# Mathematics Council NEWSLETTER <br> The Alberta Teachers' Association 

## From the Editor

Teaching children mathematics involves much more than teaching them the basic facts. Their early experience with mathematics does much to determine their future attitudes toward, and achievement in, mathematics. The following statement, developed by the Instructional Issues Advisory Committee and approved by the NCTM Board of Directors, does an excellent job of outlining what a comprehensive early childhood mathematics program should involve.

## NCTM Position Statement: Early Childhood Mathematics

The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics believes that early childhood mathematics education for young children aged three to eight should be developmentally appropriate. With developmentally-appropriate instructional practices, the mathematics learning environment takes into account the social, emotional, physical and intellectual needs of young children. Because young children actively construct knowledge, instruction should concentrate on facilitating learning through exploration and interaction with materials and people. In early childhood mathematics, how and when the curriculum is taught is as important as what is taught. Thus endorsing a developmental philosophy for early childhood mathematics education suggests reorganizing classroom practices around the child as a whole rather than allowing materials and rigid time lines to dictate instruction. Furthermore, early childhood mathematics instruction should foster a positive environment, provide equal access for all children, and take into account cultural and ethnic diversity.


The NCTM thus recommends developmentally-appropriate curriculum and evaluation guidelines for early childhood mathematics instruction that aim to

* acknowledge and build on children's accumulated knowledge including children's experiences, language, and relevant real-world contexts;
* incorporate active and interactive learning. Children's understanding develops as they explore, investigate and discuss mathematical concepts. Physical and mental interactions with the environment, including materials and other people, give children opportunities to construct, modify and integrate their ideas;
* offer opportunities for children to develop and expand language acquisition while structuring, restructuring and connecting mathematical understandings. Concepts should be repeatedly experienced through concrete, visual, verbal and pictorial formats. Gradually, children should be encouraged to translate and record their experiences in more abstract representations;
* be concept and problem-solving oriented. The classroom environment should provide for the regular study of mathematics, focusing on the development and integration of mathematical thinking, reasoning and understanding, and on relationships, through concrete problem-solving experiences. Mathematical concepts should be integrated with other subject areas, making use of natural connections wherever they occur;
* develop children's confidence in their mathematical abilities. Varied instructional strategies, meaningful child-related contexts, and opportunities for active participation in the learning process encourage children to become capable mathematical thinkers and to believe in themselves as such;
* include ongoing assessment. Teachers should make instructional decisions based on the progress of the children in their classroom. The latter is determined through formal and informal assessment of each child's pattern of growth. Evaluation strategies such as observations, interviews and portfolios give evidence of children's thinking processes and their understanding of concepts.

The NCTM recommends that those who produce, select and purchase children's mathematics curriculum materials support developmentally-appropriate early childhood mathematics programs. Guidelines for early childhood mathematics education encourage a child-centred approach to instruction. Preference should be given to mathematical learning environments that support active participation where children learn through observation, exploration, verbalization, and handson experiences. The focus of instruction should be on the continuous development of mathematical processes and language through activities that gradually increase in difficulty, complexity and challenge as children develop understanding and skills. Developmentally-appropriate early childhood mathematics instruction should meet the needs of individual students at different stages of readiness by considering the influences of cultural backgrounds, previous experience, learning styles and cognitive abilities.

# Upcoming Events <br> MCATA Annual Conference 

## October 31-November 2, 1991

Edmonton Inn, Edmonton
Please see the attached registration form for more information on this conference, which should prove exciting and worthwhile. We hope to arrange a local P.D. day for November 1 , to allow many teachers to attend.

## 1992 NCTM Annual Conference

Plan to attend the 1992 NCTM Annual Conference to be held in Nashville, Tennessee, on April 1-4, 1992. NCTM annual conferences offer excellent sessions and the opportunity to meet fellow math educators from around the world.

## "Catch 30'" and "Catch 31"'

"Catch 30" and "Catch $31^{\prime \prime}$ are appearing on ACCESS Network this fall. The dates are
"Catch 30" Wednesdays, 11:30 a.m. November 6-December 11
March 25-April 29
Thursdays, 3:00 p.m. September 12-October 17
January 30-March 5
"Catch 31" Mondays, 3:00 p.m. September 23-January 6
February 10-May 25

## "Catch 30"

Polynomial, exponential and logarithmic functions, arithmetic and geometric sequences and series, permutations and combinations, probability and statistics . . . these are some of the more difficult concepts tackled in the ACCESS Network instruction series "Catch $30 . "$

Designed for Grade. 12, the content of this series of six mathematics video programs is based on the Alberta Math 30 curriculum and focuses on the more difficult concepts of the course, to aid students' conceptual understanding.

