Curriculum Framework: Competency C. Understand and Use Numbers

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Understand and Use Numbers

C. Understand and Use Numbers comprises tasks that involve working with numbers in a wide variety of contexts.

The competency C. Understand and Use Numbers is organized into the following four task groups:

- C1. Manage money
- C2. Manage time
- C3. Use measures
- C4. Manage data

C1. Manage money

The task group *C1. Manage money* encompasses the numeracy skills required for making financial transactions. Typical examples of managing money include comparing prices, calculating costs, and preparing budgets.

There are no examples of Level 1 estimation tasks in *C1. Manage money*. Estimates related to money require calculations, background knowledge, or both, increasing task complexity beyond the scope of Level 1.

Indicator Overview: Manage money

Level 1	Compare costs and make simple calculations
Level 2	Make low-level inferences to calculate costs and expenses that may include rates such as taxes and discounts
Level 3	Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations to compare cost options and prepare budgets

C2. Manage time

The task group *C2. Manage time* encompasses the numeracy skills related to tracking and calculating numbers representing time. Time management is captured both in this task group and in competency *E. Manage Learning*. Typical examples of managing time include reading digital and analog clocks, comparing and measuring time intervals, and preparing schedules.

There are no examples of Level 1 estimation tasks in *C2. Manage time*. Estimates related to time require calculations, background knowledge, or both, which increases task complexity beyond the scope of Level 1.



Indicator Overview: Manage time

Level 1	Measure time and make simple comparisons and calculations
Level 2	Make low-level inferences to calculate using time
Level 3	Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations using time

C3. Use measures

This task group explores the ways in which measurement is performed and used. At the lower end of the scale, using measures includes taking and comparing measurements with common tools, such as measuring tapes and thermometers. At the upper end, this task group comprises tasks that include calculating and converting measurements, and using basic geometry. Typical examples of using measures include measuring dimensions of objects, calculating area and volume, and using measures to create scale drawings.

Indicator Overview: Use measures

Level 1	Measure and make simple comparisons and calculations
Level 2	Use measures to make one-step calculations
Level 3	Use measures to make multi-step calculations; use specialized measuring tools

C4. Manage data

The task group *C4. Manage data* addresses the ways in which adults use numbers to understand and explain the world around them. Managing data involves comparing, calculating, and displaying numerical data, including creating graphs to display numerical information. Typical examples of managing data include counting and comparing numbers of items, calculating summary measures, such as averages, and graphing these measures over time, and using statistics and data patterns to make predictions.

Indicator Overview: Manage data

Level 1	Make simple comparisons and calculations
Level 2	Make low-level inferences to organize, make summary calculations and represent data
Level 3	Find, integrate, and analyze data; identify trends in data

Connecting this competency to other competencies and their task groups

Many numeracy tasks require the use of documents. Examples include verifying costs itemized on receipts, interpreting statistics in continuous texts, making calculations to complete invoices, and entering measurements and data into tables. Tasks that require learners to extract and interpret numbers in texts with sentences and paragraphs should be examined for their reading requirements under the task group



A1. Read continuous text. Tasks that require referring to documents should be examined for their document use requirements under the task group A2. Interpret documents. Tasks requiring the learner to complete or create documents should be examined for their document use requirements within B3. Complete and create documents.







Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C1: Manage money

Level 1

At this level, learners:

Compare costs and make simple calculations

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides whole numbers and decimals

Recognizes values in number and word format

Understands numerical order

Begins to interpret integers, such as in a negative bank balance

Identifies and performs required operation

Interprets and represents costs using monetary symbols and decimals

Follows apparent steps to reach solutions

Rounds to the nearest dollar

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is limited

Has a concrete and familiar context

May require one operation; operation is apparent

May require the same operation to be performed more than once

Requires up to a few steps to complete

Has a set procedure

May involve one simple document (e.g. grocery store flyer, list)

Uses whole numbers and/or decimals

Has a highly explicit purpose

Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 1: Compare costs and make simple calculations						
Tasks	E	Α	SS	PS	I	
Calculate the retail price of a coat, less a store coupon					•	
Compare the cost of buying two or more products at two grocery stores	•	•			•	
Keep a running total of travel expenses over the course of a month	•	•			•	
Calculate change from a purchase	•	•			•	
Calculate how many notebooks can be purchased for \$20			•	•		





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Task Group C1: Manage money

Level 2

At this level, learners:

Make low-level inferences to calculate costs and expenses that may include rates such as taxes and discounts

