

DEFINITION OF THE EVALUATION DOMAIN

Adult General Education

Diversified Basic Education Program

Mathematics

GEOMETRIC REPRESENTATION
IN A GENERAL CONTEXT 1

MTH-4153-2

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Introduction

The Definition of the Evaluation Domain (DED) ensures consistency between a course and the related evaluation instruments. The DED is used to select, organize and describe the essential and representative elements of the course. The DED is based on the program of study and the course, but should by no means replace them in the planning of instructional activities.

All the DEDs produced after June 30, 2014, by the Ministère de l'Éducation (MEQ) are prescriptive. Consequently, they are the reference documents to be used in the development of all examinations, be they ministerial or those developed by adult education centres or by Société GRICS (BIM). The DEDs thus serve as a model for preparing multiple equivalent versions of examinations that are valid across the province.¹

In addition, as set out in the *Policy on the Evaluation of Learning*, adult learners must know what they will be evaluated on and what is expected of them.² The DEDs and the criterion-referenced rubrics are recommended for this purpose.

1. Québec, Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec, *Policy on the Evaluation of Learning* (Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 2003), 47.

2. *Ibid.*, 9.

Evaluation Content

General Information	
<p>Broad Areas of Learning³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship and Community Life • Health and Well-Being <p>Subject Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics, Science and Technology <p>Family of Situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement and spatial representation 	<p>Program of Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics <p>Course</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geometric Representation in a General Context 1
Essential Elements Targeted by the Evaluation	
<p>Subject-Specific Competencies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses strategies to solve situational problems 2. Uses mathematical reasoning 3. Communicates by using mathematical language 	<p>Categories of Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metric and trigonometric relations in triangles • Similar and congruent triangles
Evaluation Criteria	
<p>Evaluation Criteria for Competency 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Indication (oral or written) that the situational problem has been understood 1.2 Application of strategies and appropriate mathematical knowledge <p>Evaluation Criteria for Competency 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Correct use of appropriate mathematical concepts and processes 2.2 Proper implementation of mathematical reasoning suited to the situation 2.3 Proper organization of the steps in an appropriate procedure 	<p>Proficiency in Subject-Specific Knowledge</p> <p>Proficiency in subject-specific knowledge presupposes its acquisition, understanding, application and mobilization, and is therefore linked with the evaluation criteria for the competencies.</p>



3. The broad areas of learning are stated exactly as in the course. However, the person who designs the evaluation instrument may choose other broad areas of learning.

Explanation of the Evaluation Content

Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria are stated exactly as in the course.

Not all the evaluation criteria for the course are used in the examination. Nevertheless, the adult learner must receive feedback on all of them during the learning process.

The evaluation criteria used in the examination are presented below. They are associated with Competency 1, *Uses strategies to solve situational problems* and Competency 2, *Uses mathematical reasoning*.

Competency 3, *Communicates by using mathematical language*, is not specifically evaluated for the purpose of certification and recognition. However, as it is an essential part of all mathematical activities, this competency has been taken into account in the assessment tools provided to help teachers come to a judgment.

Information Clarifying the Evaluation Criteria

1.1 Indication (oral or written) that the situational problem has been understood

This criterion evaluates the adult learner's ability to identify what is required in accordance with the wording of the problem and to extract relevant information, taking into account the constraints involved in the mathematical processing of the situation.

1.2 Application of strategies and appropriate mathematical knowledge

This criterion evaluates the adult learner's ability to use relevant strategies to select appropriate knowledge in order to solve the problem.

2.1 Correct use of appropriate mathematical concepts and processes

This criterion evaluates the adult learner's ability to properly apply the mathematical knowledge and skills required to solve the problem.

2.2 Proper implementation of mathematical reasoning suited to the situation

This criterion evaluates the adult learner's ability to use logical reasoning by drawing upon the appropriate knowledge and skills.

2.3 Proper organization of the steps in an appropriate procedure

This criterion evaluates the adult learner's ability to present a structured procedure that complies with the notations and conventions of mathematics. The answer is consistent with the adult learner's procedure and the context of the situational problem.

