## Algebra 1 Content Priority Academic Student Skills

A1.1.1a         Equations and Formulas - Translate word phrases and sentences into expressions and equations and vice versa.           A1.1.1b         Equations and Formulas - Solve literal equations involving several variables for one variable in terms of the others.           A1.1.1c         Equations and Formulas - Use the formulas from measurable attributes of geometric models (perimeter, circumference, area and volume), science, and statistics to solve problems within an algebraic context.           A1.1.1d         Equations and Formulas - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as rules of exponents, rate, distance, ratio and proportion, and percent.           A1.1.2a         Expressions - Simplify and evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.           A1.1.2b         Expressions - Factor polynomial sy adding, subtracting or multiplying.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.           A1.2.1b         Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.           A1.2.2c         Relations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.           A1.2.2a         Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.           A1.2.2b         Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equation, two points or a set of data points.           A1.2.2c <th>Standard</th> <th>1: Algebraic Reasoning: Patterns and Relationships - The student will use expressions and equations to model number relationships.</th>	Standard	1: Algebraic Reasoning: Patterns and Relationships - The student will use expressions and equations to model number relationships.	
A1.1.1b         Equations and Formulas - Solve literal equations involving several variables for one variable in terms of the others.           A1.1.1c         Equations and Formulas - Use the formulas from measurable attributes of geometric models (perimeter, circumference, area and volume), science, and statistics to solve problems within an algebraic context.           A1.1.1c         Equations and Formulas - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as rules of exponents, rate, distance, ratio and proportion, and percent.           A1.1.2a         Expressions - Simplify and evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.           A1.1.2b         Expressions - Simplify polynomial by adding, subtracting or multiplying.           A1.1.2b         Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.           Standard 2: Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions to model number relations/ps.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.           A1.2.1a         Relations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.           A1.2.2a         Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph.         A1.2.2b           A1.2.2b         Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points o	A1.1.1a	Equations and Formulas - Translate word phrases and sentences into expressions and equations and vice versa.	
A1.1.1cEquations and Formulas - Use the formulas from measurable attributes of geometric models algebraic context.A1.1.1dEquations and Formulas - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as rules of exponents, rate, distance, ratio and proportion, and percent.A1.1.2aExpressions - Simplify nod evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.A1.1.2bExpressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.A1.1.2bExpressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.A1.1.2bExpressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions or graphs.A1.2.2aInear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2bSolve - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of dataA1.2.2cSolve - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of dataA1.2.2cSolve - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., tielephoneA1.2.2dSolve - Interpret the slope and printercept, slope and one piont on the line, two points on the lineA1.2.2dInear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships orist.A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of evariae. <t< td=""><td>A1.1.1b</td><td>Equations and Formulas - Solve literal equations involving several variables for one variable in terms of the others.</td></t<>	A1.1.1b	Equations and Formulas - Solve literal equations involving several variables for one variable in terms of the others.	
A1.11d         Equations and Formulas - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as rules of exponents, rate, distance, ratio and proportion, and percent.           A1.1.2a         Expressions - Simplify and evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.           A1.1.2b         Expressions - Factor polynomiale synethysis, subtracting or multiplying.           A1.2.1c         Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.           Standard         2: Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.           A1.2.1b         Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.           A1.2.1c         Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.           A1.2.1c         Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.           A1.2.2a         Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.           A1.2.2b         Stope - Calculate the stope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.           A1.2.2ct         Stope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.           A1.2.2ct         Stope - Interpret the stope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, wintercept, a set of data points.           A1.2.2ct         Line	A1.1.1c	Equations and Formulas - Use the formulas from measurable attributes of geometric models (perimeter, circumference, area and volume), science, and statistics to solve problems within an algebraic context.	
A1.1.2aExpressions - Simplify and evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.A1.1.2bExpressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.A1.1.2cExpressions - Factor polynomial expressions.Standard - Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.A1.2.1bRelations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.A1.2.1cRelations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.A1.2.2aLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2cLinear Equations and Graphs - Natch equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.2cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of encualities.A1.2.2cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve lineareliationships given	A1.1.1d	Equations and Formulas - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as rules of exponents, rate, distance, ratio and proportion, and percent.	
