

Calculus 12 Continuing Education

Instructor: Mr. Greenwood, BSME

Materials Required: scientific calculator, binder, ruler, pencil, eraser, writing paper and graph paper

Textbook: Calculus of a Single Variable (Larson)

Course Content: [BC's New Curriculum](#)

Course Dashboard: <http://bit.ly/2gM3t1V>

Course Outline

Chapter	Topic
1	Limits and Their Properties
2	Differentiation
3	Applications of Differentiation
4	Integration
5	Logarithmic, Exponential and Other Transcendental Functions
6	Differential Equations
7	Applications of Integration
8	Integration Techniques

Mark Determination

Chapter Assignments: 20%

Chapter Tests: 80%

Grading Rules

Chapter assignments are self marked. The answer keys for the assignments are on the website. Let me know when you have completed the assignment.

Submit take home Chapter Tests on the designated date.

Course Website

Available to you on the course website are the lecture notes and practice tests for each chapter. The website is <https://adultcontinuinged.wordpress.com/> and the password for Calc 12 is FunCtions6

Other Recommended Online Resources

<http://www.khanacademy.org/>

<https://www.desmos.com/calculator>

To be successful in this course you must

- Attend class every day and be on time.
- Keep neat, organized notes.
- Do all assignment questions.
- Ask questions when you do not understand.
- Be aware of test and assignment dates. These dates will be posted on the Course Dashboard.
- Prepare for the lectures by reading ahead.
- Review regularly.

Big Ideas

The concept of a limit is foundational to calculus.	Differential calculus develops the concept of instantaneous rate of change.	Integral calculus develops the concept of determining a product involving a continuously changing quantity over an interval.	Derivatives and integrals are inversely related.
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Aboriginal Perspectives and Knowledge

Throughout this course, I will be incorporating First Peoples world views, perspectives, knowledge and practices to make connections with concepts in chemistry. Learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential and relational. Learning involves patience and time.

Unpacking the Core Competencies

There are three Core Competencies:

Communication -The Communication competency encompasses the knowledge, skills, processes and dispositions we associate with interactions with others. Through their communication, students acquire, develop and transform ideas and information, and make connections with others to share their ideas, express their individuality, further their learning, and get things done. The communication competency is fundamental to finding satisfaction, purpose and joy.

Thinking - The Thinking competency encompasses the knowledge, skills and processes we associate with intellectual development. It is through their competency as thinkers that students take subject-specific concepts and content and transform them into a new understanding.

Thinking competence includes specific thinking skills as well as habits of mind, and metacognitive awareness. These are used to process information from a variety of sources, including thoughts and feelings that arise from the subconscious and unconscious mind and from embodied cognition, to create new understandings. [Thinking Competency Rubric](#)

Personal and Social - The Personal and Social competency is the set of abilities that relate to students' identity in the world, both as individuals and as members of their community and society. Personal and social competency encompasses what students need to thrive as individuals, to understand and care about themselves and others, and to find and achieve their purposes in the world.