



# Mathematics 8

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**Welcome to Math 8! I look forward to the semester with you ☺**

Math 8 is an academic class and I expect all students to try their best. I have very high expectations. This doesn't mean I think you will all get an "A" – but it would be nice!

- 1. Show up on time.** Use the bathroom & fountain before class.
- 2. Come prepared.** With all your materials AND completed homework.
  - Be in your assigned seat, ready to start class when the bell rings
- 3. Do your work.**
  - Listen & follow directions – my job is to teach you
  - Work quietly without disturbing other students – your job is to learn
- 4. Respect everyone and everything around you.**
  - People – teachers, students, support workers & TOC's and property.
  - Certain language is unacceptable in a school environment.
- 5. No food or drinks.** (Water with a lid is allowed)
- 6. NO CELL PHONES.** Use these on your own time. A class discussion will occur. PHONES ARE NOT CALCULATORS IN MATH CLASS!

## **What materials will you need for class?**

- Your textbook: ***Math Links 8 – Bring to EVERY class please!***
- Binder with lined paper & completed homework
  - PENCIL & eraser → **ALL WORK MUST BE DONE IN PENCIL!**
- Hand-held scientific calculator – 2-line display is preferable
  - **An iPod or a cell phone is NOT a calculator!!!**

## **What should you learn from this class?**

### **Core Competencies**

*How to think critically, solve problems, apply mathematical knowledge to new situations, work collaboratively with other students, and relate what you learn to the world around you.*

### **Learning Standards**

Fraction Operations	Equations (Simplifying & Solving)
Proportional Reasoning (Ratios & Rates)	Squares, Cubes & Roots
Percent & Financial Literacy	The Pythagorean Theorem
Probability	Measurement (Surface Area & Volume)

BC Mathematics 8 BIG IDEAS				
Computational fluency and flexibility extend to operations with <b>FRACTIONS</b>	<b>NUMBER</b> represents, describes, and compares the quantities of ratios, rates, and percents	Discrete <b>LINEAR RELATIONSHIPS</b> can be represented in many connected ways and used to identify and make generalizations	The relationship between surface area and volume of 3D objects can be used to describe, <b>MEASURE</b> , and compare spatial relationships	Analyzing data by determining averages is one way to make sense of large <b>DATA</b> sets and enables us to compare and interpret

Unit	Content
Number <b>25%</b>	Central tendencies (mean, median, mode)
	Theoretical probability with two independent events
	Numerical proportional reasoning (rates, ratios, proportions, percent)
	Financial literacy (best buys)
	Percents less than 1 and greater than 100 (decimal and fractional percents)
Measurement <b>20%</b>	Perfect squares and cubes, square and cube roots
	Pythagorean Theorem
	Surface area and volume of regular solids, including triangular and other right prisms and cylinders
	Construction, views, and nets of 3D objects
Integers <b>15%</b>	Integer rules, BEDMAS
	Operations with fractions (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, order of operations)
Linear Relationships <b>25%</b>	Expressions (writing and evaluating using substitution)
	Two-step equations with integer coefficients, constants, and solutions
	Discrete linear relations (extended to larger numbers, limited to integers)
<b>FINAL EXAM</b> <b>15%</b>	ALL CONTENT from the ENTIRE COURSE