



Correlation of the Saskatchewan Mathematics Curriculum with Mathology Grade 8 (Number)

	Grade 8 Mathology.ca	Pearson Canada Grades 4–9 Mathematics Learning Progression
Goals: Number Sense, Logical Thinking, Spatial Sense, Mathematics as a Human Endeavour		
Outcomes N8.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the square and principle square root of whole numbers concretely or pictorially and symbolically.	Number Unit 1: Fluency with Whole Numbers and Integers 1: Investigating Perfect Squares and Square Roots	Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Decomposing and composing numbers to investigate equivalencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Models and expresses the inverse relationship between perfect squares and square roots. Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much. Developing conceptual meaning of operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Models and demonstrates an understanding of squares and square roots.
N8.2 Expand and demonstrate understanding of percents greater than or equal to 0% (including fractional and decimal percents) concretely, pictorially, and symbolically.	Number Unit 2: Proportions, Ratios, Rates, and Percent 11: Working with Whole Number Percents 12: Working with Fractional Percents 13: Solving Percent Problems Number Unit 4: Financial Literacy 20: Solving Problems Involving Coupons and Discounts	Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Using ratios, rates, proportions, and percents creates a relationship between quantities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understands and applies the concept of percentage as a rate per 100 (e.g., calculating sales tax, tips, or discount) - Understands the meaning of percents greater than 100% and less than 1%
N8.3 Demonstrate understanding of rates, ratios, and proportional reasoning concretely, pictorially, and symbolically.	Number Unit 2: Proportions, Ratios, Rates, and Percent 7: Exploring Ratios 8: Relating Ratio and Proportion 9: Exploring Rates 10: Solving Problems Involving Proportions, Ratios, and Rate Number Unit 4: Financial Literacy 21: Calculating the Best Buy	Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Using ratios, rates, proportions, and percents creates a relationship between quantities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solves for missing values and determines equivalent ratios and rates using flexible strategies (e.g., tables, graphing, unit rates, $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ relationship). - Demonstrates multiplicative reasoning by applying unit rates in whole number contexts (e.g., If she earns \$12 per hour, how much will she earn for 5 h of work?)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understands and applies the concept of unit rates (e.g., If 3 kg is \$5, how much is 1 kg or how many kg for \$1?). <p>Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.</p> <p>Generalizing and analyzing patterns, relations, and functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyzes the relationship between values of two linear number patterns (e.g., P1 is 2, 4, 6, 8, ...; and P2 is 3, 6, 9, 12, ...; as P1 goes up by 1, P2 goes up by 3).
N8.4 Demonstrate understanding of multiplying and dividing positive fractions and mixed numbers, concretely, pictorially, and symbolically.	<p>Number Unit 3: Operations with Fractions and Mixed Numbers</p> <p>16: Multiplying Fractions and Mixed Numbers</p> <p>17: Dividing Fractions and Mixed Numbers</p>	<p>Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.</p> <p>Developing Conceptual Meaning of Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Models and demonstrates an understanding of multiplication and division of fractions.
N8.5 Demonstrate understanding of multiplication and division of integers, concretely, pictorially and symbolically.	<p>Number Unit 1: Fluency with Whole Numbers and Integers</p> <p>4: Multiplying Integers</p> <p>5: Dividing Integers</p> <p>6: Order of Operations with Integers</p>	<p>Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.</p> <p>Developing conceptual meaning of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Models and demonstrates an understanding of integer addition and subtraction. - Models and demonstrates an understanding of integer multiplication and division. <p>Developing fluency of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimates and solves integer addition and subtraction using efficient strategies. - Solves integer multiplication and division using efficient strategies.

Correlation of the Saskatchewan Mathematics Curriculum with Mathology Grade 8 (Patterns and Relations)

	Grade 8 Mathology.ca	Pearson Canada Grades 4–9 Mathematics Learning Progression
Goals: Number Sense, Logical Thinking, Spatial Sense, Mathematics as a Human Endeavour		
<p>Outcomes P8.1 Demonstrate understanding of linear relations concretely, pictorially (including graphs), physically, and symbolically.</p>	<p>Patterning Unit 1: Linear Relations and Equations 2: Representing Linear Relations 3: Determining if a Relationship is Linear</p>	<p>Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically. Representing patterns, relations, and functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents a mathematical context or problem with expressions and equations using variables to represent unknowns. - Generates ordered pairs for a linear relation and plots the coordinates on a graph. (Limited to integer values on four quadrants.) - Matches different representations of the same linear relation (e.g., graph, equation, table of values). - Differentiates between linear and non-linear relations by their graphical representation.
<p>P8.2 Model and solve problems using linear equations of the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $ax = b$ • $\frac{x}{a} = b, a \neq 0$ • $ax + b = c$ • $\frac{x}{a} + b = c, a \neq 0$ • $a(x + b) = c$ <p>concretely, pictorially, and symbolically, where a, b and c are integers.</p>	<p>Patterning Unit 1: Linear Relations and Equations 4: Solving Linear Equations Using Models 5: Solving Linear Equations Algebraically 6: Solving Equations Involving the Distributive Property 7: Solving Problems Using Linear Equations</p>	<p>Big Idea: Patterns and relations can be represented with symbols, equations, and expressions. Understanding equality and inequality, building on generalized properties of numbers and operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigates and models the meaning of preservation of equality of single variable equations (e.g., $3x = 12$). - Models the preservation of equality to solve equations involving integer coefficients (e.g., $-4m + 16 = -12$). - Applies arithmetic properties to transform, simplify, and identify equivalent linear expressions (e.g., $x(4 + 5) = 4x + 5x = 9x$). - Applies the distributive property to expressions and identifies common factors

