

Alberta's Program of Studies (Curriculum) - Mathematics - Number (Strand)

Note: These strands are not intended to be discrete units of instruction. The integration of outcomes across strands makes mathematical experiences meaningful. Students should make the connection between concepts both within and across strands.

PROGRESSION IS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT VIA **BOLDED** TEXT.

MATHEMATICAL PROCESSES							
There are critical components that students must encounter in a mathematics program in order to achieve the goals of mathematics education and embrace lifelong learning in mathematics.							
MATHEMATICAL PROCESS	Communication [C]	Connections [CN]	Mental Mathematics and Estimation [ME]	Problem Solving [PS]	Reasoning [R]	Technology [T]	Visualization [V]
Students are expected to	communicate in order to learn and express their understanding	connect mathematical ideas to other concepts in mathematics, to everyday experiences and to other disciplines	demonstrate fluency with mental mathematics and estimation	develop and apply new mathematical knowledge through problem solving	develop mathematical reasoning	select and use technologies as tools for learning and for solving problems	develop visualization skills to assist in processing information, making connections and solving problems

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Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>	Specific Outcome <i>It is expected that students will:</i>
1. Say the number sequence 1 to 10 by 1s, starting anywhere from 1 to 10 and from 10 to 1. [C, CN, V]	1. Say the number sequence 0 to 100 by: • 1s forward between any two given numbers • 1s backward from 20 to 0 • 2s forward from 0 to 20 • 5s and 10s forward from 0 to 100. [C, CN, ME, V]	1. Say the number sequence 0 to 100 by: • 2s, 5s and 10s, forward and backward, using starting points that are multiples of 2, 5 and 10 respectively • 10s, using starting points from 1 to 9 • 2s, starting from 1. [C, CN, ME, R]	1. Say the number sequence 0 to 1000 forward and backward by: • 5s, 10s or 100s, using any starting point • 3s, using starting points that are multiples of 3 • 4s, using starting points that are multiples of 4 • 25s, using starting points that are multiples of 25. [C, CN, ME]						
2. Subitize (recognize at a glance) and name familiar arrangements of 1 to 5 objects or dots. [C, CN, ME, V]	2. Subitize (recognize at a glance) and name familiar arrangements of 1 to 10 objects or dots. [C, CN, ME, V]	2. Demonstrate if a number (up to 100) is even or odd . [C, CN, PS, R]	12. Demonstrate an understanding of division (limited to division related to multiplication facts up to 5 x 5) by: • representing and explaining division using equal sharing and equal grouping • creating and solving problems in context that involve equal sharing and equal grouping • modelling equal sharing and equal grouping using concrete and visual representations, and recording the process symbolically • relating division to repeated subtraction • relating division to multiplication . [C, CN, PS, R]	7. Demonstrate an understanding of division (1-digit divisor and up to 2-digit dividend) to solve problems by: • using personal strategies for dividing with and without concrete materials • estimating quotients • relating division to multiplication . [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	6. Demonstrate, with and without concrete materials, an understanding of division (3-digit by 1-digit), and interpret remainders to solve problems. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]		1. Determine and explain why a number is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10 , and why a number cannot be divided by 0. [C, R]		5. Determine the square root of positive rational numbers that are perfect squares. [C, CN, PS, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]
			11. Demonstrate an understanding of multiplication to 5 x 5 by: • representing and explaining multiplication using equal grouping and arrays • creating and solving problems in context that involve multiplication • modelling multiplication using concrete and visual representations, and recording the process symbolically • relating multiplication to repeated addition • relating multiplication to division . [C, CN, PS, R]						
3. Relate a numeral, 1 to 10, to its respective quantity. [CN, R, V]	3. Demonstrate an understanding of counting by: • indicating that the last number said identifies "how many" • showing that any set has only one count • using the counting-on strategy • using parts or equal groups to count sets . [C, CN, ME, R, V]	3. Describe order or relative position, using ordinal numbers (up to tenth) . [C, CN, R]	7. Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies for subtracting two 2-digit numerals, such as: • taking the subtrahend to the nearest multiple of ten and then compensating • thinking of addition • using doubles. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	6. Demonstrate an understanding of multiplication (2- or 3-digit by 1-digit) to solve problems by: • using personal strategies for multiplication with and without concrete materials • using arrays to represent multiplication • connecting concrete representations to symbolic representations • estimating products • applying the distributive property . [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	5. Demonstrate, with and without concrete materials, an understanding of multiplication (2-digit by 2-digit) to solve problems. [C, CN, PS, V]	3. Demonstrate an understanding of factors and multiples by: • determining multiples and factors of numbers less than 100 • identifying prime and composite numbers • solving problems using multiples and factors . [CN, PS, R, V]		2. Determine the approximate square root of numbers that are not perfect squares (limited to whole numbers). [C, CN, ME, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]	6. Determine an approximate square root of positive rational numbers that are non-perfect squares. [C, CN, PS, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]

