

EPISD Grade 7 Pre-AP Math Curriculum 2013-2014
 Unit 0: Process Skills and Strategies
 Week 1

The Written Curriculum				
	Reporting Category	TEKS Knowledge & Skills	TEKS Student Expectation	Standard Clarification
Content	1	7.2 Number, Operation, and Quantitative Reasoning The student adds, subtracts, multiplies, or divides to solve problems and justify solutions.	7.2G Select and use appropriate operations to solve problems and justify the selections. <i>Readiness Standard</i>	To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting and performing correct operations given a problem situation, especially in word problems.
Process	Underlying Processes and Mathematical Tools	7.13 Underlying processes and mathematical tools. The student applies Grade 7 mathematics to solve problems connected to everyday experiences, investigations in other disciplines, and activities in and outside of school.	7.13B Use a problem-solving model that incorporates understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, and evaluating the solution for reasonableness. 7.13C Select or develop appropriate problem-solving strategy from a variety of different types, including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing and checking, acting it out, making a table, working a simpler	Note: The focus of Week 1 is teaching the problem solving model to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being able to remember and practice using a 4-step problem solving model that parallels the steps indicated in 7.13B in both classroom assignments and assessments. Opportunities to evaluate an answer and reflect on the steps taken to arrive at a solution. Knowledge of mathematical tools, strategies, and techniques, as listed in 7.13C and D, and when those tools, strategies, and techniques are

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			<p>problem, or working backwards to solve a problem</p> <p>7.13D select tools such as real objects, manipulatives, paper/pencil, and technology or techniques such as mental math, estimation, and number sense to solve problems.</p>	<p>appropriate to use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of words and phrases within a word problem that identify the mathematical operations to be performed. • Knowledge of representing operations in number sentences such as: 8×4, $8(4)$, $8 \cdot 4$ or $8 \div 4$, $8/4$
The Taught Curriculum				
Guiding Questions			Enduring Understandings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the difference between problem-solving strategies and the problem solving model?</i> • <i>What are some strategies that can be used when solving problems?</i> • <i>What keywords can you identify that might help you select an operation in order to solve an addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division problem?</i> 			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A problem-solving strategy is a plan for solving a problem. 2. Different strategies work better for different types of problems. Sometimes you can use more than one of the above strategies to solve a problem. Below is just one example of the steps/procedures to solve a problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Read and understand the problem ✓ Plan ✓ Carry out the plan ✓ Check answer for reasonableness 3. Some problem-solving strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Drawing a picture ✓ Making a table ✓ Looking for a pattern ✓ Working a simpler problem ✓ Guessing and checking ✓ Working backwards 	

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Academic Vocabulary	Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select • Justify • Appropriate operation • Strategy • Guess and check • Table • Pattern • Problem-solving model 	<p>Textbook/Workbook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problem Solving Using Appropriate Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Region 4: Supporting STAAR Achievement</u> Pg. 28 - 41 ▪ Problem Solving Strategies and Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Region 4: Closing the Distance Grade 7</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lesson 5 page 85, 87 (student problem-solving board and bookmarks) • <u>The Problem Solver 7(Creative Publications binder)</u> Set up in stations or completed as whole group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use or Look for a Pattern #10 p.T19, #33 p. T65 ✓ Make a Picture or diagram #14 p. T27, #19 p. T37, ✓ Work Backwards #18 p. T35, #43 p. T85, #44 p. T87 ✓ Guess & Check #30 p. T59 ✓ Make it Simpler #45 p. T89 • <u>Prentice Hall: Texas Mathematics, Course 2:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Problem Solving Plans, p. xlvi ✓ Draw a Picture, p. l, ✓ Look for a Pattern, p. li, ✓ Systematic Guess and Check, p. lii, ✓ Make a Table, p. liv, ✓ Work a Simpler Problem, p. lv, ✓ Work Backward, p. lvi, ▪ Addition and Subtraction of Decimals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prentice Hall: <u>Texas Mathematics, Course 2:</u> pg. 10, problems #17, 33, pg. 11, problems #37-40, 42-44 <p>Interactive Notebook Activity: Region IV - Closing the Distance - Grade 7: Lesson 5, pages 85 and 88-89. Students cut & paste the 3 problem-solving organizers into their notebooks and solve the problems using the appropriate process and strategies.</p> <p>Journal Prompt: In paragraph form, state why knowing when to perform specific operations in math is important. Describe how identifying keywords in a problem can help you know what operation to perform.</p>

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	Provide examples of keywords that are associated with specific operations. Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khan Academy: www.khanacademy.org • Discovery Education: http://streaming.discoveryeducation.com/ • Nat'l Library Manipulatives: http://nlvm.usu.edu/ • Math-Games: http://www.math-play.com/7th-grade-math-games.html • Math Playground: http://www.mathplayground.com/game_directory.html • IXL: http://www.ixl.com/math/grade-7 • Thinking Blocks: http://www.thinkingblocks.com/ • Super Teach Tools: http://www.superteachertools.com/ • Gizmos: http://www.explorelarning.com/index.cfm?method=cResource.dspStandardCorrelation&id=517 • Math Academy: http://mathacademy.com/pr/index.asp Math Counts: https://mathcounts.org/Page.aspx?pid=1573													
Other Curricular Connection (ELA, Science, SS)	None													
The Tested Curriculum														
None														
Sample Question(s)	Obj 6, SE 7.13 C, 2009, Q#31, Ans: B, Lev 4 31 A soccer league has 64 teams competing in a tournament. In each round, pairs of teams compete. The team that wins advances to the next round. The table below shows the results of the first 2 rounds. At the end of which round will there be only 2 teams remaining, assuming there are no ties?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Soccer League Tournament</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Round</th> <th>Number of Teams Competing</th> <th>Number of Teams Remaining</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">64</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> A Round 4 B Round 5 C Round 6 D Round 7 </p>	Soccer League Tournament			Round	Number of Teams Competing	Number of Teams Remaining	1	64	32	2	32	16
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