



## Ontario eSecondary School Course Outline 2022-2023

<b>Ministry of Education Course Title: Mathematics of Data Management, University Preparation</b>	
<b>Ministry Course Code: MDM4U</b>	
<b>Course Type: University Preparation</b>	
<b>Grade: 12</b>	
<b>Credit Value: 1.0</b>	
<b>Prerequisite(s): Functions, Grade 11, University Preparation</b>	
<b>Department: Mathematics</b>	
<b>Course developed by:</b> Marieta Angjeli	<b>Date: August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018</b> <b>Updated: September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022</b>
<b>Length:</b> One Semester	<b>Hours:</b> 110
This course has been developed based on the following Ministry documents: 1. <i>The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 11 and 12 Mathematics, Revised 2007</i>	

## COURSE DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE

This course broadens students' understanding of mathematics as it relates to managing data. Students will apply methods for organizing and analysing large amounts of information; solve problems involving probability and statistics; and carry out a culminating investigation that integrates statistical concepts and skills. Students will also refine their use of the mathematical processes necessary for success in senior mathematics. Students planning to enter university programs in business, the social sciences, and the humanities will find this course of particular interest.

## OVERALL CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS

### ***Unit 1***

By the end of this course, students will:

1. Solve problems involving the probability of an event or a combination of events for discrete sample spaces;
2. Solve problems involving the application of permutations and combinations to determine the probability of an event.

### ***Unit 2***

By the end of this course, students will:

1. Identify a broad range of options for present and future learning, work, and community involvement
2. Demonstrate an understanding of discrete probability distributions, represent them numerically, graphically, and algebraically, determine expected values, and solve related problems from a variety of applications;
3. Demonstrate an understanding of continuous probability distributions, make connections to discrete probability distributions, determine standard deviations, describe key features of the normal distribution, and solve related problems from a variety of applications.

### ***Unit 3***

By the end of this course, students will:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the role of data in statistical studies and the variability inherent in data, and distinguish different types of data;
2. Describe the characteristics of a good sample, some sampling techniques, and principles of primary data collection, and collect and organize data to solve a problem.

### ***Unit 4***

By the end of this course, students will:

1. Analyse, interpret, and draw conclusions from one-variable data using numerical and graphical summaries;
2. Analyse, interpret, and draw conclusions from two-variable data using numerical, graphical, and algebraic summaries;
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the applications of data management used by the media and the advertising industry and in various occupations.

### ***Unit 5***

By the end of this course, students will:

1. Design and carry out a culminating investigation\* that requires the integration and application of the knowledge and skills related to the expectations of this course;
2. Communicate the findings of a culminating investigation and provide constructive critiques of the investigations of others.

## COURSE CONTENT

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Length</i>
Unit 1: Counting and Probability	28 hours
Unit 2: Probability Distributions	24 hours
Unit 3: Organization of Data for Analysis	16 hours
Unit 4: Statistical Analysis	30 hours
Unit 5: Culminating Data Management Investigation	12 hours
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 Hours</b>

## UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

### Unit 1- Counting and Probability

- Solving probability problems involving discrete sample spaces
- Solving problems using counting principles

### Unit 2 - Probability Distribution

- Understanding probability distributions for discrete random
- Understanding probability distributions for continuous random variables

### Unit 3 - Organization of Data for Analysis

- Understanding data concepts
- Collecting and Organizing data

### Unit 4 - Statistical Analysis

- Analysing one-variable data
- Analysing two-variable data
- Evaluating validity

### Unit 5 - Culminating Data Management Investigation

- Designing and carrying out a culminating investigation
- Presenting and critiquing the culminating investigation

## TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES

### The students will experience a variety of activities:

**Teacher demonstrations** (research skills, etc.) through video conferencing, email, or telephone conversations with subject teacher, or videos provided of a teacher or student demonstrating the concepts and skills being studied. This helps the student and teacher create an atmosphere of trust and respect to aid in the online learning environment.

**Video presentations** and technological aids (research) with videos embedded to enrich the course content and clarify concepts and skills being studied. Also the use of online pre-approved quizzes and games to help a student become more familiar with the concepts and skills being studied.

