



Program Highlights: Mathematics

Sylvan’s Math Program for grades 7-9 is designed to help your child become more confident and proficient with math — and ultimately, a better overall student!

Our approach to math

Sylvan’s Math Program is rooted in scientific research and widely-accepted theories about teaching and learning.* It’s also aligned to national math standards and state standards. We’ve used all this data to create a highly effective program.

Our program balances different skill sets — or “strands” — that build your child’s computational fluency, problem solving skills and mathematical understanding. We weave these strands throughout your child’s personal learning plan.

Your child will be able to apply all the skills he or she is learning at home and in school!

How it works

Our program follows a researched learning progression. Our students begin with foundational skills, then move to basic computation and measurement skills, and then gain confidence in problem solving skills. As students progress, they also encounter algebraic concepts; geometric concepts; data, statistics and probability concepts; and more advanced problem solving concepts.

Give your child the math and problem solving skills that will last a lifetime!

Here’s a closer look:

Skill set	What to expect
Math facts	If your son or daughter hasn’t reached automatic recall with math facts — including integer math facts — we provide clear instruction, repetition and timed practice. Once your child has developed a proficient recall with math facts, his or her working memory can concentrate on more complex math problems.
Numbers and operations	Students learn the vocabulary and standard algorithms to perform mathematical operations with whole numbers, decimals and fractions. They also learn strategies for solving a wide variety of math problems.
Algebra	Starting as early as kindergarten, students learn algebraic concepts, such as recognizing and extending patterns. By fourth grade, they’re using symbols of equality and finding missing terms, so they can write addition and subtraction sentences correctly. This early introduction to algebraic skills gets them ready for a formal algebra course by middle school.
Geometry and measurement	Elementary school students learn linear measurement, along with time and money concepts. Middle school students work with the concepts of area, volume and formal geometric language.
Data analysis, statistics and probability	Students learn how to use a variety of tables, charts and graphs in order to organize, display and interpret data.

Skill	Examples
Understanding numbers and number systems	Integers, rational numbers
Developing computation skills and strategies	Automaticity with integer math facts, standard algorithms
Learning problem solving techniques	Four-step problem solving process, problem solving strategies
Understanding concepts of geometry	Perimeter, area, volume, similar figures
Understanding concepts of algebra	Solving linear and quadratic equations, slope, graphing functions
Understanding data	Mean, median, mode, central tendency
Understanding probability	Experimental and theoretical probability

*Some of the research sources that guide the Mathematics Program include the National Mathematics Advisory Panel’s 2008 report, Foundations for Success: The Final Report of the National Mathematics Advisory Panel; the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Principles and Standards for School Mathematics (2000); and, most recently, the National Governors’ Association (NGA) and Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO).