

Curriculum Transition Planning Guide Form

In August 2012 and onward...		Change	Comments for 2012 and on	Transition Plan
PreCalculus	Exponential and Logarithmic Functions		Exponential is introduced in M25; Logarithmic is introduced in Algebra 2.	
	Conic sections			
	Complex numbers		Introduced in Algebra 2	
	Circle and triangle representations of Trigonometric Functions			
	Systems of Equations	In the 2009 curriculum, this was taught in ALGEBRA 2.	One and two variable systems of questions is introduced in M25 using substitution and graphing (8th grade); developed further in Algebra 1 using substitution, elimination and graphing for linear/linear and linear/quadratic systems.	
	Limits of functions		Introduction to concept and computation, not theoretical definition.	
	Matrices	This concept was previously (2009) introduced and mastered in ALGEBRA 2. It is now taught entirely in Pre Calculus.		
	Composition of functions and inverses	This concept was previously (2009) introduced and mastered in ALGEBRA 2. It is now taught entirely in Pre Calculus.		

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Algebra 2	Complex number system		Define and use for computation and solving quadratic equations via completing the square and Quadratic Formula.	
	Interpreting and comparing transformations on functions and relations	Includes polynomial, exponential, logarithmic and trigonometric functions.		
	Operations on polynomial expressions, equations and functions	In 2009 curriculum, this was taught for all magnitudes in Algebra 1. Now, Algebra 1 addresses linear and quadratic with Algebra 2 covering all magnitudes.	Adding, subtracting, multipliers, solving for zeroes through factoring and/or graphing and graphing.	
	Single variable statistics	NEW	Mean and standard deviation, use technology to estimate area under curve, two-way frequency tables, using models to draw conclusions and justify conclusions. Determine significance and use to support conclusions from data.	
	Circular Trigonometry	Previously developed in PreCalculus.	Introduce unit circle and domain of trigonometric functions, use radians, theoretically develop the unit circle as a means to expand trigonometric functions to all real numbers. Choose appropriate graph for application in problem-solving situations.	
	Rational and radical expressions and equations		Rewrite expressions. Solve simple radical and rational equations in one variable with extraneous solutions.	
	Finite Series	NEW.	Derive the formula for the sum of a finite series and use the formula to solve problems.	
	Exponential and logarithmic expressions, equations and functions	This was previously addressed in PreCalculus.		

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Geometry	Congruence		In terms of rigid motions, triangle congruence theorems, and constructions.	
	Coordinate Geometry			
	Similarity		Introduced in M15 (7th grade) in the discussion of ratio and scale. Develop dilations and similarity transformations and use for proof.	
	Measurement and Dimension		Explain, use and give informal arguments for formulas for circumference, area and volume of 2 and 3 dimensional figures. Many of the formulas have been introduced during middle school.	
	Geometric modeling			
	Trigonometric Ratios and Identities		Right triangle properties are introduced in M15 and M25. Using this information to define trigonometric ratios and solve right triangle application problems. Proving and applying basic Pythagorean identities.	
	Probability	NEW. This was previously introduced in M15 but not developed unless a student took a 4th year elective course. There is now a substantial expectation of knowledge of probability.	Thorough introduction in M15. Sample space, independent and dependent events, conditional probability, frequency tables, probability rules.	
	Properties and Relationships of Circles		Along with using theorems and formulas, students are asked to derive formulas.	
	Logic, proof, argument and justification			
	Transformations		Reflections, translations, and rotations are introduced in 5th and 8th grade to develop similarity and congruence between shapes.	
Properties of polygons				

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Algebra 1	Systems of Equations and Inequalities (one and two variables)	Systems are now introduced in M15 (7th). Solving systems through graphing, substitution and elimination as tools for solving systems should be mastered in Algebra 1 now.	Single variable equations and inequalities introduced in M15 (7th grade); solve 2 variable equations algebraically and graphically in Algebra 1; inequalities solve graphically in Algebra 1
	Properties of exponents (including rational)		
	Analytical and graphical representations of data	NEW	
	Properties of rational and irrational numbers	Computation is started in M05 (6th grade). This is more theoretical in nature and addresses the properties of closed sets.	The concept of a closed-set. Why two rational or irrational numbers add/subtract/multiply or divide to a rational number.
	Linear, quadratic and exponential functions	In 2009, quadratic and exponential functions were developed in Algebra 2. Now, Algebra 1 addresses all of linear equations, quadratics (including solving by completing the square) and an introduction of exponential.	Mastery of linear equations, which are introduced in M25. Introduction of exponential functions through graphing. Quadratic functions are developed through graphing, factoring and completing the square.
	Equivalent expressions and equations	This is new as means of solving systems of equations (through elimination method).	Introduced in M15 (7th grade)