**Diagnostic and review activities** (audio and video taping) can be student-lead or teacher lead to work as a review for students through audio and video made to share among each other to help reinforce the concepts and skills being studied.

**Brainstorming, charts and graphs** are a great way for students to demonstrate their knowledge of subject matter through graphic organizers, pictures, and texts. This is communicated through assignments in Moodle.

### Small Group Activities

The teacher sets up small group activities to provide opportunities for active and oral learning as well as to bolster practical communication and teamwork skills. The teacher plays a critical role during group activities by monitoring group progress as well as answering questions that arise and using questions to assist students in their understanding. In this way, the teacher also facilitates student understanding of effective learning, communication, and team building during group activities.

### The small group activities include the following:

**Practical extension and application of knowledge** is used as an effective learning strategy in this course because it allows the students to read and listen to the texts and stories and reflect back with connections to themselves, other texts and the world. Students are encouraged to share their understandings through work submitted each day, phone conversations about course work, or videoconferencing.

**Oral presentations** in an online environment we have the equipment to have student either live video conference oral presentations, or make videos and submit them for their oral presentations. These oral presentations can be viewed by fellow students (when appropriate) and the teacher. Students can learn from one another, and from their teacher. Such activities include dramatic readings and performances.

**Charts and graphs** are used to present effective learning opportunities of concepts and skills to students who would benefit from visual objects to learn. Every student learns differently, and it is used to help students discover another way to present their information such as graphic organizers, lists, and pictures.

### Individual Activities

The teacher should provide a variety of individual assignments to expand and consolidate the learning that takes place in the whole-class and small group activities. Individual activities allow the teacher to accommodate interests and needs and to access the progress of individual students. The teacher plays an important role in supporting these activities through the provision of ongoing feedback to the students, both orally and in writing. Teachers are encouraged to include individual activities such as the following in the course:

**Research** is completed in an online environment by teaching the students first about plagiarism rules and giving examples of good sources to use. The students are not only limited to the online search for information, but have resources available by links on the Moodle page of information that has been scanned and uploaded.

**Individual assignments** are worked on at a student's own pace. The teacher can support the student in these activities with ongoing feedback.

**Oral presentations** are facilitated through the use of video conferencing and video recording.

**Practical extension and application of knowledge** helps students develop their own voice, and gives them the ability to make personal connections, and connections to the world throughout their course. Students are given a variety of reading and viewing texts to give them many chances to apply their new concepts, skills, and knowledge.

**Ongoing project work** is something that is valued in the earning of an English credit. The ongoing project can be submitted to the teacher for ongoing feedback in both written and oral work.

**Reading** students are able to read a variety of texts online. The students may print out the reading material to use it to highlight, take notes, and have with them when a computer is not available.

**Written assignments** are used to allow students to develop their skills in writing, comprehension, and communication. With the online format students submit their work, and have a chance to get feedback from the teacher, and submit their best work. This can be demonstrated with reading responses, personal writing, report writing, essay writing, script writing, business and technical writing, and individual research assignments.

## ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

**Assessment:** The process of gathering information that accurately reflects how well a student is achieving the identified curriculum expectations. Teachers provide students with descriptive feedback that guides their efforts towards improved performance.

**Evaluation:** Assessment of Learning focuses on Evaluation, which is the process of making a judgement about the quality of student work on the basis of established criteria over a limited, reasonable period of time.

**Reporting:** Involves communicating student achievement of the curriculum expectations and Learning Skills and Work Habits in the form of marks and comments as determined by the teacher's use of professional judgement.

## STRATEGIES FOR ASSESSMENT

Assessment practices can nurture students' sense of progress and competency and information instruction. Many diagnostic tools, e.g. checklists and inventories, are used at regular intervals throughout the units to encourage students' understanding of their current status as learners and to provide frequent and timely reviews of their progress. Assessment of student acquisition of listening and talking, reading and viewing and writing skills also occurs regularly through unobtrusive teacher observation and conferencing.