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Calculates percentages

Interprets and applies rates (e.g. \$/kg, \$/I)

Chooses and performs required operation(s); may make inferences to identify required operation(s)

Selects appropriate steps to reach solutions

Represents costs and rates using monetary symbols, decimals, and percentages

Makes simple estimates

Interprets, represents, and converts amounts using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ¼)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires the use of rates, or requires two or more operations, where operations are easily inferred

Requires up to a few steps to complete

May be completed in more than one way

May involve one document, such as a table

May require converting between whole numbers, fractions, decimals, ratios, and percentages



Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 2:

Make low-level inferences to calculate costs and expenses that may include rates such as taxes and discounts

Tasks	E	A	SS	PS	1
Calculate the cost of each pair of shoes during a "buy one, get one at ½ off" sale					•
Calculate cost savings on a purchase during a "15% off" sale	•	•			•
Prepare an invoice calculating unit costs, subtotal, taxes, and total	•	•			
Calculate one's share of a restaurant bill including tip					•
Calculate the unit price of each item sold in a package	•				•
Estimate the cost of a roast using the price per kilo	•	•			•





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Task Group C1: Manage money

Level 3

At this level, learners:

Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations to compare cost options and prepare budgets

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content) to complete the task

Chooses and performs required operations; makes inferences to identify operations

Selects appropriate steps to reach solutions from among options

Identifies a variety of ways to complete the task

Finds, integrates, and analyses numerical information

Organizes and displays numerical information (e.g. tables, graphs)

Makes estimates

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task may not be clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires two or more operations; operations must be inferred

Requires multiple steps to complete

Has many options to complete; does not have a set procedure

May involve documents such as utility bills

May involve working within differing cost structures

May require converting between whole numbers, fractions, decimals, ratios, and percentages



Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 3:

Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations to compare cost options and prepare budgets

Tasks	E	Α	SS	PS	ı
Prepare and monitor a household budget					•
Compare costs and services from several providers to select a cell phone plan	•				•
Calculate and compare the annual costs of owning a car, carpooling, and using public transportation					•





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Task Group C2: Manage time

Level 1

At this level, learners:

Measure time and make simple comparisons and calculations

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides whole numbers and decimals

Recognizes values in number and word format

Understands chronological order

Understands and uses common date formats

Reads time on analog and digital clocks

Identifies and performs required operation

Represents dates and times using standard conventions

Measures time using common instruments, such as clocks, timers, and stopwatches

Chooses appropriate units of measurement (e.g. hours, minutes, seconds)

Interprets and represents time using whole numbers, decimals (e.g. .25, .5), and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ¼ hour)

Follows apparent steps to reach solutions

Rounds to nearest minute or hour

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is limited

Has a concrete and familiar context

May require one operation; operation is apparent

May require the same operation to be performed more than once

Requires up to a few steps to complete

Has a set procedure

May involve one simple document (e.g. product label, appointment card)

Has a highly explicit purpose

Uses whole numbers and/or simple common fractions or decimals



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Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 1: Measure time and make simple comparisons and calculations						
Tasks	E	A	SS	PS	ı	
Use a stopwatch to time an event	•				•	
Use "best before" dates to select fresh foods	•	•			•	
Calculate the number of hours a class is offered in a week		•	•	•	•	
Calculate travel time from departure and arrival times	•	•			•	
Compare finish times for a marathon					•	





Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C2: Manage time

Level 2

At this level, learners:

Make low-level inferences to calculate using time

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, and percentages

Interprets and applies rates (e.g. \$/hr, km/hr, cooking time/pound)

Converts between units of time (e.g. millennia, centuries, decades, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds)

Makes simple estimates

Interprets, represents, and converts time using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and simple, common fractions (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$)

Chooses and performs required operation(s); may make inferences to identify required operation(s)

Selects appropriate steps to reach solutions

Understands and converts time between 12- and 24-hour clocks

Converts time between time zones

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires the use of rates, or requires two or more operations, where operations are easily inferred

Requires up to a few steps to complete

May be completed in more than one way

May involve one document (e.g. table, schedule)

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, fractions, ratios, and percentages



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Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 2: Make low-level inferences to calculate using time					
Tasks	E	A	SS	PS	I
Calculate the cooking time for a chicken using a rate	•	•			•
Plan one's day by estimating how long activities will take and sequence them accordingly	•	•	•	•	•
Calculate the number of hours worked in a week, taking into account breaks	•	•			
Convert fractions of hours to decimals to complete a timesheet	•	•			
Convert minutes logged on the Internet to hours and minutes	•	•	•	•	•
Convert a departure time from the 24-hour to 12-hour clock	•				•







Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C2: **Manage time**

Level 3

At this level, learners:

Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations using time

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, and percentages

Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content) to complete tasks

Makes estimates

Chooses and performs required operations; makes inferences to identify required operations

Selects appropriate steps to reach solutions from amongst options

Identifies a variety of ways to complete tasks

Finds, integrates, and analyzes numerical information

Organizes and displays numerical information (e.g. Gantt chart, schedules)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task may not be clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires two or more operations; operations must be inferred

Requires multiple steps to complete

Has many options to complete; does not have a set procedure

May involve documents (e.g. tables, schedules)

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, fractions, ratios, and percentages

Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 3: Find, integrate, and analyze numerical information to make multi-step calculations using time

Tasks	E	A	SS	PS	1
Create a weekly work schedule for several employees	•				
Adjust a project schedule to accommodate delays		•	•	•	
Identify and schedule activities					•







Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C3: Use measures

Level 1

At this level, learners:

Measure and make simple comparisons and calculations

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Adds and subtracts whole number measurements

Recognizes values in number and word format

Recognizes simple, common shapes (e.g. circle, square, rectangle, triangle)

Measures distance, length, width, height, weight, liquid volume, angles, and temperature

Uses common measuring tools, such as rulers, scales, and thermometers

Understands numerical order

Makes simple estimates

Begins to interpret integers (e.g. temperature, elevation)

Chooses appropriate units of measurement (e.g. centimetres, metres, kilometres)

Uses common standard units (e.g. metres, inches) and non-standard units (e.g. paces, cupfuls, scoops)

Identifies and performs required operation

Interprets and represents measures using whole numbers, decimals, and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ¼)

Interprets and represents measures using symbols and abbreviations (e.g. inches as ", centimetres as cm, pounds as lbs, kilograms as kilos or kg)

Follows apparent steps to reach solutions

Rounds to the nearest whole unit (e.g. kilos)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is limited

Has a concrete and familiar context

May require adding or subtracting measurements; operation is apparent

May require the same operation to be performed more than once

Requires up to a few steps to complete

Has a set procedure

Uses common units of measurement within the same system

May involve one simple document, such as an office supply flyer

Has a highly explicit purpose

Uses whole numbers and/or simple common fractions or decimals



doorway

Estimate whether a jacket is the correct size

Compare distances in a ski jumping event

Measure a piece of furniture to see if it will fit through a







Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C3: Use measures

Level 2

At this level, learners:

Use measures to make one-step calculations

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Calculates angles in simple, common shapes

Makes estimates

Understands and uses ratio and proportion

Interprets and represents area and volume using symbols and abbreviations (e.g. m3)

Interprets and applies rates (e.g. km/hr, km/l) and ratios (e.g. map scales)

Converts units of measurement within the same system and between systems

Understands and uses formulas for finding the perimeter, area, and volume of simple, common shapes

Chooses and performs required operation(s); may make inferences to identify required operation(s)

Selects appropriate steps to solutions

Interprets, represents, and converts measures using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ¼)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires the use of rates or common formulas

Requires one-step calculations, which may be repeated; operations are easily inferred

May be completed in more than one way

May involve one document, such as a simple conversion table

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, fractions, ratios, and percentages



Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 2: Use measures to make one-step calculations					
Tasks	E	Α	SS	PS	I
Adjust quantities to double or half a recipe	•				•
Using a floor plan, calculate and compare the square footage of two hotel rooms	•				•
Use a map scale to calculate the distance between two points	•	•	•	•	•
Convert kilobytes to megabytes to determine the remaining capacity of an electronic device	•		•	•	•
Dilute a cleaning product using a ratio	•	•			•
Estimate whether there is enough flour and sugar on hand to carry out a recipe	•	•			•





Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C3: Use measures

Level 3

At this level, learners:

Use measures to make multi-step calculations; use specialized measuring tools

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Calculates the radius, diameter, and circumference of circles

Understands and uses properties of angles and triangles to solve problems

Understands and uses formulas for finding the perimeter, area, and volume of non-rectangular, composite shapes

Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content) to complete tasks

Makes estimates involving many factors where precision is required

Interprets and represents measurements taken with specialized tools (e.g. callipers, multimeters)

Chooses and performs required operations; makes inferences to identify required operations

Selects appropriate steps to solutions from among options

Identifies a variety of ways to complete tasks

Interprets, represents, and converts measures using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and fractions