The programs are each $28: 50$ long and provide a variety of visual learning options. The concepts are presented in conventional classroom style by two teacher-presenters, and reinforced by means of sophisticated video graphics. The lessons are then reviewed in sequence by a narrator to reinforce the processes and the concepts covered.

The young program host presents historical information, real-life applications and problems that illustrate and use the math concepts.

## Program 1: Polynomial Functions

Introducing the concept of polynomial functions, this program examines the general shapes of third and fourth degree polynomial functions and their characteristic graphs, as well as functions having complex zeros and zeros of two and three multiplicities, and their graphs. Finally, it investigates a procedure for determining the defining equation of a function from its graph.

## Program 2: Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

In this program, the characteristic shapes of the exponential and logarithmic functions are examined and their similarities are compared. Problems involving exponential growth and exponential decay are examined. As well, problems involving logarithmic equations are solved by applying the properties and laws of logarithms.

## Program 3: Arithmetic Sequences and Series

This program introduces the concepts and applications of sequences and series, and examines arithmetic sequences and series in detail. Terms of a sequence are defined by functions and recursive formulae, and are symbolized by sigma notation. Formulae for arithmetic sequences and series are developed and used to solve problems.

## Program 4: Geometric Sequences and Series

In this program, the concepts and applications of geometric sequences and series are examined. The general-term formulae for geometric sequences and the sum formulae for geometric series are developed and applied to problems.

## Program 5: Permutations and Combinations

This program develops the concepts and applications of the fundamental counting principle, permutations and combinations. The similarities and differences between permutations (arrangements) and combinations (selections) are examined in detail, together with applications of combinations including Pascal's triangle, the binomial theorem, and problems involving probability.

## Program 6: Statistics

This program reviews measures of central tendencies, mean, median and mode, and measures of dispersion, range and standard deviation. The concepts of $z-$ scores, the standard normal curve, confidence intervals, and problems involving bivariate data and scatterplots are developed and solved.

## "Catch 31"

ACCESS Network's 16-part video series "Catch 31 " is designed to help students enrolled in Math 31 grasp the more difficult concepts in the curriculum. The series will assist distance learners and classroom students requiring additional insight into key concepts. These programs are 28:50 long and focus on the following areas:
Program 1: Introducing Calculus and Vectors
Program 2: The Derivative by First Principles and the Power Rule
Program 3: The Chain Rule
Program 4: The Product and Quotient Rule
Program 5: Problems and Graph Sketching
Program 6: Maxima and Minima