		<p>to create equivalent expressions (e.g., $4a + 12 = 4(a + 3)$).</p> <p>Using variables, algebraic expressions, and equations to represent mathematical relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluates algebraic expressions, including formulas, given specific values for the variables (e.g., evaluate $3r - 12$, when $r = 3$; $\frac{1}{2}(bh)$, when base is 12 cm and height is 5 cm). - Writes expressions to describe patterns and contexts representing linear relations (e.g., 5, 8, 11, 14 can be represented as $3n + 2$).
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Correlation of the Saskatchewan Mathematics Curriculum with Mathology Grade 8 (Shape and Space)

	Grade 8 Mathology.ca	Pearson Canada Grades 4–9 Mathematics Learning Progression
Goals: Number Sense, Logical Thinking, Spatial Sense, Mathematics as a Human Endeavour		
<p>Outcomes SS8.1 Demonstrate understanding of the Pythagorean Theorem concretely or pictorially and symbolically and by solving problems.</p>	<p>Measurement Unit 1: 2-D Shapes and 3-D Solids 1: Exploring the Pythagorean Theorem 2: Applying the Pythagorean Theorem to Solve Problems</p>	<p>Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Selecting and using units to estimate, measure, construct, and make comparisons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies Pythagorean Theorem to find unknown side lengths and distance between points on a Cartesian plane. <p>Understanding relationships among measured units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops and generalizes strategies to construct, compute, and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.
<p>SS8.2 Demonstrate understanding of the surface area of 3-D objects limited to right prisms and cylinders (concretely, pictorially, and symbolically) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing views • sketching and constructing 3-D objects, nets, and top, side, and front views • generalizing strategies and formulae • analyzing the effect of orientation • solving problems. 	<p>Measurement Unit 1: 2-D Shapes and 3-D Solids 3: Exploring Nets of Prisms and Cylinders 4: Determining the Surface Area of Prisms and Cylinders 6: Sketching Views of 3-D Objects 7: Building 3-D Objects from their Views 8: Exploring Rotations of 3-D Objects</p>	<p>Big Idea: 2-D Shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes. Investigating 2-D shapes, 3-D solids, and their attributes through composition and decomposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifies and constructs nets for 3-D objects made from polygons (e.g. cylinder, hexagonal prism) <p>Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Understanding relationships among measured units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops and generalizes strategies and formulas to compute volume and surface area of regular solids (e.g., cones, cylinders, and spheres). <p>viewed from multiple perspectives. Viewing and representing objects from multiple perspectives</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designs and represents compound 3-D objects using 2-D representations from multiple perspectives (e.g., isometric sketches, orthographic sketches, nets). - Interprets and creates coded plans, and constructs objects from plans (e.g., uses linking cubes to build 3-D object from plan).
<p>SS8.3 Demonstrate understanding of volume limited to right prisms and cylinders (concretely, pictorially, or symbolically) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relating area to volume • generalizing strategies and formulae • analyzing the effect of orientation • solving problems. 	<p>Measurement Unit 1: 2-D Shapes and 3-D Solids</p> <p>5: Determining the Volume of Prisms and Cylinders</p>	<p>Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons.</p> <p>Understanding relationships among measured units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops and generalizes strategies and formulas to compute volume and surface area of regular solids (e.g., cones, cylinders, and spheres).
<p>SS8.4 Demonstrate an understanding of tessellation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the properties of shapes that make tessellating possible • creating tessellations • identifying tessellations in the environment. 	<p>Geometry Unit 1: Tessellations</p> <p>1: Exploring Tessellations 2: Using Transformations to Describe Tessellations 3: Creating New Tessellations</p>	<p>Big Idea: 2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be transformed in many ways and analyzed for change</p> <p>Exploring 2-D shapes and 3-D solids by applying and visualizing transformations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uses properties of shapes and transformations to design tessellations.



Correlation of the Saskatchewan Mathematics Curriculum with Mathology Grade 8 (Statistics and Probability)

	Grade 8 Mathology.ca	Pearson Canada Grades 4–9 Mathematics Learning Progression
Goals: Number Sense, Logical Thinking, Spatial Sense, Mathematics as a Human Endeavour		
<p>Outcomes SP8.1 Analyze the modes of displaying data and the reasonableness of conclusions.</p>	<p>Data Management Unit 1: Data Management 4: Presenting Data Graphically 5: Analyzing and Critiquing Given Data</p>	<p>Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphic displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness. Creating graphical displays of collected data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chooses and justifies appropriate visual representations for displaying discrete (e.g., bar graphs) and continuous (e.g., line graph) data. <p>Reading and interpreting data displays and analyzing variability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critiques the ways in which data are presented in graphs and tables (e.g., misleading graphs, changing scale).
<p>SP8.2 Demonstrate understanding of the probability of independent events concretely, pictorially, orally, and symbolically.</p>	<p>Data Management Unit 2: Probability 6: Determining the Probability of Events 7: Comparing Theoretical and Experimental Probability of Two Independent Events</p>	<p>Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphic displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness. Using the language and tools of chance to describe and predict events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generalizes the multiplication rule of probability for independent events (e.g., probability of tossing two heads is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$).