Organizes and displays numerical information (e.g. graphs, tables)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task may not be clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires multi-step calculations where one step builds on the previous step

Requires the use of rates or common formulas or both

May require converting measurements to make calculations

May involve documents (e.g. rate tables, scale drawings)

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, fractions, ratios, and percentages

May require converting between measurement systems or between units in one system



Create a scale drawing for a shed

whether furniture and equipment will fit

Calculate the area of an irregularly shaped room to determine

Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 3: Use measures to make multi-step calculations; use specialized measuring tools					
Tasks	E	Α	SS	PS	ı
Calculate paint quantity given room dimensions and paint coverage rates	•	•			•
Calculate the number of cans of tomatoes (in ml) needed when doubling a recipe calling for ounces	•				•
Calculate the area of a room that includes a bay window	•	•			•
Estimate the volume of sand required to prepare the foundation for a curved walkway	•	•			•







Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C4: Manage data

Level 1

At this level, learners:

Make simple comparisons and calculations

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides whole numbers and decimals

Recognizes values in number and word format

Identifies and compares quantities of items

Understands numerical order

Identifies and performs required operation

Begins to interpret integers

Makes simple estimates

Interprets and represents values using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ½)

Follows apparent steps to reach solutions

Interprets simple, common probabilities, such as the chance of precipitation from a weather forecast

Recognizes simple patterns

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is limited

Has a concrete and familiar context

May require one operation; operation is apparent

May require the same operation to be performed more than once

Requires up to a few steps to complete

Has a set procedure

May involve one simple document (e.g. list, label)

Has a highly explicit purpose

Uses whole numbers and/or simple common fractions or decimals



semester

•

Calculate the number of cars required to take a class of

Estimate the number of packages of paper to purchase for a

children to a sporting event





Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C4: Manage data

Level 2

At this level, learners:

Make low-level inferences to organize, make summary calculations, and represent data

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Understands and uses ratio and proportion

Makes estimates

Finds ranges for data sets

Calculates averages (mean) and percentages

Identifies medians and modes

Collects, organizes, and represents data using simple tables and graphs

Interprets rates (e.g. crime rates) and ratios (e.g. shots—on-net to goals)

Interprets, represents, and converts values using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and simple, common fractions (e.g. ½, ¼)

Chooses and performs required operation(s); may make inferences to identify required operation(s)

Selects appropriate steps to solutions

Recognizes patterns and begins to identify trends in data (e.g. population, crime, demographic, inventory, injury)

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task is clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

Requires the use of rates, or requires two or more operations, where operations are easily inferred

Requires up to a few steps to complete

May be completed in more than one way

May involve one document (e.g. simple table, simple bar graph)

May require calculating percentages

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, fractions, ratios, and percentages



Examples of tasks learners can do at the end of Level 2: Make low-level inferences to organize, make summary calculations, and represent data					
Tasks	E	A	SS	PS	ı
Calculate the average age of students in class			•	•	
Identify peak production periods by interpreting a line graph	•				
Collect data and create a bar graph to represent classmates' food preferences			•	•	
Compare employment rates among graduates from different college programs		•	•	•	•
Interpret a pie graph to identify election results	•		•	•	•
Estimate how much stock to order based on last year's sales	•				





Understand and Use Numbers

Task Group C4: Manage data

At this level, learners:

Find, integrate, and analyze data; identify trends in data

Performance Descriptors

The learner:

Calculates using numbers expressed as whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, and integers

Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content) to complete tasks

Makes estimates involving many factors where precision is required

Begins to recognize bias in data and in displays, such as graphs

Calculates and interprets summary measures (e.g. mean, median, mode)

Calculates percent change

Applies statistics (e.g. population change, growth rates)

Chooses and performs required operations: makes inferences to identify required operations

Selects appropriate steps to solutions from among options

Interprets, represents, and converts values using whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and fractions

Identifies a variety of ways to complete tasks

Finds, integrates, and analyses data

Organizes and represents numerical information (e.g. tables, graphs)

Makes predictions using data; identifies trends

Uses strategies to check accuracy (e.g. estimating, using a calculator, repeating a calculation, using the reverse operation)

Task Descriptors

Scope of task may not be clearly defined

May include unfamiliar elements (e.g. context, content)

May require two or more operations; operations must be inferred

Requires multiple steps to complete

Has many options to complete; does not have a set procedure

May require calculating rates

May involve documents (e.g. tables, graphs)

May require converting between whole numbers, decimals, percentages, ratios, and fractions



year, taking into account previous patterns of use and

changing family needs