Proficiency in Subject-Specific Knowledge

Proficiency in subject-specific knowledge is assessed through the evaluation of the competencies, using tasks related to the evaluation criteria.

For this course, certain knowledge is explicitly evaluated.

Weighting

The weighting for the evaluation of the competencies is determined in accordance with the *Framework for the Evaluation of Learning* in general education in the youth sector.

Competency 1, *Uses strategies to solve situational problems*: 30%

Competency 2, *Uses mathematical reasoning*: 50%

The weighting corresponding to the knowledge that is explicitly evaluated is 20%.

The weighting of the evaluation criteria appears in the assessment tools provided in the *Marking Guide*. Adult learners must be made aware of the evaluation criteria used to evaluate them and the corresponding weighting of each criterion.

Knowledge

All the categories of knowledge and all the items of prescribed knowledge are covered in the examination. However, for a given item of prescribed knowledge, it is not necessary to include all of the items listed in the *Restrictions and Clarifications* column of the table of prescribed knowledge for the course.

Subject-Specific Content

Categories of Knowledge	Prescribed Knowledge
Metric and trigonometric relations in triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing and interpreting situations using triangles Describing the properties of trigonometric ratios Determining the slope, measurements and positions using metric and trigonometric relations in triangles
Similar and congruent triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the minimum conditions required to conclude that triangles are congruent or similar

Specifications for the Evaluation Instruments

Examination: Number of Parts, Sections, Procedure and Duration

The examination is divided into two sections. These sections are included in a single booklet and must be administered during the same evaluation session, except in certain cases.

Duration: 180 minutes

Examination Content

The two sections are:

1. Explicit evaluation of knowledge

In this section, the adult learner must answer four application questions.

2. Evaluation of competencies

This section consists of three tasks that the adult learner must complete based on realistic situations.

Information-Gathering Tools

Explicit Evaluation of Knowledge

- Short- and long-answer questions in the *Adult's Booklet*

Evaluation of Competencies

- Problem-solving tasks in the *Adult's Booklet*

Note: A list of mathematical formulas and a list of geometric principles are included in the appendix I as well as in the Adult's Booklet.

Authorized Materials

- A scientific or graphic display calculator without a computer algebra system (CAS) and with the memory erased

Information about the calculator:

- The calculator must not be able to perform algebraic calculations, factor algebraic expressions or solve equations.
 - The data and programs stored in the calculator's memory must be erased before and after the examination. Before the day of the examination, the adult learner must have been given the opportunity to learn how to reset the calculator's memory to zero.
- A ruler, a set square, a compass, a protractor, blank rough paper and blank graph paper.

- A memory aid.

Information about the memory aid:

- The adult learner may prepare a memory aid consisting of no more than one 8½ x 11 inch sheet of paper, with information on one side only. It may be handwritten or typed (minimum 12-point font; single-spaced) and must be approved by the teacher.
- Examples prepared by the adult learner and mathematical formulas may be included in the memory aid.

Assessment Tools

For the “Explicit Evaluation of Knowledge” section, examples of appropriate solutions are provided in the *Marking Guide*.

For the section on the “Evaluation of Competencies”, the criterion-referenced rubrics are the assessment tools that the teacher must use to come to a judgment. This judgment must be based on a minimum of two completed tasks. An adult learner who completes only one of the three tasks in the examination must be given a failing grade. Feedback should nonetheless be provided in order to prepare the adult learner to retake the examination.

In criterion-referenced interpretation, the information gathered is compared with the outcomes expected of the adult learner.⁴ These rubrics are prescriptive and include the following rating scale:

Competency development:

- Advanced
- Thorough
- Acceptable
- Partial
- Minimal

A combined information-gathering tool and rubric is provided to make it easier for makers. It can be found in the *Marking Guide*.

