Grade Six Outcomes	Grade Seven Outcomes	
<ul> <li>Number (N) <ol> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of place value for numbers: greater than one million; less than one thousandth.</li> <li>Solve problems involving large numbers, using technology.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of factors and multiples by: determining multiples and factors of numbers less than 100; identifying prime and composite numbers; solving problems involving multiples.</li> <li>Relate improper fractions to mixed numbers.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of ratio, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of percent, (limited to whole numbers) concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of multiplication and division of decimals (1-digit whole number multipliers and 1-digit natural number divisors).</li> <li>Explain and apply the order of operations, excluding exponents, with and without technology (limited to whole numbers).</li> </ol></li></ul> Patterns & Relations (PR) (Patterns) <ul> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship within tables of values to solve problems.</li> <li>Represent and describe patterns and relationships using graphs and tables.</li> <li>(Variables and Equations)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Number (N) <ol> <li>Determine and apply the divisibility rules for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10, and explain why a number cannot be divided by 0.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of decimals (for more than 1-digit divisors or 2-digit multipliers, the use of technology is expected) to solve problems.</li> <li>Solve problems involving percents from 1% to 100%.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between positive repeating decimals and positive fractions, and positive terminating decimals and positive fractions.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of adding and subtracting positive fractions.</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically (limited to positive sums and differences).</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</li> <li>Compare and order positive fractions, positive decimals (to thousandths) and whole numbers by using: benchmarks; place value; equivalent fractions and/or decimals.</li> </ol></li></ul> Patterns & Relations (PR) (Patterns) <ol> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of oral and written patterns and their equivalent linear relations.</li> <li>Create a table of values from a linear relation, graph the table of values, and analyze the graph to draw conclusions and solve problems.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Number (N)</li> <li>1. Demonstrate an undand symbolically (ling)</li> <li>2. Determine the approximate whole numbers).</li> <li>3. Demonstrate an undiate of the symbolical symbolical symbols and the symbols of the symbols</li></ul>
<ul> <li>variables.</li> <li>4. Demonstrate and explain the meaning of preservation of equality concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(Variables and Equations)</li> <li>3. Demonstrate an understanding of preservation of equality by: modelling preservation of equality, concretely, pictorially and symbolically; applying preservation of equality to solve equations.</li> <li>4. Explain the difference between an expression and an equation.</li> <li>5. Evaluate an expression given the value of the variable(s).</li> <li>6. Model and solve problems that can be represented by one-step linear equations of the form x + a = b, concretely, pictorially and symbolically, where a and b are integers.</li> <li>7. Model and solve problems that can be represented by linear equations of the form: ax = b; ax + b = c; x = b, a ≠ 0 concretely, pictorially and symbolically, using whole numbers.</li> </ul>	$ax = b; \frac{x}{a} = b, a \neq$ concretely, pictoriall
<ul> <li>Shape and Space (SS) (Measurement) <ol> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of angles by: identifying examples of angles in the environment; classifying angles according to their measure; estimating the measure of angles using 45°, 90° and 180° as reference angles; determining angle measures in degrees; drawing and labeling angles when the measure is specified.</li> <li>Demonstrate that the sum of interior angles is: 180° in a triangle; 360° in a quadrilateral.</li> <li>Develop and apply a formula for determining the: perimeter of polygons; area of rectangles; volume of right rectangular prisms.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(3-D Objects and 2-D Shapes) <ol> <li>Construct and compare triangles, including: scalene; isosceles; equilateral; right; obtuse; and acute in different orientations.</li> <li>Describe and compare the sides and angles of regular and irregular polygons.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(Transformations) <ol> <li>Perform a combination of translation(s), rotation(s) and/or reflection(s) on a single 2-D shape, with and without technology, and draw and describe the image.</li> <li>Perform a combination of successive transformations of 2-D shapes to create a design, and identify and describe the transformations.</li> <li>Identify and plot points in the first quadrant of a Cartesian plane using whole number ordered pairs.</li> <li>Perform and describe single transformations of a 2-D shape in the first quadrant of a Cartesian plane (limited to whole number vertices).</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shape and Space (SS) (Measurement)</li> <li>Demonstrate an understanding of circles by: describing the relationships among radius, diameter and circumference of circles; relating circumference to pi; determining the sum of the central angles; constructing circles with a given radius or diameter; solving problems involving the radii, diameters and circumferences of circles.</li> <li>Develop and apply a formula for determining the area of: triangles; parallelograms; circles.</li> <li>(3-D Objects and 2-D Shapes)</li> <li>Perform geometric constructions, including: perpendicular line segments; parallel line segments; perpendicular bisectors; angle bisectors.</li> <li>(Transformations)</li> <li>Identify and plot points in the four quadrants of a Cartesian plane using integral ordered pairs.</li> <li>Perform and describe transformations (translations, rotations or reflections) of a 2-D shape in all four quadrants of a Cartesian plane (limited to integral number vertices).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shape and Space (SS) (Measurement)</li> <li>Develop and apply t</li> <li>Draw and construct</li> <li>Determine the surfation to solve problems.</li> <li>Develop and apply f</li> <li>(3-D Objects and 2-D S)</li> <li>Draw and interpret to prisms.</li> <li>(Transformations)</li> <li>Demonstrate an uncomake tessellating potential environment.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Cartesian plane (limited to whole number vertices).</li> <li>Statistics and Probability (SP) (Data Analysis)</li> <li>1. Create, label and interpret line graphs to draw conclusions.</li> <li>2. Select, justify and use appropriate methods of collecting data, including: questionnaires; experiments; databases; electronic media.</li> <li>3. Graph collected data and analyze the graph to solve problems.</li> <li>(Chance and Uncertainty)</li> <li>4. Demonstrate an understanding of probability by: identifying all possible outcomes of a probability experiment; differentiating between experimental and theoretical probability; determining the theoretical probability of outcomes in a probability experiment; determining the experimental probability for an experiment.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Statistics and Probability (SP) (Data Analysis)</li> <li>1. Demonstrate an understanding of central tendency and range by: determining the measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) and range; determining the most appropriate measures of central tendency to report findings.</li> <li>2. Determine the effect on the mean, median &amp; mode when an outlier is included in the data.</li> <li>3. Construct, label and interpret circle graphs to solve problems.</li> <li>(Chance and Uncertainty)</li> <li>4. Express probabilities as ratios, fractions and percents.</li> <li>5. Identify the sample space (where the combined sample space has 36 or fewer elements) for a probability experiment involving two independent events.</li> <li>6. Conduct a probability experiment to compare the theoretical probability (determined using a tree diagram, table or another graphic organizer) and experimental probability of two independent events.</li> </ul>	Statistics and Probabi (Data Analysis) 1. Critique ways in whi (Chance and Uncertain 2. Solve problems invo

