideas and language of previous partners.

	Routine
PRESENT	Teacher poses a problem/question to students
PREPARE	 Students Pre-Write Students study the problem individually, writing down any questions or ideas/reasoning about how to solve the problem, using complete sentences if possible. Scaffolding: Provide sentence frames or a skeletal paragraph framework to support students with the language structures, while leaving room for their independent mathematical reasoning. Think Time Provide a minute for students to think about what they will say to their first partner, considering what they are currently doing (or did) to solve the problem. Students cannot look at what they wrote during their partner conversations.
PARTNER	PARTNER ROTATIONS Students Listener asks clarifying questions, especially related to justifying (Why did you do that?). Partners switch roles. Each person shares and each person listens, asking clarifying questions. Rotate to additional partners, strengthening and clarifying their ideas each time PARTNER ROTATIONS Circulates and listens during student discussions Prompts students at each turn to emphasize strength (focus on math concepts and skills) or clarity (how to describe the math to others) Removes scaffolds with each successive pairing to build student independence
PROCESS	 Post-Write Students return to seats and write down their final explanations using sentences or drawings supported with sentences. Compare Students analyze their pre-writes and post-writes, noticing how their ideas were strengthened and/or clarified during partner discussions.

(continued)





From the Classroom	
PRESENT	Ms. G: Look up here [directing students to look at the board where she has written: For any square, the area and perimeter are the same]. Do you agree or disagree? Study this individually, writing down any questions, ideas, or reasoning that you have about it. Try to use complete sentences.
PREPARE	Students Pre-Write
	[Ms. G pauses for a full minute while students write their thoughts.]
	Think Time
	Ms. G: In a moment, you will partner up to discuss if you agree or disagree and why. You won't take your papers with you, so pause now and study your notes.
PARTNER	Structured Pairing
	Ms. G: To start, you will partner up. When you talk with your partner, explain your ideas like a mathematician, and partners ask questions to clarify. It is important to be clear in your explanations. The purpose is to borrow ideas from your partner to make your argument stronger and clearer.
	In Pairs
	Ms. G: Find your first partner, and start your discussion.
	[Ms. G circulates while students discuss and listen for common justifications. After one minute, she signals for students to switch listener/speaker roles.]
	Rotate Partners
	Ms. G: Rotate to a new partner, and repeat the sharing and listening. Incorporate ideas you heard as you make your arguments stronger and clearer.
	[Ms. G circulates again while students discuss and listen for common justifications. She has students switch one more time for a total of three partner discussions.]
PROCESS	Post-Write
	Ms. G: Head back to your seats. You have 2 minutes to revise your original argument. Take things you heard from your partners, and strengthen and clarify your original thoughts.
	Compare
	Ms. G: Now that you've refined your arguments, look at what you first wrote and your final draft. What do you notice?
	Raaqim: In my first draft, I said that it was not true because I tried squares with side lengths of 2 and 6. When I was talking with my second partner, she said it was true because she tested out a square that has a side length of 4. I decided to change my final draft to say that it is not always true.
	[Ms. G continues to facilitate the class discussion. Students share how their arguments are improved after their partner discussions.]