

## Departmental Course Syllabus – MAT 115 Geometry for Middle School Teachers

### I. Basic Information

- A. Purpose statement: Teaching geometry effectively at the middle grades requires that teachers have a deep and profound understanding of the geometry that is part of the K-12 curriculum. The main goal of this course is to enable middle grades preservice teachers to develop an advanced viewpoint of the geometry that they will teach. The course is geared toward elementary education majors who wish to get the New Jersey subject matter endorsement in mathematics to teach in grades 6-8.
- B. Course description: This course gives the middle school mathematics teacher a deeper understanding of geometry. Physical materials, models, technology, and middle school curricula will be used to explore these topics. Exploration of ways to engage middle school students meaningfully in experiences that lay a strong foundation for more formal work in geometry will be integrated with the mathematics content.
- C. Course prerequisites: MAT 105 or 106 or by permission of Math Education coordinator

### II. Learning Goals

- A. Content goals: Teachers will engage in a thorough development of the concepts and methods of solving problems in geometry. Through this process, they will develop understanding of the processes and algorithms found in middle school mathematics and discover purposes beneath the symbols and techniques. Many students will enter the course with the misconception that mathematics is all about computation and following procedures. Through careful consideration of many types of problems found in NSF-reform curricula, such as *Connected Math*, and alternative algorithms, students will come to understand that mathematics is much more than computation, and that there is often more than one approach to solving any problem.
- B. Performance goals: By the completion of the course, the successful student will be able to demonstrate all of the following:
  - Deeper understanding of the concepts, processes and algorithms, and the purposes beneath them, found in the middle school mathematics curriculum, with a focus on geometry and measurement.
  - Improved ability to communicate mathematical ideas appropriately using the language of mathematics.
  - Improved ability to reason mathematically and begin developing mathematical proofs.
  - Willingness and ability to solve various types of mathematical problems involving geometry and measurement using appropriate strategies.
  - To strengthen knowledge of the relationship of geometry and measurement to other subjects, their applications in society, and relationships within mathematics itself.
  - Increased understanding of national and state standards relating to geometry and measurement
  - To strengthen knowledge of the use of concrete manipulative materials and pictorial representations necessary in the development of geometry and measurement concepts and skills.

- To use technology, such as Geometer's Sketchpad, as an aid in understanding geometry and measurement concepts.

### III. Student Assessment

- Assessment plan:** Students will be assessed and receive regular feedback on their work through the assignment of homework, written and oral communication, group and/or individual projects, in-class examinations, and a final exam.
- Rationale:** Homework assignments will provide students with opportunities to attempt lengthier, more challenging problems than is possible on an examination as well as offering students practice at exam-style problems. Written and oral communication will be used to directly assess some of the performance goals listed above. Group and individual projects provide students with the opportunity to explore a concept more deeply, and at the same time, assess many of the performance goals listed above. Examinations, which normally preclude both the use of books and the practice of group discussion, enable the professor to assess the knowledge an individual student has readily available
- Methods and criteria:** The final grade will be based on the following:
  - 30% 3 quests (short tests)
  - 20% project
  - 20% homework/class participation
  - 30% final exam

**Quests** will cover correct use of mathematical terminology and mathematical concepts studied.

**The project** will allow students to explore a concept more deeply in a real-world context. An example would be to design packages for table-tennis balls (or similar items) given constraints such as cost, appeal, and ability to stack. A rubric will be distributed that will evaluate the presentation and models, based on how well the constraints were met, accuracy of measurements, organization of presentation, and group effort. This will be due at the middle of the semester.

**Homework** will be assigned regularly to reinforce the advanced mathematical concepts learned in class. A great deal of time in class will be spent on problem-solving activities from NSF-reform curricula, such as *Connected Math*, and class discussion of advanced concepts and their relationship to these problems.

- Rubrics for evaluating performance on homework and quests:**

**Problem-solving rubric scale** (used to describe performance on homework problems and quest problems):

- 4 Student demonstrates complete understanding of task or problem. Appropriate solution strategies were clearly written and correctly implemented to solve the problem. All work is mathematically correct and neat. A clear explanation and/or justification is provided if necessary.
- 3 Student demonstrates understanding of task or problem. Appropriate solution strategies were selected, but minor procedural errors were made while implementing the strategy, or the work was not complete. An explanation and/or justification is provided if necessary.

Or although work is mathematically correct, it is difficult to determine if the student understands the problem or task because there is unclear, little, or no explanation provided.

## **Program Cover Document — MAT 115 Geometry for Middle School Teachers**

### **I. Learning Goals**

Currently, this course is not a part of any program offered by the Department of Mathematics & Statistics. It is a course offered to meet the needs of Elementary Education majors who wish to obtain the New Jersey middle school subject matter endorsement in mathematics. This requires 15 credits in mathematics and passing the Middle School Mathematics Praxis exam. Many students who have taken MAT 105 and/or 106, courses required for elementary education majors, wish to continue their study of mathematics in order to obtain the endorsement and teach mathematics in grades 6-8.

Teaching geometry effectively at the middle grades requires that teachers have a deep and profound understanding of the geometry that is part of the K-12 curriculum. The main goal of this course is to enable middle grades preservice teachers to develop an advanced viewpoint of the geometry that they will teach.

### **II. Student Assessment**

Assessment in this course is similar to the assessment done in the prerequisites, MAT 105 and 106. Preservice teachers can demonstrate their content knowledge through a variety of assessment methods that require them to solve problems, explain their reasoning, and use mathematical representations.

### **III. Learning Activities**

Middle school mathematics curricula are used as a basis for in-depth study of the mathematics content. Many class sessions are devoted to discussions of the mathematics content and the development of the mathematical concepts and skills necessary in the mathematical education of middle-school grades. Other class sessions consist of “hands-on” experiences in order for the preservice teachers to learn how to use concrete manipulative materials, pictorial models, and technology in the development of the mathematical concepts for middle-school grades. Students are expected to complete readings, and prepare projects and/or assignments that are appropriate for the course.

Using middle school mathematics curricula as motivation for in-depth study of the mathematical concepts connects the course content to the middle school classroom. Preservice teachers appreciate that what they are learning will be relevant to their teaching. Teachers must experience standards-based teaching and learning in order to understand how to implement it. A variety of strategies and methods of instruction should be used to model effective teaching of mathematics.