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Program 7: Motion: Distance, Velocity and Acceleration
Program 8: Derivatives and Relations
Program 9: Related Rates
Program 10: Integration
Program 11: Areas Under or Between Curves
Program 12: Vectors
Program 13: Geometric Vectors
Program 14: Algebraic Vectors
Program 15: Dot Product and Projections
Program 16: Resolution of Vectors
```

Presented by three teachers and an enthusiastic host, the series features a variety of presentation styles and includes electronic graphics. To order "Catch 31," contact

In Alberta:

ACCESS Network
Media Resource Centre
295 Midpark Way SE
Calgary, Alberta T2X 2A8

Outside Alberta:
ACCESS Network Program Services 295 Midpark Way SE Calgary, Alberta T2X 2A8

Phone: 256-1100 Fax: 256-6837 Tol1-free: 1-800-352-8293

## A Problem to Solve



## by John J. Apalategui

Given:

1. There are 19 points of intersection in this figure.
2. There are also 15 lines: 6 lines with 3 points, 6 lines with 4 points, and 3 lines with 5 points.

## Problem:

Assign values from 1 through 19 to the 19 points (without duplication), so that the sums of the points on each of the 15 lines are equal.

Send your solution, with the mathematical method you used, to the author at

> 6032 Stone Circle
> Huntington Beach
> CA 92647 USA

Good luck!

## Number Detective

## by Bob Watson

Elementary Mathematics/Science \& GATE Coordinator, St. James-Assiniboia School Division No. 2, Winnipeg

Use "sticky notes" to make a collection of numbers, for example, 85, 76, 123. (The numbers you choose will depend on the children's level of development.)

With the class seated, attach a number to each student's back. They will be detectives, and by asking questions will find out what number is on their backs.

## The Rules

1. Only ask questions that require a yes/no answer.
2. Ask each question of a different person.
3. Record the number of questions it takes to get your answer.

## An Example

* Is my number greater than 50?
* Is my number less than 125?
* Does my number have two digits?
* Is the number in the 10 s place a 3?


## delta-K <br> Contributions Wanted!

The editors of delta-K invite submissions of manuscripts on any topic that they think will be of interest to readers. Any well-written article will be considered for publication. Contact the editors for more information or submit your typewritten, double-spaced copy to:

| Craig Loewen | John Percevault |
| :--- | :--- |
| 41425 Street | 2510 22 Avenue S |
| Lethbridge T1J 3P3 | Lethbridge T1K 1J5 |
| Res. $327-8765$ | Res. 328-1259 |

Bus. 329-2396


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# Delegate's Report of the 1991 NCTM Annual Conference 

by Bob Hart, President

It was my privilege to be the MCATA delegate to the 69 th NCTM annual meeting held in New Orleans, April 17-20, 1991. The theme of the conference was "The NCTM Standards: New Dimensions in Leadership."

Resolutions discussed and passed included:

1. That the NCTM promote the development of a bank of sample assessment activities for classroom use, reflecting the Standards' philosophy of real-life applications in a problem-solving context.
2. That the NCTM reimburse substitute time for any classroom teacher serving as an NCTM member.
3. That the NCTM research and publish a position paper that encourages the educational, business and legislative communities to provide the support necessary for teachers to participate in professional activities as members and leaders.

The conference program featured 750 sessions, many of which were workshops or MAPS (math action planning sessions). These sessions dealt with topics from the Curriculum and Evaluation Standards. The participants worked in teams designing class room activities for a particular topic at a specific grade level.

Much emphasis was placed on reading and writing in math, on statistics, on. probability, and on graphing activities. Many sessions focused on the use of manipulatives, technology and calculators.

I noted the following important events:

* The International Conference of Mathematics Education-7 (ICME-7) will be held at the Université Laval, Québec, during August 16-23, 1992. Registration brochures are available from:

ICME-7 Congress
Université Laval
Québec, Québec
G1K 7P4

* The 70th NCTM annual meeting will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, on April 1-4, 1992.
* The next NCTM regional will be held in Montreal, on August 23-25, 1992.



# The Right Angle 

by Florence Glanfield<br>Examination Manager, Mathematics 30

Welcome to the 1991-92 school year! Hope you had a great summer!

## Senior High Mathematics

By now, you should have received the May 1991 version of the Mathematics 30 and 31 courses of studies, the Mathematics $30 / 33$ Interim Teacher Resource Manual (mailed in June), and the supplement (mailed in September). If you have not received the supplement to the Teacher Resource Manual, please contact the Curriculum Branch at the phone number below. The supplement provides you with information on the Mathematics 30 unit Quadratic Relations.

The Mathematics 30 Bulletin is in the mail to schools right now. It provides information on the 1992 series of Mathematics 30 Diploma examinations. Its special feature is the inclusion of both Curriculum and Assessment standards. The Curriculum Standards attempt to clarify the intent of the curriculum for students who achieve 50 percent in Mathematics 30 and for those who achieve 80 percent. The Assessment Standards use the Curriculum Standards to provide examples of what students can do if they achieve 50 percent in Mathematics 30 . I believe they will assist in implementation of the Mathematics 30 course. The plan is to establish exam standards for the other high school mathematics courses.

Several people work in mathematics education at Alberta Education. If you have specific inquiries about course development, resource availability or examination development, or require general information, please do not hesitate to contact one of the following people:

Curriculum Branch

|  | Elementary Mathematics - Mary Anne Nissen Secondary Mathematics - Hugh Sanders |  | $\begin{aligned} & 427-2984 \\ & 427-2984 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Student Evaluation Branch |  |  |  |
|  | Grades 3, 6, 9 Achievement - Nola Aitken |  | 427-0010 |
|  | Mathematics 30 - Florenc | eld | 427-2948 |
| Language Services Branch | Ghiselaine Lavergne |  | 427-2940 |
| Grande Prairie Regional | Cindy Meagher | (office) | 538-5130 |
| Edmonton Regional | Dick Daly, Art Peddicord | (office) | 427-2952 |
