

## Professional readings

### **Session 1**

Ferrini-Mundy, J., Lappan, G., & Phillips, E. (1997). Experiences with patterning. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 3(6), 282-288.

### **Session 2**

Sherin, M. (2000). Viewing teaching on videotape. *Educational Leadership*, 57, 36-38.

### **Session 3**

Council of Chief State School Officers (2010). *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*.

### **Session 4**

Linsenmeier, K & Sherin, M. (2009) What makes a video clip interesting? *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 15(7), 418-422.

### **Session 5**

None

### **Session 6**

Ball, D. L., & Bass, H. (2003). Making mathematics reasonable in school. In J. Kilpatrick, W. G. Martin, and D. Schifter (Eds.), *A Research Companion to Principles and Standards for School Mathematics*, (pp. 27-44). Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

### **Session 7**

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics*. Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

---

**Session 8**

Lehrer, R., & Curtis, C. L. (2000) Why are some solids perfect? Conjectures and experiments by third graders. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 6, 324-329.

National Research Council. 1993. Mystery Graphs. In *Measuring Up: Prototypes for Mathematics Assessment*, pp.23-30. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/2071>.

Nitabach, E., & Lehrer, R. (1996). Developing spatial sense through area measurement. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 8, 473-476.

Carpenter, T. P., & Levi, L. (2000). Developing conceptions of algebraic reasoning in the primary grades: National Center for Improving Student Learning and Achievement in Mathematics and Science. University of Wisconsin-Madison.

**Session 9**

None

**Session 10**

None