## Grade Eight Outcomes

Inderstanding of perfect squares and square roots, concretely, pictorially (limited to whole numbers).

proximate square root of numbers that are not perfect squares (limited to

inderstanding of percents greater than or equal to 0%.

understanding of ratio and rate.

nat involve rates, ratios and proportional reasoning.

understanding of multiplying and dividing positive fractions and mixed ely, pictorially and symbolically.

understanding of multiplication and division of integers, concretely, nbolically.

## ; (PR)

ze two variable linear relations. ations)

problems using linear equations of the form:

 $\neq$  0; ax + b = c;  $\frac{x}{-} + b = c$ ,  $a \neq 0$ ; a(x + b) = c

ally and symbolically, where a, b and c are integers.

#### S)

the Pythagorean theorem to solve problems.

ict nets for 3-D objects.

rface area of: right rectangular prisms; right triangular prisms; right cylinders

/ formulas for determining the volume of right prisms and right cylinders. **Shapes)** 

t top, front and side views of 3-D objects composed of right rectangular

understanding of tessellation by: explaining the properties of shapes that possible; creating tessellations; identifying tessellations in the

## ability (SP)

which data is presented. t**ainty)** 

nvolving the probability of independent events.

	"LOOK FORs" in an Effect		-
	Grade 6 –		
1 م	STUDENT A		
١C	ively engaged in meaningful and quality learning exp	erie	nces that build on what they know and can do.
Stu	idents: (S)	8.	Use a variety of models, manipulatives and
	Have a positive attitude towards math		technology appropriately
	Can articulate the learning outcome being	9.	Work in groups, pairs, or independently
	explored		(opportunity for each of these)
3.	Communicate their ideas and understanding using	10.	Use a variety of problem solving strategies:
	oral language, concrete materials and/or drawings		- act it out - make a chart, table, graph
4.	Ask questions and share ideas with the teacher		- use a model - make an organized list
	and other students		- draw a picture - solve a simpler problem
5.	Are appropriately involved in some aspect of the		- guess and check - work backward
~	task and are engaged		- use a pattern - use logical reasoning
j.	Make connections with math and their	11.	Accept that there are a variety of solution
7	experiences Seek assistance when needed		methods: not just one that is "correct"
•			
Դհ	TEACHER A serve, record and assess individual and group progre		
	riculum outcomes.	500 0	
	acher:	14	Focuses on problem solving and communication
	Instructional Practices (IP)		skills and models this for students
1.	Uses a variety of types of lessons that include a	15.	Ensures that practice is relevant and appropriate
	balance of student-centred and teacher-directed		in type and quantity
	<ul> <li>Shared: working with others</li> </ul>		Curriculum Management (CM)
	<ul> <li>Guided: teacher as facilitator</li> </ul>	1.	Uses curriculum document: to ensure key skills
	<ul> <li>Independent: by themselves</li> </ul>		and knowledge for that grade are being taught
2.	Exhibits a progression of lesson parts	2.	Identifies outcome(s) being addressed and
	<ul> <li>Before: warm up, explore ideas</li> </ul>	~	teaches these in groups as appropriate
	<ul> <li>During: deepen understanding</li> <li>After above and activate</li> </ul>	3.	Uses a variety of resources to plan, such as:
2	• After: share and reflect	4	curriculum, core and other resources, technology
5.	Focuses instruction on the meaningful development of key mathematical concepts	4.	Ensures instruction is developmentally appropriate: focuses on understanding concepts
1	Presents concepts beginning with <u>concrete</u>	5	Makes note of misconceptions and problems
т.	models (i.e. manipulatives) and then moves	0.	students may encounter with concept
	toward <i>pictorial</i> and <i>symbolic</i> at an appropriate	6.	Writes a clear lesson plan daily and a yearly plan
	rate for all to make sense of the math	_	is evident and is adjusted as needed
5.	Ensures the balance between developing of	7.	Maximizes use of instructional time
	conceptual understanding and learning		Assessment (A)
	mathematical procedures and "rules"	1.	Uses formative assessment and self-reflection to
