

BIG IDEAS

Data should be gathered and organized with care in order to answer questions.

Data can be analyzed using a variety of methods.

Statistical knowledge is used when working with data to find reliable results.

Conclusions can be represented graphically and numerically to communicate and inform.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <p>Reasoning and analyzing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use reasoning and logic to analyze and apply mathematical ideas • Estimate reasonably • Demonstrate fluent and flexible thinking of number • 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 conceptual understanding of mathematical ideas • Visualize to explore and illustrate mathematical concepts and relationships • Apply flexible strategies to solve problems in both abstract and 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 to contribute to mathematical discussions • Represent mathematical ideas in a variety of ways • Explain and justify mathematical ideas 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • graphical representations for data • statistical analysis of data and relationships between data, including standard deviation and the normal distribution, Z-scores, confidence intervals, and correlation co-efficient • sampling techniques and bias • formulating hypotheses from data sets • statistical techniques to test the validity of hypotheses • analyze and make statistical conclusions • mathematics as a tool when conducting research

Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
<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 make connections to mathematical concepts 	

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Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

reasoning and logic:

- inductive and deductive reasoning
- predicting, generalizing, drawing conclusions through experiences including puzzles, games, and coding

Estimate:

- being able to defend the reasonableness of an estimate across mathematical contexts

fluent and flexible thinking:

- includes using known facts and benchmarks; partitioning; applying whole number strategies to rational numbers and algebraic expressions

Model:

- using concrete materials and dynamic interactive technology

conceptual understanding:

- developed through playing with ideas, inquiry, and problem solving

Visualize:

- includes dynamic visualizations such as graphical relationships, simulations

flexible strategies:

- 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:

- includes context, strategies and approaches, language across cultures

many ways:

- including oral, written, visual, use of technology

discussions:

- developing a mathematical community in the classroom through discourse — partner talks, small-group discussions, teacher-student conferences

Represent:

- concretely, pictorially, symbolically, including using models, tables, graphs, words, numbers, symbols

Reflect:

- sharing the mathematical thinking of self and others, including evaluating strategies and solutions, extending, posing new problems and questions

other areas and personal interests:

- 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)

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

Incorporate:

- Collaborate with local First Peoples Elders and knowledge keepers.

make connections:

- 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
- *Teaching Mathematics in a First Nations Context*, FNEESC (<http://www.fnesc.ca/resources/math-first-peoples/>)

Content – Elaborations

graphical representations:

- data types, box and whisker plots, quartiles, outliers, skewed and symmetric data, scatter plots, infographics

standard deviation:

- understand the meaning and the application of standard deviation

correlation co-efficient:

- understand the meaning and application of the correlation co-efficient

sampling techniques:

- simple random, stratified, convenience

hypotheses:

- State H_0 and H_a for determining null and alternative hypotheses.

statistical techniques:

- one-sample and two-sample tests, common test statistics (Z, t, chi squared, and F), one- and two-tail Z and t tests, ANOVA tests

analyze:

- using degrees of freedom, p-values, type I and II error, and level of significance