

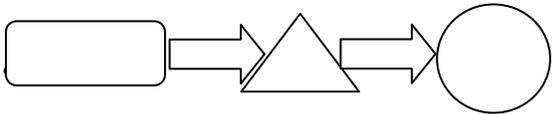
# Math-in-CTE Lesson Plan

<b>Lesson Title:</b> Working with Clip Art and Shapes	Lesson #
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<b>Occupational Area:</b> Business
<b>CTE Concept(s):</b> Clip Art and Borders
<b>Math Concept(s):</b> Draw with Ratio and Proportion

<b>Lesson Objective:</b>	Apply graphics to enhance their document format using the principles of ratio and proportion.
<b>Common Core State Standards</b>	<p><b>CC.K–12.MP.6</b> Attend to precision.</p> <p><b>CC.7.RP.2</b> Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. (Reinforce)</p> <p><b>CC.7.RP.2b.</b> Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. (Reinforce)</p> <p><b>CC.7.RP.3</b> Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ration and percent problems. EX: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities, and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error. (Reinforce)</p>
<b>Supplies Needed:</b>	Microsoft Word <i>Keyboarding &amp; Formatting text</i>

THE “7 ELEMENTS”	TEACHER NOTES (and Answer Key)
<p><b>1. Introduce the CTE lesson.</b> Clip art, shapes, and borders are graphic elements that enhance documents such as announcements, invitations, reports, and newsletters. In this lesson, we will work with these graphic elements to produce a mail-able document.</p> <p>a. Today we are going to focus on the <b>Insert</b> tab, and look at the <b>Shapes</b> in the Illustrations group</p>	<p><i>Click on the <b>Shapes command</b> and look at the different categories:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Recently used shapes</i></li> <li>• <i>Lines</i></li> <li>• <i>Basic shapes</i></li> <li>• <i>Block arrows</i></li> <li>• <i>Flowchart</i></li> <li>• <i>Callouts</i></li> <li>• <i>Stars and banners</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Point to a couple in each category so that you are familiar with the names</i></p>
<p><b>2. Assess students’ math awareness as it relates to the CTE lesson.</b></p> <p>a. What do you already know about <b>ratios</b>?</p> <p>b. Why is it important to keep the same <b>ratio</b> (height to width) of a graphic when changing its size?</p>	<p><i>A <b>ratio</b> is a comparison of 2 quantities (numbers) by division . . . it may be written three ways: 1/100 or 1 to 100 or 1:100. (EX: miles per gallon; dollars per hour; number of nickels in a dollar, etc.)</i></p> <p><i>It is important to keep the ratio the same, otherwise the image you are working on will become <b>skewed</b>.</i></p>

<p><b>3. Work through the math example embedded in the CTE lesson.</b></p> <p>a. Insert a <i>smiley face</i> clip art image to a document.</p> <p>b. Click on the smiley face to get <b>sizing handles</b> that will allow you to <b>resize</b> the smiley face.</p> <p>c. In order to maintain the smiley face's <b>proportion</b>, we must drag a corner handle (<b>dilation</b>); dragging a side handle will distort its size and disturb the image's <b>ratio</b>.</p>	
<p><b>4. Work through related, contextual math-in-CTE examples.</b></p> <p>a. Complete <i>Drill 1</i> on page 247 of your textbook.</p>	<p>Insert <b>computer</b> clipart</p> <p>Size the clipart to <b>approximately 5" wide</b> – <b>make sure you maintain its proportion</b></p> <p>On the <b>Picture Tools Format</b> tab, in the <b>Arrange</b> group, choose <b>TIGHT</b> from the <b>Text Wrapping</b> command and choose <b>Align Center</b> from the <b>Align</b> command to move the clip art to the center of the page</p>
<p><b>5. Work through the traditional math examples.</b></p> <p>a. Shapes are often combined to create a more complex drawing object. Available shapes include <b>lines, basic geometric shapes, arrows, equation shapes, flowchart shapes, stars, banners, and callouts</b>.</p> <p>b. Have you ever seen or used any of the shapes named above?</p> <p>c. Let's complete <i>Drill 2</i> on page 248 which will have us working with <b>transformation, points, rotate, rectangle, right arrow, triangle, and a circle</b> as well as filling in the shapes w/color and adding text</p>	<p>Typical mathematical shapes would be used on flyers/posters, etc.</p> <p>Insert <b>a rounded rectangle, right arrow, triangle, right arrow, and a circle</b>, as shown in the illustration, to your document.</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fill each shape</b> with a color as shown</li> <li>• <b>Add text</b> to the shapes as shown</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Students demonstrate their understanding.</b></p> <p>a. Complete the Application 58-d2 on page 250.</p>	<p>Provide an answer key showing what the finished Application problem should look like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Center the title</li> <li>• Center the subtitle</li> <li>• Key the bulleted list</li> <li>• Insert clip art using keyword <b>academic</b>, centering it below the last paragraph</li> <li>• Insert an <b>Explosion 2 shape</b> to the right of the clipart; add text and color as shown</li> <li>• At the bottom of the page, <b>center</b> the text given</li> </ul>

**7. Formal assessment.**

1. To relocate or reorient a figure without changing its shape or size use \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. rotation
- b. dilation
- c. reflection
- d. Both **a** and **c**.

2. A dilation transformation \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. may reduce or enlarge the size of the object
- b. is an isometry
- c. changes the shape of an object
- d. changes the area of an object by a factor of  $k^3$

**3. Application:**

- Using **Shapes**, insert a 5-point star
- Using the **points** on the sizing handles, the horizontal and vertical ruler, and dilation, resize the star so that it is 2" wide and 2" tall (maintain proportion)
- **Rotate** the star  $90^\circ$  to the left
- Add a **3-D effect** of your choice

Source of Formal Assessments: Sample release items from ACT, ACT COMPASS, ACT WorkKeys, Center for Occupational Research and Development (CORD), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

1. d. both **a** and **c**

2. a. May reduce or enlarge the size of the object