6.	Uses a variety of resources for the delivery of the		inform instruction
	lesson	2.	Uses a variety of approaches, including rubrics,
7.	Uses open-ended questions and problems		conferencing and interviews, observations,
	<ul> <li>often more than one method of solving and</li> </ul>	2	journals, self-assessment ("What did I learn?")
<b>,</b>	more than one solution with many entry points		Assesses conceptual understanding and skills
	Incorporates mental math regularly in lessons	4.	5
9.	Connects lessons to previous learning, real world experiences and other subjects	5	assess students Ensures homework is meaningful and
10	Uses differentiated instruction to meet the needs	5.	appropriate
10.	of all students	6	Establishes method for recording student
11	Looks for opportunities to extend learning beyond	0.	performance information
	math classroom environment	7.	Accommodates students' abilities & learning
12.	Provides appropriate "wait time" for all students to		styles
	think and respond	8.	Communicates student progress regularly to
40	Reviews previously taught concepts regularly		parents and students

# "LOOK FORs" in an Effective Mathematics Program Grade 6 – Grade 8 GUIDELINES

The following pages describe what one should observe in classrooms that promote student learning of mathematical concepts and skills.

- These "Look Fors" are organized in three categories:
  - Classroom Environment: that includes... physical organization, mathematical models, and student involvement
  - Student Activities: that includes... and communication
  - Teacher Activities: that includes...

The purpose of these "Look Fors" is to provide a framework for teachers and schools as a common model for mathematics instruction and to assist administrators in providing specific and valuable feedback to teachers to help implement best practices in mathematics classrooms. The following guidelines are not intended to limit individual teacher's creativity or to suggest that all mathematics classes should be identical; they are meant to assist teachers in the teaching of math.

## CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT

The teacher created classroom environment has a profound effect on the social, emotional, physical and intellectual development of students.

	Social/Emotional (SE) inclusive, engaging, supportive		
1.	Teacher demonstrates that they believe all students can learn math	1.	T
2.	Teacher models a positive attitude and enthusiasm towards math	2.	ir T
3.	Teacher values and builds upon students'	•	a p
	prior knowledge and makes math relevant to students' experiences	3.	T ta
4.	Teacher creates a classroom community that values all contributors; there is an	4.	T cl
	acceptance of alternative approaches and solutions	5.	th T
5.	Teacher provides students with choices in support of differentiation: content,		s a
6.	process, product	6.	T C
7.	ideas, ask questions, and take risks Teacher shares and displays students'	7.	T th
1.	work and demonstrates a variety of	8.	Т
8.	representations Teacher communicates the purpose and	•	e si
	value of what students are learning	9.	T ir
			d

a variety of learning experiences that promote problem solving, reasoning, making connections,

a variety of instructional approaches and assessment strategies used regularly

### Physical (P) interactive, intentional, managed

- Feacher arranges furniture so students can nteract effectively (partner/small group work)
- eacher arranges students in groups that are of an appropriate size and variety to encourage
- participation by all students
- Feacher posts curriculum outcome currently being taught
- eacher displays words, symbols, calendars,
- charts, and other math related materials around he room
- eacher locates math materials (blocks, cubes, shapes, learning carpets, etc.) in the room for easy access by students
- Feacher establishes routines for distributing and collecting materials
- eacher uses models (manipulatives, etc.) as hinking/learning tools for all students
- Feacher uses exploratory centres (such as
- extension activities) to support and further
- students' understanding of math
- eacher uses technology appropriately to support nstruction (calculators, computers, projected displays, SMART Boards)