Units conclude with performance tasks, e.g., interviews and from essays that build towards and prepare students for the end-of-course culminating task in Unit Five. Teachers are encouraged to share goals with students early in the course and to connect unit learning experiences frequently and explicitly with big ideas, overall expectations, and performance tasks, i.e. check bricks; teacher-adapted generic rubrics available in many sources, including the *Ontario Secondary School Literacy Course (OSSLC) Profile*, so that

they are more task-specific. The teacher might ask: “What does the criteria look like for this particular task?” Or “What does limited effectiveness look like?” The teacher could involve students in the discussion, modification, or creation of rubrics, and teach students to use rubrics as a learning tool that can support the writing process and practice.

## ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

- Homework assignments
- Individual conference meetings
- Discussion Forums
- Diagnostic tests and writing tasks
- Free-writing journals/blogs
- Outlining and planning sheets
- Completed Templates & Graphic Organizers
- Editing Checklists
- Reflections
- Oral presentations & Active Listening
- Tests & Exam
- Essay Writing
- Evaluations

## EVALUATION

The final grade will be determined as follows:

- Seventy per cent of the grade will be based on evaluation conducted throughout the course. This portion of the grade should reflect the student’s most consistent level of achievement throughout the course, although special consideration will be given to more recent evidence of achievement.
- Thirty per cent of the grade will be based on a final evaluation administered at or towards the end of the course. This evaluation will be based on evidence from one or a combination of the following: an examination, a performance, an essay, and/or another method of evaluation suitable to the course content. The final evaluation allows the student an opportunity to demonstrate comprehensive achievement of the overall expectations for the course.

*(Growing Success: Assessment, Evaluation and Reporting in Ontario Schools. Ontario Ministry of Education Publication, 2010 p.41)*

<b>Weightings</b>	
<b>Course Work</b>	<b>70</b>
Knowledge/Understanding	17.5
Thinking/Inquiry	17.5
Communication	17.5
Application	17.5
<b>Final</b>	<b>30</b>
Final Exam	20
Culminating	10

### TERM WORK EVALUATIONS (70%):

Evaluation Item	Description	Category
Reflective research projects	Research-based projects for units 1 through 4 with a focus on application of knowledge to real-world situations and financial literacy. Such as “A Marked Improvement”, “Fill’er up” and “Pie Anyone?”	K,T,C,A
Problem sets	Problem sets supplement lessons and are used to assess whether or not students are meeting criteria for success	K,T,C,A
Simulation/interview	Live interviews are used to evaluate students through observation and conversation. Some of these are a part of other research projects.	K,T,C,A
Unit Test(s)	Unit tests are based on curriculum expectations and cover the entirety of each unit	K,T,C,A

### FINAL EVALUATIONS (30%):

Evaluation Item	Description	Category
Culminating Project	Unit 5 of this course (described above) is a culminating project.	K,T,C,A
Final Exam	A final, written examination, covering all curriculum expectations for the course.	K,T,C,A

### AFL/AAL/AOL Tracking sheet:

#### Unit 1: Counting and Probability – 28 hours

AAL	AFL	AOL
Lesson 1.2 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 1.1 Probability and Odds Forum	Counting Stories Project
Lesson 1.5 Pascal’s Triangle Forum	Lesson 1.1 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Unit 1 Culminating Assignment
Lesson 1.6 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 1.3 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Unit Test
	Combinations Quiz	
	Lesson 1.4 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	
	Lesson 1.5 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	
	Lesson 1.6 Mutually Exclusive vs Independent Events Forum	
	Live Interview assignment	

**Unit 2: Probability Distributions – 24 hours**

<b>AAL</b>	<b>AFL</b>	<b>AOL</b>
Lesson 2.2 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 2.1 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Fill'er up Project
Lesson 2.4 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 2.3 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Unit Test
Lesson 2.5 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 2.4 Uniform Probability Distributions Forum	
Lesson 2.6 Geometric Distributions Forum	Lesson 2.6 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	
	Lesson 2.7 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	

**Unit 3: Organization of Data for Analysis – 16 hours**

<b>AAL</b>	<b>AFL</b>	<b>AOL</b>
Lesson 3.2 Sampling Techniques	Lesson 3.1 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Sampling Bias Project
Lesson 3.3 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 3.2 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Unit Test
Lesson 3.4 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 3.4 Histogram Forum	
Lesson 3.5 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 3.6 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	