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M25 (8th)	Numeracy	In the 2009 curriculum these concepts were taught in Algebra 1.	1) Irrational numbers and radicals; 2) Integer exponents	School-based planning should include specific agreement by each teacher on necessary adjustments for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 based on district transition plan ("6th, 7th, 8th Transition Plan 2011-2014"). INSERT LINK HERE
	Algebra	In the 2009 curriculum these concepts were taught in Algebra 1 and mastered in Algebra 2. They are now introduced in M25, mastered in Algebra 1 and maintained in Algebra 2.	1) Define functions, function notation; 2) Evaluate and compare functions; 3) Linear equations (slope, graphing); 4) Simultaneous linear equations	
	Patterns of association in bivariate data	NEW		
	Geometry	In the 2009 curriculum, transformations were introduced in 5th grade and mastered in Geometry. Now, the transformations (reflections, translations, rotations) are introduced throughout K-5 in regards to shapes. In M25 the concepts are used to define congruence and similarity.	1) Transformations: Used to define concepts of congruence and similarity; 2) Volume of cones, cylinders and spheres by formula; 3) Pythagorean Formula	

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M15 (7th)	Proportional Reasoning			School-based planning should include specific agreement by each teacher on necessary adjustments for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 based on district transition plan ("6th, 7th, 8th Transition Plan 2011-2014"). INSERT LINK HERE
	Algebra	1) Linear relationships; 2) Solve 1 and 2 step linear equations; 3) Solving and graphing inequalities in one variable	1) Linear relationships introduced in M05; 2) Includes additive inverse, multiplicative inverse with specific emphasis on equivalency (ie. "subtract 2 from both sides")	
	Rational numbers include percents	In the 2009 curriculum percents were introduced in M05. They are now mastered in M15.	Mastery of percents and conversion between fraction, decimal and percent. Appropriate application determined by the context of a problem.	
	Sampling, probability and variability	In the 2009 curriculum this was introduced 4th and mastered in M25(8th). Now it is briefly introduced in 5th but the majority of the concepts are taught to mastery in M15.	Probability includes compound events.	
	Geometry	Circles were previously covered in M05.	Circles: circumference and area; Perimeter, Surface Area, Volume: including 2-D and 3-D objects. Composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes and right prisms; Similarity; Construct and analyze geometric figures.	

Curriculum Transition Planning Guide Form

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M05 (6th)	Absolute value	In the 2009 curriculum this was introduced in ALGEBRA 1	Introduce the concept, not graphical	School-based planning should include specific agreement by each teacher on necessary adjustments for 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 based on district transition plan ("6th, 7th, 8th Transition Plan 2011-2014"). INSERT LINK HERE
	Ratios and rates	In the 2009 curriculum this was introduced in 5th grade and mastered in M15. Considered mastery for M05 now.		
	Operations with rational numbers	-	Multiplication/division of fractions is introduced in 5th grade, mastered in M05	
	Integers	In the 2009 curriculum this was introduced in M15.	Concept introduction, number line placement and benchmarking of integers - no computation.	
	Write, analyze, evaluate and use expressions and equations	-	Focus on problem-solving situations	
	Variables	In the 2009 curriculum this was introduced in M05, but now it is introduced in 4th grade and mastered in M05	Introduced in 4th grade as an unknown quantity. In M05, begin the use in expressions.	
	Use measures of central tendency to describe data		Students determine which measure(s) is/are best suited to the data.	
	Reading and constructing data displays	In 2009 this was introduced in 3RD-5TH grades, continued in M05 and mastered in M15. It is now mastered in M05.	Histograms, dot plots, line plots and box plots are mastered in M05.	
	Geometry		2-D: Area/perimeter of parallelograms (including rectangles and squares) and triangles. Including compound shapes (those made from 2 or more shapes). 3-D: Surface area/volume of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths; volume of cubes. Represent 3-D shapes using nets. Apply to real world problem-solving. Identify figures by given attributes.	