4. Québec, Ministère de l'Éducation, *Policy on the Evaluation of Learning* (Québec: Gouvernement du Québec, 2003), 28-29.

Pass Mark

The pass mark is 60%.

Retakes

The adult learner must retake the entire examination.

APPENDIX I – FORMULAS AND GEOMETRY PRINCIPLES

Plane Figure	Formula for the Area	
Square	$A_{square} = s^2$	s : length of a side
Circle	$A_{circle} = \pi r^2$	r : radius
Rhombus	$A_{rhombus} = \frac{D d}{2}$	D : length of the long diagonal d : length of the short diagonal
Parallelogram	$A_{parallelogram} = b h$	b : length of the base h : height
Regular Polygon	$A_{regular\ polygon} = \frac{s a n}{2}$	s : length of a side a : length of the apothem n : number of sides
Rectangle	$A_{rectangle} = l w$	l : length w : width
Trapezoid	$A_{trapezoid} = \frac{(B + b) h}{2}$	B : length of the long base b : length of the short base h : height
Triangle	$A_{triangle} = \frac{b h}{2}$	b : length of the base h : height

Solid	Formula for the Area	Formula for the Volume	
Cone	$A_L = \pi r s$ $A_T = A_L + A_b$	$V_{cone} = \frac{A_b h}{3}$	r : radius s : slant height h : height
Cube	$A_L = 4 s^2$ $A_T = 6 s^2$	$V_{cube} = s^3$	s : length of a side
Cylinder	$A_L = 2 \pi r h$ $A_T = A_L + 2 A_b$	$V_{cylinder} = A_b h$	r : radius h : height
Right Prism	$A_L = P_b h$ $A_T = A_L + 2 A_b$	$V_{prism} = A_b h$	h : height
Pyramid	$A_L = \frac{P_b s}{2}$ $A_T = A_L + A_b$	$V_{pyramid} = \frac{A_b h}{3}$	s : slant height h : height
Sphere	$A_L = 4 \pi r^2$ $A_T = 4 \pi r^2$	$V_{sphere} = \frac{4 \pi r^3}{3}$	r : radius

Legend: A : area A_b : area of the base A_L : lateral area
 A_T : total area P_b : perimeter of the base V : volume

Geometry Principles

- P1** If the corresponding sides of two triangles are congruent, then the triangles are congruent.
- P2** If two sides and the contained angle of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding two sides and contained angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.
- P3** If two angles and the contained side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding two angles and contained side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.
- P4** If two angles of one triangle are congruent to the two corresponding angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar.
- P5** If the lengths of the corresponding sides of two triangles are in proportion, then the triangles are similar.
- P6** If the lengths of two sides of one triangle are proportional to the lengths of the two corresponding sides of another triangle and the contained angles are congruent, then the triangles are similar.
- P7** In a right triangle, the length of the side opposite an angle of 30° is equal to half the length of the hypotenuse.
- P8** The lengths of the sides of any triangle are proportional to the sines of the angles opposite these sides: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$ (sine law).
- P9** The area A of a triangle whose sides measure a , b , and c is $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$, where p is half the perimeter of the triangle (Hero's formula).
- P10** The length of a leg of a right triangle is the geometric mean between the length of its projection on the hypotenuse and the length of the hypotenuse.
- P11** The length of the altitude to the hypotenuse of a right triangle is the geometric mean between the lengths of the segments of the hypotenuse.
- P12** The product of the lengths of the legs of a right triangle is equal to the product of the length of the hypotenuse and the length of the altitude to the hypotenuse.

APPENDIX II – CRITERION-REFERENCED RUBRICS

Adult General Education

<p style="text-align: center;">EVALUATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Criterion-Referenced Rubrics</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Adult learner's name</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Teacher's name</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p>

Diversified Basic Education Program
Mathematics

Course
Geometric Representation in a General Context 1
MTH-4153-2

Competency 1: Uses strategies to solve situational problems (30%)

Instructions:

- For each criterion, circle the statement(s) that correspond(s) to the adult learner’s performance level.
- In the last column, enter the mark from the rubric that most closely corresponds to your assessment of the adult learner’s performance level.
- Assign a mark of 0 when the adult learner’s performance does not correspond to any of the statements in the rubric.