**Unit 4: Statistical Analysis – 40 hours**

<b>AAL</b>	<b>AFL</b>	<b>AOL</b>
Lesson 4.2 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 4.1 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	
Lesson 4.3 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 4.3 Measures of spread, Standard Deviation, and Variance Forum	Unit 4 projects – “Marked Improvement” and “Pie Anyone?”
Lesson 4.5 Percentiles and Quartiles Forum	Lesson 4.4 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Unit Test
Lesson 4.5 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	Lesson 4.6 Notes and Problems Sets Assignment	

**Finals**

<b>AOL</b>
Culminating Project
Final Exam



## CONSIDERATION FOR PROGRAM PLANNING

Students learn best when they are engaged in a variety of ways of learning. Guidance and career education courses lend themselves to a wide range of approaches in that they require students to research, think critically, work cooperatively, discuss relevant issues, and learn through practice in a variety of settings. Helping students become self-directed, lifelong learners is a fundamental aim of the guidance and career education curriculum. When students are engaged in active and experiential learning strategies, they tend to retain knowledge for longer periods and develop meaningful skills. Active and experiential learning strategies also enable students to apply their knowledge and skills to real-life issues and situations.

### ANTIDISCRIMINATION EDUCATION IN GUIDANCE AND CAREER EDUCATION

Classroom teachers are the key educators of students who have special education needs. They have a responsibility to help all students learn, and they work collaboratively with special education teachers, where appropriate, to achieve this goal. Special Education Transformation: The Report of the Co-Chairs with the Recommendations of the Working Table on Special Education, 2006 endorses a set of beliefs that should guide program planning for students with special education needs in all disciplines. Those beliefs are as follows: All students can succeed. Universal design and differentiated instruction are effective and interconnected means of meeting the learning or productivity needs of any group of students. Successful instructional practices are founded on evidence-based research, tempered by experience.

### PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

Ontario schools have some of the most multilingual student populations in the world. The first language of approximately 20 per cent of the students in Ontario's English language schools is a language other than English. Ontario's linguistic heritage includes several Aboriginal languages; many African, Asian, and European languages; and some varieties of English, such as Jamaican Creole. Many English language learners were born in Canada and raised in families and communities in which languages other than English were spoken, or in which the variety of English spoken differed significantly from the English of Ontario classrooms. Other English language learners arrive in Ontario as newcomers from other countries; they may have experience of highly sophisticated educational systems, or they may have come from regions where access to formal schooling was limited. When they start school in Ontario, many of these students are entering a new linguistic and cultural environment.

### THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH PROGRAM

Information and communications technologies (ICT) provide a range of tools that can significantly extend and enrich teachers' instructional strategies and support students' language learning. ICT tools include multimedia resources, databases, Internet websites, digital cameras, and word-processing programs. Tools such as these can help students to collect, organize, and sort the data they gather and to write, edit, and present reports on their findings. Information and communications technologies can also be used to connect students to other schools, at home and abroad, and to bring the global community into the local classroom. Whenever appropriate, therefore, students should be encouraged to use ICT to support and communicate their learning.

### ACCOMMODATIONS

Accommodations will be based on meeting with parent, teachers, administration and external educational assessment report. The following three types of accommodations may be provided:

- **Instructional accommodations:** such as changes in teaching strategies, including styles of presentation, methods of organization, or use of technology and multimedia.

- Environmental accommodations:** such as preferential seating or special lighting.
- Assessment accommodations:** such as allowing additional time to complete tests or assignments or permitting oral responses to test questions.

Other examples of modifications and aids, which may be used in this course, are:

- Provide step-by-step instructions.
- Help students create organizers for planning writing tasks.
- Record key words on the board or overhead when students are expected to make their own notes.
- Allow students to report verbally to a scribe (teacher/ student) who can help in note taking.
- Permit students a range of options for reading and writing tasks.
- Where an activity requires reading, provide it in advance.
- Provide opportunities for enrichment.