

Area of Learning: Mathematics		Apprenticeship Mathematics 12	
Big Ideas		Elaborations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiential learning provides opportunities to apply mathematical concepts and competencies. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualization is essential in making sense of contextual problems. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visualization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ helps us process information, make connections, and solve problems 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextual problems are situational, and transferring mathematical skills between problems requires conceptual understanding. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportional reasoning enables us to make sense of multiplicative relationships and is frequently used when analyzing contextual problems. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring naturally lends itself to the use of concrete materials, measurement skills and tools in a contextual way. 			
Curricular Competencies	Elaborations	Content	Elaborations
<p><i>Students are expected to do the following:</i></p> <p>Reasoning, analyzing, and modelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in spatial reasoning • Use reasoning and logic to analyze and apply mathematical ideas • Estimate reasonably • Use tools or technology to analyze relationships and test conjectures • Model mathematics in contextualized experiences <p>Understanding and solving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving • Visualize to explore and illustrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spatial reasoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ being able to think about shapes (real or imagined) and to mentally transform these shapes in order to notice relationships • reasoning and logic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ inductive and deductive reasoning ○ predicting, generalizing, drawing conclusions through experiences including puzzles, games, and coding • Estimate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ being able to defend the reasonableness of an estimate across mathematical contexts • tools or technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ physical and digital tools, 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measuring, including tools with graduated scales and conversions using metric and imperial • similar triangles, including right-angle trigonometry • 2D and 3D shapes, including area, surface area, volume, and nets • model and draw 3D objects and their views (isometric drawing, orthographic projection) • relationships in formulae • circle geometry • awareness and knowledge of mathematics in the workplace • financial literacy: business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ unit analysis ○ precision and accuracy ○ units are broken down into smaller divisions to get more precise measurements ○ option to create a project or presentation to share measurement concepts and skills used in a field/career of interest to the student • triangles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in contextual examples such as stairs and roofs ○ application of Pythagorean theorem • 3D objects:

<p>mathematical concepts and relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply flexible strategies to solve problems in contextualized situations • Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, cultural practices, and perspectives relevant to local First Peoples communities, the local community, and other cultures <p>Communicating and representing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate mathematical thinking in many ways • Use mathematical vocabulary and language • Represent mathematical ideas in a variety of ways • Explain and justify mathematical ideas <p>Connecting and reflecting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on mathematical thinking • Use mathematics to support personal choices • Connect mathematical concepts to each other and to other areas and personal interests • Incorporate First Peoples worldviews and perspectives to 	<p>including coordinate grids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dynamic software for architectural and/or interior design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ using concrete materials and dynamic interactive technology • Visualize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ includes dynamic visualizations such as graphical relationships, simulations • flexible strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ from a repertoire of strategies, choosing an appropriate strategy to solve problems (e.g., guess and check, model, solve a simpler problem, use a chart, use diagrams, role-play) • experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ includes context, strategies and approaches, language across cultures • Represent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ concretely, pictorially, symbolically, including using models, tables, graphs, words, numbers, symbols • Reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sharing the mathematical thinking of self and others, including evaluating strategies and solutions, extending, posing new problems and 	<p>investments and loans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ creating and reading various types of technical drawings ○ option to create a project or presentation to share geometry concepts and skills used in a field/career of interest to the student <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relationships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Find a formula of interest and explore the relationship between variables. When you change (e.g., double) a variable, what happens to other variables? • mathematics in the workplace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ option to create a project or presentation to share mathematical concepts and skills used in a field/career of interest to the student ○ compare and contrast mathematics used in different workplace contexts ○ interview someone working in a field of interest to the student • financial literacy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ option to create a project or presentation to share mathematical concepts and skills used in a field/career of
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<p>make connections to mathematical concepts</p>	<p>questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other areas and personal interests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to develop a sense of how mathematics helps us understand ourselves and the world around us (e.g., daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, social justice, cross-curricular integration) • Incorporate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaborate with First Peoples Elders and knowledge keepers. • make connections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bishop's cultural practices: counting, measuring, locating, designing, playing, explaining (http://www.csus.edu/indiv/o/oreyd/ACP.htm_files/abishop.htm) ○ www.aboriginaleducation.ca ○ <i>Teaching Mathematics in a First Nations Context</i>, FNEC (http://www.fnesc.ca/resources/math-first-peoples/) 		<p>interest to the student</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ business investments, loans (lease versus buy), graphical representations of financial growth, projections, expenses
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