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| Instructions for Using Remote Learning Projects |
| These materials were developed with the intention of easing the transition between in-class and temporary remote learning. Learning experiences are aligned with curricular outcomes and assessment tools have been included with each project.  **Note:**   * 1. The teacher either sends a link to the appropriate project or sends the document itself.   2. The teacher ensures that parents/caregivers receive any required school supplies (bin with pencils, markers, paper, etc.).   3. The teacher reassures parents/caregivers that communication will be maintained between home and school.   4. Parents/caregivers may access additional resources at:      + My Learning at Home ([www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/mylearning](http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/mylearning))      + My Child in School ([www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/mychild/index.html](http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/mychild/index.html)) |

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| PROJECT OVERVIEW | |
| Grade: | 7 |
| Main Subject: | Mathematics |
| Big Idea: | Understanding relationships between multiple shapes and their areas |
| Title: | EXPLORING AREA |
| Strand: | Shape and Space |
| Duration: | 2–3 weeks |
| Materials: | Internet Accessible Device (if available), paper, pencil, non-permanent surface (personal white board) and dry erase markers |
| Short Description: | This collection of tasks is designed around the concept of Space and Shape, specifically using direct or indirect measurement to solve problems. The sections (coloured blocks on slide 6 of the PowerPoint) represent independent sets of learning experiences that could function effectively as 45 minute to 1-hour sessions with a combination of synchronous and asynchronous parts, some of which are easily adaptable either way, depending on your situation and access to technology and connectivity. |

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| Learning Outcomes |
| Mathematics: [www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/cur/essentials/docs/glance\_kto9\_math.pdf](http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/cur/essentials/docs/glance_kto9_math.pdf)  7.SS.1, 7.SS.2 |

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| Assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE ARTS | | | | | MATHEMATICS | | | SCIENCE | | | SOCIAL STUDIES | | |
| COMP.  Listening &  Viewing | COMP.  Reading | COMM. Speaking & Represent. | COMM. Writing | Critical Thinking | Knowledge  and  Understanding | Mental Math &  Estimation | Problem Solving | Knowledge  and Understanding | Scientific Inquiry Process | Design Process &  Problem Solving | Knowledge  and Understanding | Research  and Communication | Critical Thinking and  Citizenship |
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| Original concept created by: | T. Scott Dempster & Heather Jones |

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| Learning Experiences and Assessment |
| Question: How can we use measurement to understand and describe our world? |
| Teacher’s instructions  This collection of tasks is designed around the concept of Space and Shape, specifically using direct or indirect measurement to solve problems. The sections (coloured blocks on slide 6 of the PowerPoint) represent independent sets of learning experiences that could function effectively as 45 minute to  1-hour sessions with a combination of synchronous and asynchronous parts, some of which are easily adaptable either way, depending on your situation and access to technology and connectivity.  Each section provides a different way of engaging with the concept and is divided into three main parts:   1. **Get Ready** begins the experience with an activity meant to activate student thinking and promote rich student discourse. This activity can be delivered prior to the lesson as an asynchronous task so students have time to prepare their thinking. It can also be delivered at the beginning of the synchronous session to help the teacher pre-assess prior knowledge and prime thinking for the upcoming learning experience. 2. **Work It Out** comprises the main learning experience for the day. This is where new content is presented and individual or small-group responses are required. These activities are best completed with students working in pairs or small groups. If your platform allows for breakout rooms, this feature is a good tool that will facilitate student collaboration and discourse. 3. **Look Back** is a final culminating task that provides opportunities to check for student understanding of the concepts, consolidate different solutions, and solve problems. It allows for students to reflect on their learning and make connections.   Background information about specific concepts and skills related to the particular learning outcome(s) is found in the [*Grade 7 Mathematics: Support Document for Teachers*](https://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/cur/math/support_gr6/index.html).  Step-by-step instructions for students:  These will need to be provided by the teacher in terms of what parts will be student-led and those that will be teacher-led. More detailed instructions for each learning experience are included in the NOTES section under each slide. |
| APPENDIX (Printable Support Materials Including Assessment) |
| Grade 7: Exploring Area.pptx Grade 7: Area of 2D Shapes Rubric.docx |

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| **Grade 7: Area of 2D Shapes Rubric** | | | | |
| **Student:** | ***Basic descriptors to help guide your formative assessments.*** | | | |
| **Full details of the student achievement profiles can be found here:**  [**Mental Math and Estimation**](https://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/assess/report_cards/grading/docs/mental_math.pdf)  [**Knowledge**](https://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/assess/report_cards/grading/docs/math_knowledge_understanding.pdf) **and Understanding**  [**Problem Solving**](https://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/assess/report_cards/grading/docs/math_problem_solving.pdf) | **Requires considerable ongoing teacher support.** | **Requires occasional teacher or peer support.** | **Accurate, clear, and uses appropriate strategies and procedures. Requires occasional prompting for clarification.** | **Accurate, clear, flexible, consistent, and efficient. Justifies and explains reasoning clearly and completely using accurate math vocabulary.** |
|  | **Limited** | **Basic** | **Good** | **Very Good/Excellent** |
| ***Tracking student data throughout these learning experiences allows the teacher to make an informed assessment  about a student’s level of achievement of these outcomes.*** | | | | |
| Demonstrate an understanding of how shapes can be rearranged to construct other shapes (rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, circles). |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrate understanding of the formula for the area of a **triangle** and why it works (including appropriate terminology such as base & height). |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrate understanding of the formula for the area of a **parallelogram** and why it works (including appropriate terminology such as base & height). |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrate an understanding of circles by describing the relationships among **radius**, **diameter** and **circumference**. |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrate understanding of the formula for the **circumference of a circle** and the relationship between circumference and diameter (π). |  |  |  |  |
| Constructs circles with a given radius or diameter. |  |  |  |  |
| Demonstrate understanding of the formula for the area of a **circle** and why it works (including appropriate terminology such as radius, pi). |  |  |  |  |
| Solves problems involving the radius, diameter and circumference of a circle. |  |  |  |  |
| Solve problems involving areas of parallelograms and triangles. |  |  |  |  |

**Suggested Codes for daily record keeping purposes:**

* I – Knowledge has been demonstrated individually
* H – Used when knowledge has been demonstrated individually, but with help from the teacher or a peer
* G – Used when knowledge has been demonstrated within a group
* X – Used when a question has been attempted but answered incorrectly
* N – Used when a question has not been attempted

Adapted from: Liljedahl, P. (2021). *Building thinking classrooms in mathematics, grades K-12: 14 teaching practices for enhancing learning*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press Inc.