

Focusing on the Major Work of Each Level

Materials:

- “Major Work of the CCR Adult Education Levels”
- “Identifying the Major Work of Each Level”

Directions:

1. Working with a partner, circle the topics at each level that are part of the major focus for that level.
2. Use “Major Work of the CCR Adult Education Levels” to help you make your decisions.
3. Discuss your selections with your team.

Identifying the Major Work of Each Level

CCR Level	Which of the following represent areas of major focus for the indicated level?		
Level A	Compare numbers to 100.	Write 2-digit whole numbers in expanded form.	Understand meaning of subtraction as the inverse of addition.
	Read a calendar, a thermometer, and a digital clock.	Measure lengths by iterating units.	Create and extend patterns and sequences.
Level B	Use arrays to better understand multiplication.	Count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.	Identify line of symmetry in 2-dimensional figures.
	Multiply and divide within 100.	Solve problems involving time intervals to one-half hour.	Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.
Level C	Draw polygons in the coordinate plane.	Understand place value to 1,000,000.	Convert between units in a single measurement system.
	Use a line plot to display measurements collected as data.	Decompose 3-D shapes to find the volume of right rectangular prisms.	Compute using all four operations with fractions and decimals.
	Categorize quadrilaterals based on the side lengths and angle measures.	Create and analyze numerical patterns and relationships.	Determine if a 2-dimensional figure has a line of symmetry.
Level D	Use ratio reasoning to solve problems.	Locate ordered pairs in the coordinate plane.	Model bivariate data using a linear equation.
	Extend the number system to include complex numbers.	Understand the concept of a function.	Understand and apply the Pythagorean theorem.
	Calculate with and compare integers.	Describe situations using algebraic expressions.	Generate the prime factorization of numbers to solve problems.
Level E	Translate between forms of a linear equation.	Use trigonometric relationships to solve right triangle problems.	Use polar coordinates.
	Solve quadratic inequalities.	Apply linear and quadratic functions to real-world applications.	Create a linear equation to represent a data set.
	Apply logarithmic functions to real-world situations.	Compare and order square roots, some of which are irrational.	Use trigonometric functions to model real-world situations.

Follow-up Discussion Questions: At your table, discuss ways you could respond if someone asks you the following questions: “Why focus? There’s so much math that students could be learning; why limit them?”