| Red Deer Regional | Ron Babiuk | (office) | 340-5262 |
| Calgary Regional | Pat McLaughlin | (office) | 297-6353 |
| Lethbridge Regional | Gary Hill | (office) | 381-5243 |

If you require additional information, please contact Florence Glanfield at 427-2948 or Fax 422-4200.

## Media Literacy Conference Features International Speakers



Survival Skills in the Nineties, a unique conference on media and information literacy, will feature keynote speakers from Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

The conference will be held in Edmonton at the University of Alberta on November 1 and 2, 1991. Survival Skills in the Nineties will examine the effects of media and information technologies.

The latest speaker to be confirmed for the conference is Cary Bazalgette from London, England. She is the deputy director of education for the British Film Institute and will provide the wrap-up address. She will comment reflectively on the conference and place it in the perspective of the British experience which, for 20 years, has integrated media education in schools and universities.

Other keynote speakers:

- John Pungente, from Ontario, highly regarded in Canada for his work in media literacy, will provide a keynote address on "New Directions in Media Literacy Education." He has studied media literacy intemationally with respect to its implications for curriculum design.
- Vicki Hancock, of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, will come from Virginia to present a keynote address defining media and information literacy. She will describe the critical skills needed for survival in the '90s.
- Robert Kubey, of Rutgers University in New Jersey, will deliver a keynote session on "How Viewing Shapes Everyday Life: The Case for Media Education." He will address problems with television and suggest how audiences can gain more from the media.
- Rick Gruneau, a professor at Simon Fraser University, B.C., will introduce concepts of applying media literacy skills in active and constructive ways.
In addition, concurrent sessions during the conference will relate to media, technology and education. Computers, culture, television and global issues will be among the topics discussed. Living in the '90s means more than just being able to read and write. Survival skills in the '90s demand that we learn how to cope with a variety of media and information technologies. High-speed information delivery and immediate access to information demand new skills of learners. New tools of communication have given new power to the users.

The conference is sponsored by the University of Alberta Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa as well as by several co-sponsors and educational organizations in Alberta. For conference registration and details, contact: Media Literacy Conference
c/o Karen McAmmond
324 Weber Way
Edmonton, AB T6M 2H3
For information, contact conference chair Wayne Blair at (403) 427-8225 (Edmonton) or program co-chair Holly Slavik at (403) 495-6411 (Edmonton) during the work week. The advance registration fee (before October 9) is only $\$ 95$. On-site registration (space permitting) is $\$ 125$. Early sign-up is highly recommended as conference registration is limited to 230 . To register, mail a cheque made payable to Phi Delta Kappa, U of A chapter, to the above address.

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Fax 294-6301

Bus. 345-3383

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# MATHEMATICS: A Meaningful Mosaic 

Mathematics Council of The Alberta Teachers' Association ANNUAL CONFERENCE<br>Edmonton Inn, Edmonton, Alberta<br>October 31 - November 2, 1991

## Keynote Address

Don Fraser, University of Toronto

## Elementary-Junior High-Senior High

## 50 sessions

20 workshopsPreview the latest resource materials and instructional aids
"Take It and Use It"-featuring cooperative learning, hands-on, and learning centres

Meet colleagues and discuss ideas with your peers in the hospitality suiteWine and cheese following Thursday evening's keynote address
$\square$ Friday night "Beach Party"-dinner and dance, activities, prizes, contests, surf simulator, beach attire appropriate

## Conference Co-chairs

Bryan A. Quinn, 6 Greenhill Street, St. Albert, Alberta T8N 2B4 (403)460-7733
C. Marie Hauk, 315 Dechene Road, Edmonton, Alberta T6M 1W3 (403)487-8841

## Program

Thursday, October 31
1830-2030
1930-2000
2000

Friday, November 1

| 0800-1600 | Registration |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0830-1600$ | Workshops and Sessions |
| $0830-1600$ | Exhibits and "Take It and |
| 1730-1830 | Use It" |
| $1830-2400$ | Reception (no-host bar) |
| Saturday, November 2 | Dinner and Beach Party |
| $0800-0900$ | Registration |
| $0830-1430$ | Exhibits and "Take It and |
| $0830-1600$ | Use It" |
|  | Workshops and Sessions |

## Socials

Wine and Cheese Reception (Thursday evening)
Hospitality Suite
No-Host Reception (Friday evening)
Dinner and Beach Party (Friday evening)-includes dinner, dancing, games and prizes, surf simulator, beach attire optional

## Exhibits

See the newest instructional aids and resource materials
NCTM materials
"Take It and Use It"
Something for all to take and use

- cooperative learning
- hands-on
- learning centres


## Program Overview

Some of Our Speakers
Jeff Bisanz
Don Fraser
Tom Kieren
Barbara Morrison
James Muldowney
Barry Onslow
David Pimm
Yvonne Pothier
Jan and Barry Scully
Katherine Wilson

Mary Anne Nissen

## Topics

- Mathematical Chaos in the Math Class
- Cross-Cultural Assessment
- Fractals
- Writing to Learn Mathematics
- Chaos for Beginners
- Relational Understanding
- Cooperative and Active Learning
- Logo Communication
- NCTM "Standards"
- Mathematical Literacy
- Language and Learning in Math
- Using Discussion to Build Meaning
- Graphs on Calculators
- Thinking on Your Feet
- Computer Simulations
- Round-Table Discussions
- Group Discussions


## Accommodation

Special conference rates have been arranged with the Edmonton Inn.

| single and double | $\$ 66$ | Rates do not include |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| triple | $\$ 76$ | accommodation tax |
| quadruple | $\$ 86$ | and GST. |

Please make your own arrangements for accommodation with the hotel. Request the Mathematics Council conference rate.
To make reservations call 1-800-661-7264 (toll free), or write to the Edmonton Inn at 11830 Kingsway Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5G 0X5.

## Registration

Full registration includes workshops, sessions, wine and cheese reception on Thursday, and GST.



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