

The Ten Principles

1. Build from intuitive knowledge.
2. Establish a strong number sense through counting, estimation, use of benchmarks, mental computation skills, and understanding the effects of operations.
3. Base instruction on situational story problems.
4. Use manipulatives and other representations to represent the problem situation; then link concrete and symbolic representations.
5. Require students to describe and justify their mathematical thinking.
6. Accept multiple correct solutions and when appropriate, more than one correct answer.
7. Use a variety of teaching strategies.
8. Balance conceptual and procedural learning.
9. Use ongoing and new types of assessment to guide instruction.
10. Adjust the curriculum timeline.