EFFECTIVE: SEPTEMBER 2004
CURRICULUM GUIDELINES

A.   Division: Instructional :

If Revision, Section(s) Revised:	C, M
Date of Previous Revision:	June 28, 2002
Date of Current Revision:	September 2004

C: Math 1191   **D**:   Mathematics for Teachers   **E:**   4

Subject & Course No.	Descriptive Title	Semester Credits

F: Calendar Description:

This is a one semester course which explores the basic mathematical concepts which are taught in the elementary school curriculum. Topics will include sets, whole numbers and integers, arithmetic operations, rational and real numbers and the study of informal geometry including curves, angles, area and volume, symmetry, congruence and motion geometry.

A.

M: Course Objectives / Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the successful student should be able to:

-employ pattern recognition, Polya's method and other critical thinking strategies to solve word problems

-understand and apply the concepts of set union, intersection and the Cartesian product

- use Venn diagrams to solve problems

-demonstrate addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of integers using a variety of appropriate models (e.g. sets, the real number line, tree diagrams, arrays)
-explain and apply the properties of the real numbers (e.g. commutative law, associative law, etc.)

-explain and apply the rules required to evaluate expressions involving integer exponents

-explain and use the Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic and the Sieve of Eratosthenes

-demonstrate equivalence, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions and decimals using a variety of appropriate models

-find and explain how to find greatest common factors and least common multiples

-convert and explain how to convert numbers from decimal to fractional or percentage form and vice versa

-solve problems involving applications of percent

-define and solve problems using commonly used terms of informal geometry: collinear, parallel, perpendicular, skew, triangle, circle, polygon, parallelogram, trapezoid, rectangle, rhombus, square

-define and solve problems using terms used in the description of angles: supplementary, complementary, adjacent, vertical, alternate, acute, obtuse

-explain and apply the basic properties of measurement to determine length, area and volume (i.e. the covering property, the congruence property, the additive property, the comparison property)

-convert between different units of measurement

-explain how geometric constructs separate the plane or space

-prove simple statements of geometry using deductive reasoning

-solve problems that require applying the concepts of symmetry, reflection and translation

-determine and explain how to determine if given triangles are similar, congruent or neither

-define terms and solve problems related to the geometry of triangles: equilateral, isosceles, scalene, acute, obtuse

N: Course Content:

1. Critical Thinking and Inductive Reasoning
2. Strategies for Problem Solving
3. Sets
4. Whole Number Operations
5. Integers and Operations
6. Divisibility, Primes, Composites and Factorization
7. Rational Numbers and Operations
8. Decimals and Percent
9. Integer Exponents
10. Points, Lines and Planes
11. Polygons and Polyhedra
12. Measurement
13. Areas and Volumes
14. Cylinders, Cones and Spheres
15. Motion Geometry
16. Symmetry
17. Congruence of triangles
18. Similarity

O: