

# DEFINITION OF THE EVALUATION DOMAIN

Adult General Education

---

Diversified Basic Education Program

Mathematics

GEOMETRIC REPRESENTATION IN A FUNDAMENTAL CONTEXT 1

MTH-4273-2

October 2021

## Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Introduction .....</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Evaluation Content.....</b>                                       | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Explanation of the Evaluation Content .....</b>                   | <b>3</b>  |
| Evaluation Criteria .....  | 3         |
| Proficiency in Subject-Specific Knowledge .....                      | 4         |
| Weighting .....  | 4         |
| Knowledge.....   | 4         |
| <b>Specifications for the Evaluation Instruments .....</b>           | <b>5</b>  |
| Examination: Number of Parts, Sections, Procedure and Duration ..... | 5         |
| Examination Content .....  | 5         |
| Information-Gathering Tools .....                                    | 5         |
| Authorized Materials.....  | 6         |
| Assessment Tools .....   | 6         |
| Pass Mark .....  | 7         |
| Retakes .....  | 7         |
| <b>Appendix I – Formulas and geometry principles .....</b>           | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Appendix II – Criterion-Referenced Rubrics.....</b>               | <b>13</b> |

## 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 a 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 examinations 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.<sup>1</sup>

Since the development of evaluation instruments for this course is the responsibility of the Ministère, the ministerial examination must be administered and marked in accordance with the *Instructions for Administering the Examination* and the *Marking Guide*.

At no time may the ministerial and prototype examinations produced by the Ministère be used as evaluation to support learning or as classroom practice exercises.

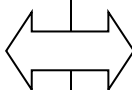
Furthermore, as set out in the *Policy on the Evaluation of Learning*, adult learners must know what they will be evaluated on and what is expected of them.<sup>2</sup> The DEDs, along with the tools and rubrics in the appendix, are recommended for this purpose.

---

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

| <b>General Information</b>  |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Broad Areas of Learning<sup>3</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Career Planning and Entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Environmental Awareness and Consumer Rights and Responsibilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Subject Area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mathematics, Science and Technology</li> </ul> <p><b>Family of Learning Situations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement and spatial representation</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Program of Study</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mathematics</li> </ul> <p><b>Course</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geometric Representation in a Fundamental Context 1</li> </ul>                                   |
| <b>Essential Elements Targeted by the Evaluation</b>  |   |
| <p><b>Subject-Specific Competencies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uses strategies to solve situational problems</li> <li>2. Uses mathematical reasoning</li> <li>3. Communicates by using mathematical language</li> </ol>  | <p><b>Categories of Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metric and trigonometric relations in triangles</li> <li>• Similar and congruent triangles</li> <li>• Equivalent figures (plane figures or solids)</li> </ul>                  |
| <b>Evaluation Criteria</b>  |   |
| <p><b>Evaluation Criteria for Competency 1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Indication (oral or written) that the situational problem has been understood</li> <li>1.2 Application of strategies and appropriate mathematical knowledge</li> </ol> <p><b>Evaluation Criteria for Competency 2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Correct use of appropriate mathematical concepts and processes</li> <li>2.2 Proper implementation of mathematical reasoning suited to the situation</li> <li>2.3 Proper organization of the steps in an appropriate procedure</li> </ol> | <p><b>Proficiency in Subject-Specific Knowledge</b></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 mathematical notation and conventions. 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 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"> <li>• Representing and interpreting situations using triangles</li> <li>• Justifying their solution using the properties of trigonometric ratios</li> <li>• Determining the slope, measurements and positions using metric and trigonometric relations in triangles</li> </ul> |
| Similar and congruent triangles                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determining the minimum conditions required to conclude that triangles are congruent or similar</li> </ul>   |
| Equivalent figures (plane figures or solids)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding measurements:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ lengths of segments</li> <li>○ areas</li> <li>○ volumes</li> <li>○ capacities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |

## 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, barring exceptional circumstances.

Duration: 180 minutes

### Examination Content

The two sections are:

1. The “Explicit Evaluation of Knowledge” section  
In this section, the adult learner must answer four application questions.
2. The “Evaluation of Competencies” section  
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 geometry 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)

Information about the calculator and its use:

- 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, adult learners 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 “Evaluation of Competencies” section, 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.<sup>4</sup> The rubrics are compulsory and include the following rating scale:

Competency development:

- Advanced
- Thorough
- Acceptable
- Partial
- Minimal

The Information-Gathering Tool is also provided in the Marking Guide to facilitate the marker's task.