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4. Represent and describe numbers 2 to 10, concretely and pictorially. [C, CN, ME, R, V]	4. Represent and describe numbers to 20, concretely, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, V]	4. Represent and describe numbers to 100, concretely, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, V]	2. Represent and describe numbers to 1000, concretely, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, V]	1. Represent and describe whole numbers to 10 000, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, V]	1. Represent and describe whole numbers to 1 000 000. [C, CN, V, T] [ICT: C6-2.2]	5. Demonstrate an understanding of ratio, concretely, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, PS, R, V]		4. Demonstrate an understanding of ratio and rate. [C, CN, V]	
5. Compare quantities 1 to 10, using one-to-one correspondence. [C, CN, V]	5. Compare sets containing up to 20 elements, using: • referents • one-to-one correspondence to solve problems. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	5. Compare and order numbers up to 100. [C, CN, ME, R, V]	3. Compare and order numbers to 1000. [C, CN, R, V]	2. Compare and order numbers to 10000. [C, CN, V]	11. Compare and order decimals (to thousandths) by using: • benchmarks • place value • equivalent decimals. [C, CN, R, V]		7. Compare and order positive fractions, positive decimals (to thousandths) and whole numbers by using: • benchmarks • place value • equivalent fractions and/or decimals. [CN, R, V]	5. Solve problems that involve rates, ratios and proportional reasoning. [C, CN, PS, R]	
	6. Estimate quantities to 20 by using referents. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	6. Estimate quantities to 100, using referents. [C, ME, PS, R]	4. Estimate quantities less than 1000, using referents. [ME, PS, R, V]		2. Use estimation strategies, including: • front-end rounding • compensation • compatible numbers in problem-solving contexts. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	6. Demonstrate an understanding of percent (limited to whole numbers), concretely, pictorially and symbolically. [C, CN, PS, R, V]	3. Solve problems involving percents from 1% to 100%. [C, CN, PS, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]	3. Demonstrate an understanding of percents greater than or equal to 0%, including greater than 100%. [CN, PS, R, V]	
	7. Demonstrate an understanding of conservation of number. [C, R, V]	7. Illustrate, concretely and pictorially, the meaning of place value for numerals to 100. [C, CN, R, V]	5. Illustrate, concretely and pictorially, the meaning of place value for numerals to 1000. [C, CN, R, V]			1. Demonstrate an understanding of place value, including numbers that are: • greater than one million • less than one thousandth. [C, CN, R, T]			1. Demonstrate an understanding of powers with integral bases (excluding base 0) and whole number exponents by: • representing repeated multiplication, using powers • using patterns to show that a power with an exponent of zero is equal to one • solving problems involving powers. [C, CN, PS, R]
	8. Identify the number, up to 20, that is: • one more • two more • one less • two less than a given number. [C, CN, ME, R, V]	8. Demonstrate and explain the effect of adding zero to, or subtracting zero from, any number. [C, R]	6. Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies for adding two 2-digit numerals, such as: • adding from left to right • taking one addend to the nearest multiple of ten and then compensating • using doubles. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	4. Apply the properties of 0 and 1 for multiplication and the property of 1 for division. [C, CN, R]	4. Apply mental mathematics strategies for multiplication, such as: • annexing then adding zero • halving and doubling • using the distributive property. [C, CN, ME, R, V]	9. Explain and apply the order of operations, excluding exponents, with and without technology (limited to whole numbers). [C, CN, ME, PS, T] [ICT: C6-2.4, C6-2.7]			4. Explain and apply the order of operations, including exponents, with and without technology. [PS, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]
	9. Demonstrate an understanding of addition of numbers with answers to 20 and their corresponding subtraction facts, concretely, pictorially and symbolically, by: • using familiar mathematical language to describe additive and subtractive actions • creating and solving problems in context that involve addition and subtraction • modelling addition and subtraction, using a variety of concrete and visual representations, and recording the process symbolically. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	9. Demonstrate an understanding of addition (limited to 1- and 2-digit numerals) with answers to 100 and the corresponding subtraction by: • using personal strategies for adding and subtracting with and without the support of manipulatives • creating and solving problems that involve addition and subtraction • using the commutative property of addition (the order in which numbers are added does not affect the sum) • using the associative property of addition (grouping a set of numbers in different ways does not affect the sum) • explaining that the order in which numbers are subtracted may affect the difference. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	9. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of numbers with answers to 1000 (limited to 1-, 2- and 3-digit numerals), concretely, pictorially and symbolically, by: • using personal strategies for adding and subtracting with and without the support of manipulatives • creating and solving problems in context that involve addition and subtraction of numbers. [C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]	3. Demonstrate an understanding of addition of numbers with answers to 10 000 and their corresponding subtractions (limited to 3- and 4-digit numerals) by: • using personal strategies for adding and subtracting • estimating sums and differences • solving problems involving addition and subtraction. [C, CN, ME, PS, R]					2. Demonstrate an understanding of operations on powers with integral bases (excluding base 0) and whole number exponents: • $(a^m)(a^n) = a^{m+n}$ • $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}, m > n$ • $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ • $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$ • $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}, b \neq 0$. [C, CN, PS, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]
			8. Apply estimation strategies to predict sums and differences of two 2-digit numerals in a problem-solving context. [C, ME, PS, R]						

