TEACHER INTERNALIZATION GUIDE

Understanding the Content Before You Teach

Protocols for preparing to teach with Magma Math at the unit and lesson level

Unit Internalization

Magma Math is designed to work alongside your core curriculum. Unit internalization is about reading the progression of your core resource, then building a clear set of Magma Math assignments that align to that progression—so students get consistent, intentional practice that supports what they're learning in class.

Step 1: Read the Progression of the Core

Start with your core curriculum's unit plan. Understand the standards being taught, the order in which concepts are introduced, and where the unit is heading. Then open the Magma Math content library and identify the topics and subchapters that align to that progression. Look at how the content is organized within each standard—Magma Math sequences problems from **Mild** (concrete, scaffolded) through **Medium** (abstract, grade-level) to **Spicy** (non-routine, higher-order)—and think about how that sequence maps to where your students will be at each point in the unit.

Step 2: Build a Baseline Set of Assignments

Create a baseline set of assignments for the class that follows the pacing of your core. Having a pre-built progression of assignments supports intentional pacing and ensures every student encounters the key content in the right order. Select problems from topics that align to each lesson or lesson cluster in the unit, choosing a variety of Mild, Medium, and Spicy problems so that every assignment gives students entry points and stretch opportunities.

This baseline can be created by you as the classroom teacher, but assignments can also be pre-created by district staff through scope and sequence pacing guides and common formative assessments. When the district provides a shared assignment set, teachers across schools work from the same foundation while retaining the flexibility to adjust based on their students' needs.

Step 3: Consider Student Needs and Differentiation

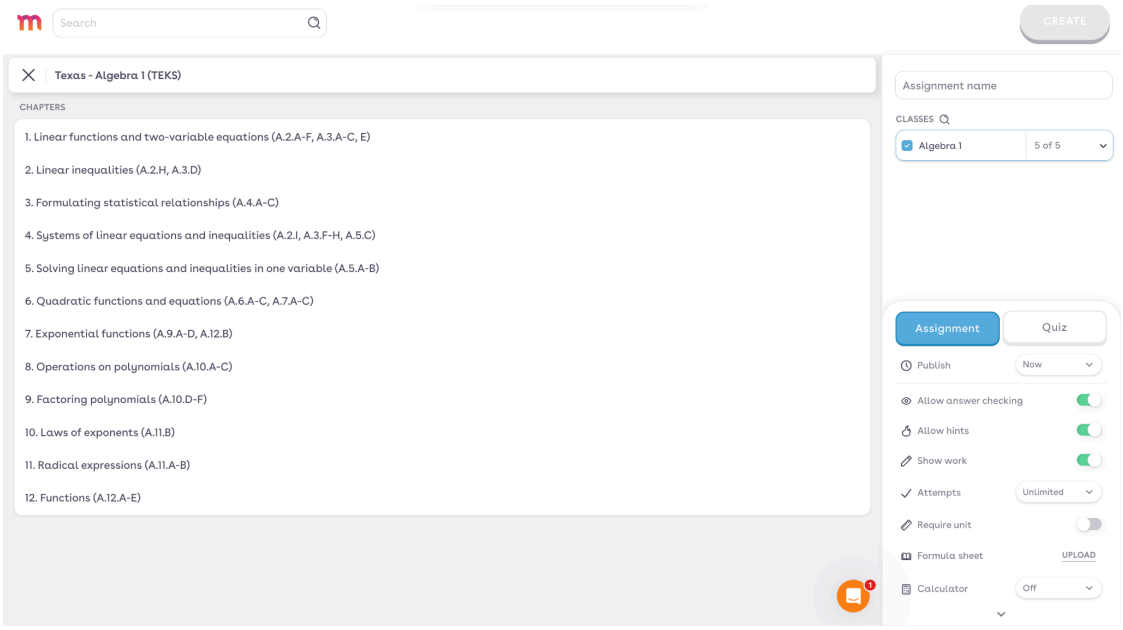
As you build (or review) the assignment set, think about where students may need additional scaffolding, language supports, or extension. Identify which assignments will serve as formative checkpoints—places where you'll look at Heatmap data and student

work to decide whether to reteach, push forward, or pull a small group. Plan which language supports (translation, text-to-speech) and tool settings (calculator access) should be enabled for specific students or groups.

Step 4: Choose Assignment Modes and Settings

For each assignment in your unit progression, decide how you want students to interact with it. These settings shape the learning experience, so they're worth thinking through before the unit begins rather than configuring on the fly.