---

4. Ibid., 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<br>$d$ : length of the short diagonal         |
| Parallelogram   | $A_{parallelogram} = b h$                | $b$ : length of the base<br>$h$ : height  |
| Regular Polygon | $A_{regular\ polygon} = \frac{s a n}{2}$ | $s$ : length of a side<br>$a$ : length of the apothem<br>$n$ : number of sides  |
| Rectangle       | $A_{rectangle} = l w$                    | $l$ : length<br>$w$ : width   |
| Trapezoid       | $A_{trapezoid} = \frac{(B + b) h}{2}$    | $B$ : length of the long base<br>$b$ : length of the short base<br>$h$ : height |
| Triangle        | $A_{triangle} = \frac{b h}{2}$           | $b$ : length of the base<br>$h$ : height  |

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

You can use the following principles to develop your procedure when presenting a proof or a justification. Simply indicate the number of the principle when referring to it.

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>P1</b>  | If the corresponding sides of two triangles are congruent, then the triangles are congruent.  |
| <b>P2</b>  | 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.  |
| <b>P3</b>  | 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.  |
| <b>P4</b>  | Plane figures are congruent if and only if all of their corresponding sides and angles are congruent.   |
| <b>P5</b>  | If two angles of one triangle are congruent to the two corresponding angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar.  |
| <b>P6</b>  | If the lengths of the corresponding sides of two triangles are in proportion, then the triangles are similar.   |
| <b>P7</b>  | 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.                                      |
| <b>P8</b>  | Transversals intersected by parallel lines are divided into segments of proportional lengths.   |
| <b>P9</b>  | The midpoint of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equidistant from the three vertices.  |
| <b>P10</b> | The lengths of the sides of any triangle are proportional to the sines of the angles opposite these sides.  |
| <b>P11</b> | The segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and its length is one-half the length of the third side.   |
| <b>P12</b> | 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.  |
| <b>P13</b> | 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.   |
| <b>P14</b> | 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.  |
| <b>P15</b> | The square of the length of a side of any triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides, minus twice the product of the lengths of the other two sides multiplied by the cosine of the contained angle. |
| <b>P16</b> | The segment joining the midpoints of the nonparallel sides of a trapezoid is parallel to the bases and its length is one-half the sum of the lengths of the bases.  |

- P17** Regular polygons have the smallest perimeter of all equivalent polygons with  $n$  sides.
- P18** Of two regular convex polygons that are equivalent, the polygon with the most sides will have the smaller perimeter. (Ultimately, an equivalent circle will have the smaller perimeter.)
- P19** Cubes have the largest volume of all rectangular prisms with the same total surface area.
- P20** Spheres have the largest volume of all solids with the same total surface area.
- P21** Cubes have the smallest total surface area of all rectangular prisms with the same volume.



## **APPENDIX II – CRITERION-REFERENCED RUBRICS**





Adult General Education

|   |
|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EVALUATION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Criterion-Referenced Rubrics</b></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 Fundamental Context 1*  
MTH-4273-2

**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.

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

**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.

| <b>Rating scale</b><br><b>Evaluation criteria</b>  | <b>Advanced</b><br>competency<br>development  | <b>Thorough</b><br>competency<br>development   | <b>Acceptable</b><br>competency<br>development   | <b>Partial</b><br>competency<br>development  | <b>Minimal</b><br>competency<br>development   | <b>Mark</b>   |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---------------|
| <b>2.2</b><br><b>Proper</b><br><b>implementation of</b><br><b>mathematical</b><br><b>reasoning suited to</b><br><b>the situation</b> | Always presents coherent procedures; identifies the different steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on appropriate knowledge and skills.<br><br><b>20</b> | Usually presents coherent procedures; generally identifies the different steps in the solution and carries them out by drawing on appropriate knowledge and skills.<br><br><b>16</b> | 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.<br><br><b>12</b> | 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.<br><br><b>8</b> | Has difficulty developing procedures.<br><br><b>4</b>                                 | <b>___/20</b> |
| <b>2.1</b><br><b>Correct use of</b><br><b>appropriate</b><br><b>mathematical</b><br><b>concepts and</b><br><b>processes</b>          | Always applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly.<br><br><b>15</b>   | Usually applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly.<br><br><b>12</b>   | Sometimes applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly.<br><br><b>9</b>  | Rarely applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly.<br><br><b>6</b>   | Very rarely applies the appropriate mathematical knowledge correctly.<br><br><b>3</b> | <b>___/15</b> |
|  | Always obtains the correct results.<br><br><b>5</b>   | Usually obtains the correct results.<br><br><b>4</b>   | Sometimes obtains the correct results.<br><br><b>3</b>   | Rarely obtains the correct results.<br><br><b>2</b>  | Very rarely obtains the correct results.<br><br><b>1</b>                              | <b>___/5</b>  |

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



