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| EMC2 Essential Concept | CCSS Math Standards | EMC2 Unit | Standard |
| *Number and Operations* | | | |
| EC 2 | HSN.Q.A.1 | Unit 3 | Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays |
| *Expressions and Equations*  Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations. | | | |
| Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations | | | |
| EC 4 | 8.EE.C.7 | Unit 6 | Solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations. |
| *Algebra*  Interpret the structure of expressions. | | | |
| EC 3 | HSA.SSE.A.2 | Units 4, 5 | Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. |
| Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems. | | | |
| EC 3 | HSA.SSE.B.3 | Units 4, 5 | Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the expression. |
| Create equations that describe numbers or relationships | | | |
| EC 5 | HSA.CED.A.1 | Unit 6 | Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. |
| EC 3 | HSA.CED.A.2 | Units 4, 5 | Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. |
| EC 4 | HSA.CED.A.3 | Unit 6 | Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. |
| EC 3 | HSA.CED.A.4 | Unit 4, 5 | Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. |
| Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning. | | | |
| EC 1 | HSA.REI.A.2 | Unit 6 | Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise. |
| Solve equations and inequalities in one variable. | | | |
| EC 1 | HSA.REI.B.3 | Unit 6 | Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters. |
| EC 1 | HSA.REI.B.4 | Unit 6 | Solve quadratic equations in one variable. |
| Solve systems of equations | | | |
| EC 5 | HSA.REI.C.5 | Unit 6 | Prove that, given a system of two equation sin two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions. |
| EC 4, EC 8 | HSA.REI.C.6 | EC 4, EC 8 | Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately, focusing on pair of linear equations in two variables. |
| EC 4, EC 5, EC 8 | HSA.REI.C.7 | Units 4, 5, and 6 | Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. |
| Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically. | | | |
| EC 8 | HSA.REI.D.11 | Units 5, and 6 | Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations y=f(x) and y=g(x) intersect are the solutions of the equation f(x)=g(x); find the solutions and approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. |
| EC 8 | HSA.REI.D.12 | Units 5, and 6 | Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes. |
| *Functions*  Define, evaluate and compare functions | | | |
| EC 9 | 8.FA.1 | Unit 4 | Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and corresponding output. |
| EC 9, EC 10 | 8.FA.2 | Unit 4 | Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions.) |
| EC 10 | 8.FA.3 | Unit 4 | Interpret the equation y=mx+b as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear. |
| Use functions to model relationships between quantities. | | | |
| EC 11 | 8.FB.4 | Unit 4 | Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship from two (x,y) values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. |
| Interpret function that arise in application in terms of the context. | | | |
| EC 10 | HSF.FB.4 | Unit 4 | For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of the graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. |
| Analyze functions using different representation. | | | |
| EC 10 | HSF.IF.C.7 | Unit 4 | Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. |
| EC 9 | HSF.IF.C.8 | Unit 4 | Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function. |
| EC 9 | HSF.IF.C.9 | Unit 4 | Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions.) |
| Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities. | | | |
| EC 11 | HSF.BF.A.1 | Unit 4 | Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. |
| EC 11 | HSF.BF.A.2 | Unit 4 | Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms. |
| Build new functions from existing functions. | | | |
| EC 7 | HSF.BF.B.3 | Units 6 and 7 | Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x)+k, f(kx), and f(x+k) for specific value of k (both positive and negative); find the value of ke given the graphs. |
| Construct and compare linear, quadratic and exponential models and solve problems. | | | |
| EC 7 | HSF.LE.A.1 | Units 6 and 7 | Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. |
| Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model. | | | |
| EC 11 | HSF.LE.B.5 | Unit 4 | Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context. |
| *Geometry and Spatial Sense* | | | |
| Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems. | | | |
| EC 15 | HSG.GMD.A.1 | Unit 3 | Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid and cone. |
| EC 15 | HSG.GMD.A.3 | Unit 3 | Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres to solve problems. |
| Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations. | | | |
| *Data Analysis and Statistics*  Summarize, represent and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable. | | | |
| EC 12 | HSS.ID.A.1 | Unit 8 | Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms and box plots). |
| EC 12 | HSS.ID.A.2 | Unit 8 | Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. |
| EC 12 | HSS.ID.A.3 | Unit 8 | Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). |
| Summarize, represent and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables. | | | |
| EC 13 | HSS.ID.B.5 | Unit 8 | Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. |
| EC 13 | HSS.ID.B.6 | Unit 8 | Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. |
| Interpret linear models | | | |
| EC 13 | HSS.ID.C.9 | Unit 8 | Distinguish between correlation and causation. |
| Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments | | | |
| EC 14 | HSS.IC.A.1 | Unit 8 | Understand statistics as a process for making inference about population parameters based on a random sample from that population. |
| Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments and observational studies. | | | |
| EC 14 | HSS.IC.B.3 | Unit 8 | Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. |

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|  | CCSSM Math Practices |  |  |
|  | 1 | Make sense of problems and persevere in solving *through reasoning and exploration*. | \* |
|  | 2 | Reason abstractly and quantitatively *by using multiple forms of representation to make sense of and understand mathematics.* | \* |
|  | 3 | *Describe and justify mathematical understandings by* construction viable arguments, critiquing the reasoning of others *and engaging in meaningful mathematical discourse.* | \* |
|  | 4 | *Contextualize mathematical ideas by connecting them to real-world situations.* Model with mathematics. | \* |
|  | 5 | Use appropriate tools strategically *to support thinking and problem solving.* | \* |
|  | 6 | Attend to precision. |  |
|  | 7 | Look for and make use of *patterns and* structure. | \* |
|  | 8 | Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. |  |
|  |  | *Demonstrate flexible use of strategies and methods while reflecting on which procedures seem to work best for specific types of problems.* | \*+(National Research Council, 2001)see p. 126 for example. |
|  |  | *Reflect on mistakes and misconception to improve mathematical understanding.* | \*+see p. 345 |

\*parts in italics are in the SREB Process Readiness Indicators (Southern Regional Education Board, 2017) but not in the Common Core Math Practices (National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and Council of Chief State School Officers, 2010)

The Course Design Team for EMC2 agree that all 10 process readiness indicators are important for student success.

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and Council of Chief State School Officers. (2010). *Common Core State Standards Mathematics*. Retrieved from http://www.corestandards.org/Math/

National Research Council. (2001). *Adding it up : helping children learn mathematics* (pp. xvii, 454 ill. 27 cm.). Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Southern Regional Education Board. (2017). Readiness Courses: Preparing Students for College and Careers. Retrieved March 6, 2018, from https://goo.gl/xFbwnP

“A second major transition is the transition from high school to post-secondary education for college and careers. The evidence concerning college and career readiness shows clearly that the knowledge, skills, and practices important for readiness include a great deal of mathematics prior to the boundary defined by (+) symbols in these standards. Indeed, some of the highest priority content for college and career readiness comes from Grades 6-8. This body of material includes powerfully useful proficiencies such as applying ratio reasoning in real-world and mathematical problems, computing fluently with positive and negative fractions and decimals, and solving real-world and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume. Because important standards for college and career readiness are distributed across grades and courses, systems for evaluating college and career readiness should reach as far back in the standards as Grades 6-8. It is important to note as well that cut scores or other information generated by assessment systems for college and career readiness should be developed in collaboration with representatives from higher education and workforce development programs, and should be validated by subsequent performance of students in college and the workforce.”

<http://www.corestandards.org/Math/Content/note-on-courses-transitions/courses-transitions/>