Integrated Math A Honors

Course Preparedness Profile & Expectations

This course is designed for students who have mastered 6th grade standards with a "B" grade or higher. Math A Honors is a challenging course, covering all Math A standards in greater depth and rigor and is intended for students who excel in math.

Below are some guidelines for choosing the best course for an individual student. This is *not* a placement test and it should *not* be used as the only criteria for making placement decisions.

Student Background

Students entering **Integrated Math A Honors** should easily grasp higher level concepts and embrace rigorous curriculum. Students should *already* have mastered the following concepts:

- Connecting ratio and rate to whole number multiplication and division
- Using concepts of ratio and rate to solve problems.
- Operations with positive and negative rational numbers
- Understand the use of variables in mathematical expressions and equations.
- Writing, interpreting, and using expressions, equations, and inequalities that correspond to given situations and solve problems.
- Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.
- Develop understanding of statistical variability.
- Summarize and describe distributions.
- Describe and summarize numerical data sets, identifying clusters, peaks, gaps, and symmetry, considering the context in which the data was collected
- Finding common factors and multiples.
- Solve real-world problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

Students entering Integrated Math A Honors should also be able to solve problems such as

Ratio Problem Coordinate Geometry Problem A landscape designer is planning the layout of trees in a park. The coordinates of this parallelogram are given. There are two types of trees: elm and pine. There should be at least 16 total trees but no more than 30. The ratio of elm trees to pine trees will be 3:2. Draw a model to show a possible number of each type of tree. (-1, 1)(m, n)Determine if each statement is True or False. False The length of the longer side is p-2. The length of the longer side is n + 1. The short side is 4 units in length. n = 5m > np = 2Operations with Numbers Problem Area Problem Sarah claims that any fraction multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ will always be less The area of a piece of land that is in the shape of a triangle than $\frac{2}{3}$ is $\frac{1}{6}$ square mile. One dimension of the piece of land is $\frac{2}{3}$ A. Give an example to support Sarah's claim. mile. What is the other dimension of the land? Give an example that does not support Sarah's claim.

Volume Problem

Micah constructs a rectangular prism with a volume of 360 cubic units. The height of his prism is 10 units. Micah claims that the base of the prism must be a square. Draw a diagram and explain why Micah's claim is incorrect.

Statistics Problem

Several questions are shown. Which question(s) expects variability in the data related to it?

- How old is the athlete?
- How many pets does each 6th grader have? How many 6th graders attend our school?
- C.
- How old are the animals at the zoo?
- How many baseball cards does the boy have?

Course Content and Expectations

In **Integrated Math A Honors**, students will go deeper into grade level standards. Student assignments will contain more critical thinking and have a higher depth of knowledge and more performance tasks. Students will learn concepts such as:

- Use their understanding of ratios and proportionality to solve scale drawings and a wide variety of percent problems.
- Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real world mathematical problems.
- Operations with positive and negative rational numbers and applying them to everyday contexts.
- Approximate irrational by rational numbers.
- Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.
- Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.
- Draw, construct and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.
- Solve real-life problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.
- Solve real-life problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.
- Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population and draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.
- Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.

As in all math courses offered at SDUHSD, students are aware of and make use of all **Standards for Mathematical Practices:**

- 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- 4. Model with mathematics.
- 5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6. Attend to precision.
- 7. Look for and make use of structure.
- 8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Grades will be calculated within the following guidelines:

Assessments: 70-80%Assignments: 20 – 30%

Students will be expected to work collaboratively as well as individually. On a regular basis, classes will include:

- Group problem solving followed by group presentations.
- Open ended problems that are applications of the content being covered.
- Challenge problems, which may consist of detailed diagrams and a single page write-up.