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	<p>10. Describe and use mental mathematics strategies (memorization not intended), such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> counting on and counting back making 10 using doubles thinking addition for subtraction for basic addition facts and related subtraction facts to 18. <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>10. Apply mental mathematics strategies, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using doubles making 10 one more, one less two more, two less building on a known double thinking addition for subtraction for basic addition facts and related subtraction facts to 18. <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>10. Apply mental mathematics strategies and number properties, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using doubles making 10 using the commutative property using the property of zero thinking addition for subtraction for basic addition facts and related subtraction facts to 18. <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>5. Describe and apply mental mathematics strategies, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> skip counting from a known fact using doubling or halving using doubling or halving and adding or subtracting one more group using patterns in the 9s facts using repeated doubling to determine basic multiplication facts to 9×9 and related division facts. <p>[C, CN, ME, R]</p>	<p>3. Apply mental mathematics strategies and number properties, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> skip counting from a known fact using doubling or halving using patterns in the 9s facts using repeated doubling or halving to determine, with fluency, answers for basic multiplication facts to 81 and related division facts. <p>[C, CN, ME, R, V]</p>					
			<p>13. Demonstrate an understanding of fractions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining that a fraction represents a part of a whole describing situations in which fractions are used comparing fractions of the same whole that have like denominators. <p>[C, CN, ME, R, V]</p>	<p>8. Demonstrate an understanding of fractions less than or equal to one by using concrete, pictorial and symbolic representations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and record fractions for the parts of a whole or a set compare and order fractions model and explain that for different wholes, two identical fractions may not represent the same quantity provide examples of where fractions are used. <p>[C, CN, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>7. Demonstrate an understanding of fractions by using concrete, pictorial and symbolic representations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> create sets of equivalent fractions compare fractions with like and unlike denominators. <p>[C, CN, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>7. Demonstrate an understanding of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, R, V]</p>	<p>6. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>7. Demonstrate an understanding of multiplication and division of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, PS, R, V]</p>		
				<p>9. Represent and describe decimals (tenths and hundredths), concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, R, V]</p>	<p>8. Describe and represent decimals (tenths, hundredths, thousandths), concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, R, V]</p>	<p>2. Solve problems involving whole numbers and decimal numbers.</p> <p>[ME, PS, T] [ICT: C6-2.4]</p>				
				<p>10. Relate decimals to fractions and fractions to decimals (to hundredths).</p> <p>[C, CN, R, V]</p>	<p>9. Relate decimals to fractions and fractions to decimals (to thousandths).</p> <p>[CN, R, V]</p>	<p>4. Relate improper fractions to mixed numbers and mixed numbers to improper fractions.</p> <p>[CN, ME, R, V]</p>	<p>4. Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between positive terminating decimals and positive fractions and between positive repeating decimals and positive fractions.</p> <p>[C, CN, R, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]</p>			
				<p>11. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of decimals (limited to hundredths) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using personal strategies to determine sums and differences estimating sums and differences using mental mathematics strategies to solve problems. <p>[C, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>10. Demonstrate an understanding of addition and subtraction of decimals (limited to thousandths).</p> <p>[C, CN, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>8. Demonstrate an understanding of multiplication and division of decimals (1-digit whole number multipliers and 1-digit natural number divisors).</p> <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>5. Demonstrate an understanding of adding and subtracting positive fractions and mixed numbers, with like and unlike denominators, concretely, pictorially and symbolically (limited to positive sums and differences).</p> <p>[C, CN, ME, PS, R, V]</p>	<p>67. Demonstrate an understanding of multiplying and dividing positive fractions and mixed numbers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.</p> <p>[C, CN, ME, PS]</p>		
							<p>2. Demonstrate an understanding of the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of decimals to solve problems (for more than 1-digit divisors or 2-digit multipliers, the use of technology is expected).</p> <p>[ME, PS, T] [ICT: P2-3.4]</p>			