- **Assignment mode vs. Quiz Mode:** Use Assignment mode when you want students to learn as they go—they receive hints from Lava, Magma's built-in AI hintbot, can retry problems, and have access to supports. Use Quiz Mode when you need a clean read on what students can do independently—it removes immediate feedback and hints, and grades responses in the background for you to review and release when you are ready.
- **Number of attempts:** Set whether you want the number of attempts to be 3, 5, 10 or unlimited. Limiting the number of attempts is helpful to de-incentivize guessing and encourage students to move on when they are stuck.
- **Supports:** Choose whether to enable the built-in Desmos calculator (scientific or graphing), the AI hintbot (Lava), or formula sheets for each assignment. The right choice depends on the purpose: if you're building fluency with a procedure, you may want fewer supports; if you're assessing problem-solving and reasoning, enabling the calculator lets students focus on the thinking rather than the arithmetic.



The result of this protocol is a planned, intentional progression of assignments that mirrors your core's unit arc—ready to go before the first lesson, with settings configured

to match the purpose of each task and designed to generate the data you'll use to adjust instruction along the way.

Lesson Internalization

Lesson internalization sharpens your focus from the unit level to the individual class period. Before each lesson, take a few minutes to preview the assignment students will work on and prepare yourself to respond to what you'll see.

Step 1: Review the Instructions Tab

Open the assignment in Magma Math and review the **Instructions tab**. This shows the most frequently missed questions, common errors, and potential action steps for addressing those errors. Reading this before the lesson gives you a head start on anticipating where students are likely to struggle and what misconceptions you may need to address.

Step 2: Work Through the Problems

Solve the problems yourself—or at minimum, review the problems to understand the range of difficulty and the types of reasoning each demands. Ask yourself: what does a strong response look like at each level? What are the likely mistakes? Where might students get stuck, and what would you say or show to move them forward?

Step 3: Plan What You're Watching For

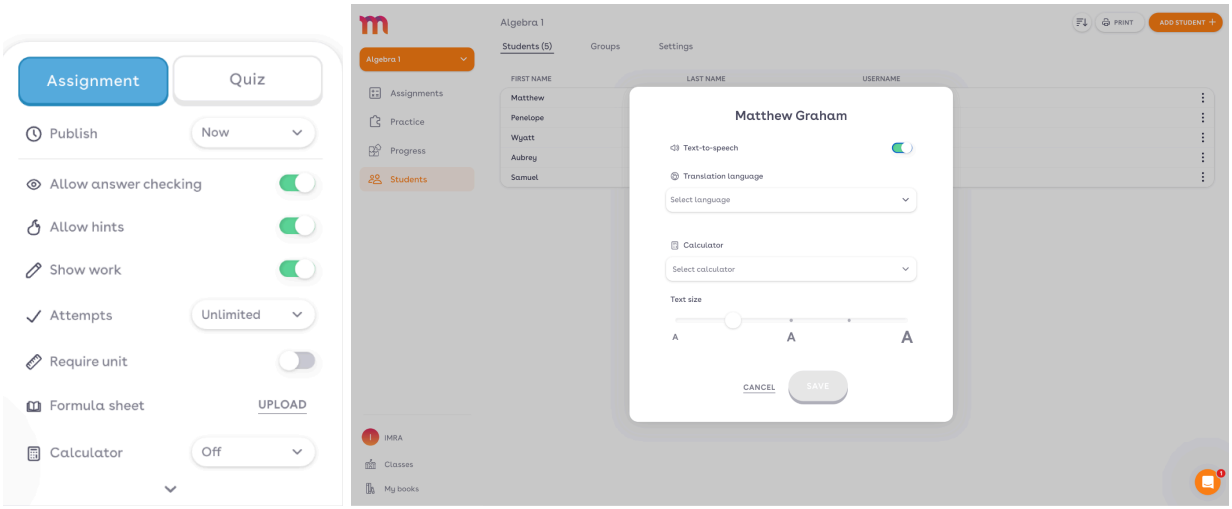
Based on the Instructions tab and your own review, identify 2–3 specific things you'll monitor during the lesson. For example: "Are students showing their reasoning on the canvas, or just entering a final answer?" or "Are students setting up the equation correctly, or confusing which value goes where?" These monitoring targets help you use the Heatmap and Playback with intention, so you're looking for specific evidence of understanding.

Step 4: Prepare Your Instructional Responses

Decide in advance how you'll respond to what you see. If a common error appears, will you freeze screens and address it whole-class, or pull a small group? If students finish early, do you have Spicy problems or a Practice Mode recommendation ready? Having these responses planned—even roughly—means you can act on data in the moment instead of having to decide under pressure.

Step 5: Confirm Settings

Log in and verify that language supports, calculator access, and text-to-speech are configured correctly for the students who need them. Make sure the assignment is set to the right mode (Assignment for practice with help available, or Quiz for assessment). A quick settings check before the bell avoids disruptions once students are working.



Teacher view: lesson settings showing language options, accessibility features, and assignment mode

Unit internalization gives you the full picture of where the unit is heading and what your students will need along the way. Lesson internalization sharpens that focus to the individual class period. Together, they ensure that when you assign a problem set, you already know what to watch for and how to respond.