Rating scale Evaluation criteria	Advanced competency development	Thorough competency development	Acceptable competency development	Partial competency development	Minimal competency development	Mark
1.1 Indication (oral or written) that the situational problem has been understood	Accurately identifies the relevant information and the required elements. 10	Identifies, with a fair amount of accuracy, the relevant information and the required elements. 8	Identifies some of the relevant information and required elements. 6	Rarely identifies the relevant information and the required elements. 4	Very rarely identifies the relevant information and the required elements. 2	___/10
1.2 Application of strategies and appropriate mathematical knowledge	Always uses relevant strategies to select appropriate knowledge. 20	Usually uses relevant strategies to select appropriate knowledge. 16	Sometimes uses relevant strategies to select appropriate knowledge. 12	Rarely uses relevant strategies to select appropriate knowledge. 8	Very rarely uses strategies to select appropriate knowledge. 4	___/20
Mark for Competency 1:						___/30

Competency 2: Uses mathematical reasoning (50%)

Instructions:

- For each criterion, circle the statement(s) that correspond(s) to the adult learner’s performance level.
- In the last column, enter the mark from the rubric that most closely corresponds to your assessment of the adult learner’s performance level.
- Assign a mark of 0 when the adult learner’s performance does not correspond to any of the statements in the rubric.

Rating scale Evaluation criteria	Advanced competency development	Thorough competency development	Acceptable competency development	Partial competency development	Minimal competency development	Mark
2.2 Proper implementation of mathematical reasoning suited to the situation	Always presents coherent procedures; identifies the different steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on appropriate knowledge and skills. 20	Usually presents coherent procedures; generally identifies the different steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on appropriate knowledge and skills. 16	Presents procedures that are somewhat coherent; usually identifies the main steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on knowledge and skills that are generally appropriate. 12	Presents procedures that are not very coherent; identifies few of the steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on knowledge and skills that are rarely appropriate. 8	Has difficulty developing procedures. 4	__/20
2.1 Correct use of appropriate mathematical concepts and processes	Always applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly. 15	Usually applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly. 12	Sometimes applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly. 9	Rarely applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly. 6	Very rarely applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly. 3	__/15
	Always obtains the correct results. 5	Usually obtains the correct results. 4	Sometimes obtains the correct results. 3	Rarely obtains the correct results. 2	Very rarely obtains the correct results. 1	__/5

Competency 2: Uses mathematical reasoning (50%) (cont.)

Instructions:

- For each criterion, circle the statement(s) that correspond(s) to the adult learner’s performance level.
- In the last column, enter the mark from the rubric that most closely corresponds to your assessment of the adult learner’s performance level.
- Assign a mark of 0 when the adult learner’s performance does not correspond to any of the statements in the rubric.

Rating scale Evaluation criteria	Advanced competency development	Thorough competency development	Acceptable competency development	Partial competency development	Minimal competency development	Mark
2.3 Proper organization of the steps in an appropriate procedure	Always presents clear and structured procedures that follow the conventions of mathematics. 5	Usually presents clear and structured procedures that follow the conventions of mathematics. 4	Presents procedures that are somewhat structured or that do not always follow the conventions of mathematics. 3	Presents procedures that are not very structured or that seldom follow the conventions of mathematics. The steps in the solution are implicit. 2	Presents procedures that are largely unstructured and does not follow the conventions of mathematics. 1	__/5
	Always gives answers consistent with their procedure and the context. 5	Usually gives answers consistent with their procedure and the context. 4	Gives answers that are not completely consistent with their procedure and the context. 3	Rarely gives answers that are consistent with their procedure and the context. 2	Very rarely gives answers that are consistent with their procedure and the context. 1	__/5
Mark for Competency 2:						__/50

