## STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE & ARTISTIC HABITS OF MIND

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES (COMMON CORE)	ARTISTIC HABITS OF MIND (PROJECT ZERO- HARVARD)
Mathematical Practice #1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	<b>Develop Craft:</b> Learning to use tools and materials. Learning the practices of an art form.
Mathematical Practice #2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	<b>Engage and Persist:</b> Learning to take up subjects of personal interest and importance within the art world. Learning to develop focus and other ways of thinking helpful to work and persevering at art tasks.
Mathematical Practice #3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	<b>Envision:</b> Learning to picture mentally what cannot be directly observed, heard or written and to imagine possible next steps in making a piece.
Mathematical Practice #4: Model with mathematics.	<b>Express:</b> Learning to create works that convey an idea, feeling, or personal meaning.
Mathematical Practice #5: Use appropriate tools strategically.	<b>Observe:</b> Learning to attend to visual, audible, and written contexts more closely than ordinary "looking" requires. Learning to notice things that otherwise might not be noticed.
Mathematical Practice #6: Attend to precision.	<b>Reflect:</b> Learning to think and talk with others about one's work and the process of making it. Learning to judge one's own and others' work and processes in relation to the standards of the field.
Mathematical Practice #7: Look for and make use of structure.	Stretch and Explore: Learning to reach beyond one's supposed limitations, to explore playfully without a preconceived plan and to embrace the opportunity to learn from mistakes and accidents.
Mathematical Practice #8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Understand Art World: Learning about the history and practice of the art form. Interacting with other artists and the broader arts community.

## STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE & ARTISTIC HABITS OF MIND: THE REMIX

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES	ARTISTIC HABITS OF MIND
Mathematical Practice #1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	<b>Engage and Persist:</b> Learning to take up subjects of personal interest and importance within the art world. Learning to develop focus and other ways of thinking helpful to work and persevering at art tasks.
	Stretch and Explore: Learning to reach beyond one's supposed limitations, to explore playfully without a preconceived plan and to embrace the opportunity to learn from mistakes and accidents.
Mathematical Practice #2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	<b>Envision:</b> Learning to picture mentally what cannot be directly observed, heard or written and to imagine possible next steps in making a piece.
	Observe: Learning to attend to visual, audible, and written contexts more closely than ordinary "looking" requires. Learning to notice things that otherwise might not be noticed.
Mathematical Practice #3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	<b>Reflect:</b> Learning to think and talk with others about one's work and the process of making it. Learning to judge one's own and others' work and processes in relation to the standards of the field.
Mathematical Practice #4: Model with mathematics.	<b>Express:</b> Learning to create works that convey an idea, feeling, or personal meaning.
Mathematical Practice #5: Use appropriate tools strategically.	<b>Develop Craft:</b> Learning to use tools and materials. Learning the practices of an art form.
Mathematical Practice #6: Attend to precision.	*Understand Art World: Learning about the history and practice of the art form. Interacting with other artists and the broader arts community.
Mathematical Practice #7: Look for and make use of structure.	<b>Envision:</b> Learning to picture mentally what cannot be directly observed, heard or written and to imagine possible next steps in making a piece.
Mathematical Practice #8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Observe: Learning to attend to visual, audible, and written contexts more closely than ordinary "looking" requires. Learning to notice things that otherwise might not be noticed.