A1.1.2b       Expressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.         A1.1.2c       Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.         Standard 2: Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.         A1.2.1a       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.         A1.2.1b       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.         A1.2.1c       Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.         A1.2.1d       Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.         A1.2.2a       Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.         A1.2.2b       Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.         A1.2.2c.ii       Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.         A1.2.2c.iii       Slope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.         A1.2.2c.iii       Slope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).         A1.2.2c.iii       Slope - Interpret the slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-interce	A1.1.2a	Expressions - Simplify and evaluate linear, absolute value, rational and radical expressions.	
A1.1.2c       Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.         Standard 2: Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.         A1.2.1a       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.         A1.2.1b       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.         A1.2.1c       Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.         A1.2.1d       Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.         A1.2.2a       Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.         A1.2.2b       Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.         A1.2.2c.ii       Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.         A1.2.2c.iii       Slope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).         A1.2.2c       Linear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.         A1.2.2c       Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.	A1.1.2b	Expressions - Simplify polynomials by adding, subtracting or multiplying.	
Standard 2: Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.         A1.2.1a       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.         A1.2.1b       Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.         A1.2.1c       Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.         A1.2.1d       Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.         A1.2.1d       Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.         A1.2.2a       Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.         A1.2.2b       Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.         A1.2.2c.ii       Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.         A1.2.2c.ii       Slope - Iber bes the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).         A1.2.2c.ii       Slope - Interpret the slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y	A1.1.2c	Expressions - Factor polynomial expressions.	
A1.2.1aRelations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.A1.2.1bRelations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.A1.2.1cRelations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.A1.2.1dRelations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.A1.2.2aLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.A1.2.2c.iSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone 	Standard 2: Relations and Functions - The student will use relations and functions to model number relationships.		
A1.2.1bRelations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.A1.2.1cRelations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.A1.2.1dRelations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.A1.2.2aLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions $y = k, y = x, y =  x $ , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2c.iiiLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2c.Linear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4dSolve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or eliminatio	A1.2.1a	Relations and Functions - Distinguish between linear and nonlinear data.	
<ul> <li>A1.2.1c Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.</li> <li>A1.2.1d Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.</li> <li>A1.2.2a Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.</li> <li>A1.2.2b Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.</li> <li>A1.2.2c.ii Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.</li> <li>A1.2.2c.ii Slope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.</li> <li>A1.2.2c.iii Slope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).</li> <li>A1.2.2c Linear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.</li> <li>A1.2.3a Linear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.</li> <li>A1.2.3b Linear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.</li> <li>A1.2.4 Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.</li> <li>A1.2.5b* Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.</li> </ul>	A1.2.1b	Relations and Functions - Distinguish between relations and functions.	
A1.2.1dRelations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.A1.2.2aLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2band predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph of the functions $y = k, y = x, y =  x $ ,A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of dataA1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2cLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2cLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.2cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities by graphing or using properties of relaqualities.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4cSolve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.1c	Relations and Functions - Identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range.	
A1.2.2aLinear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2c.Linear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, -intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.1d	Relations and Functions - Evaluate a function using tables, equations or graphs.	
A1.2.2bLinear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions y = k, y = x, y =  x , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2c.Linear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, -intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2cLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of situation and vice versa.A1.2.3cLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4cSolve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2a	Linear Equations and Graphs - Solve linear equations by graphing or using properties of equality.	
A1.2.2c.iSlope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2b	Linear Equations and Graphs - Recognize the parent graph of the functions $y = k$ , $y = x$ , $y =  x $ , and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph.	
A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.A1.2.2c.iiiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2eLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2c.i	Slope - Calculate the slope of a line using a graph, an equation, two points or a set of data points.	
A1.2.2c.iiSlope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2eLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2c.ii	Slope - Use the slope to differentiate between lines that are parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, or vertical.	
A1.2.2dLinear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.A1.2.2eLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.3bLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2c.iii	Slope - Interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life (e.g., telephone charges based on base rate [y-intercept] plus rate per minute [slope]).	
A1.2.2eLinear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.3bLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2d	Linear Equations and Graphs - Develop the equation of a line and graph linear relationships given the following: slope and y-intercept, slope and one point on the line, two points on the line, x-intercept and y-intercept, a set of data points.	
A1.2.3aLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.A1.2.3bLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.2e	Linear Equations and Graphs - Match equations to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.	
A1.2.3bLinear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.3a	Linear Inequalities and Graphs - Solve linear inequalities by graphing or using properties of inequalities.	
A1.2.4Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.3b	Linear Inequalities and Graphs - Match inequalities (with 1 or 2 variables) to a graph, table, or situation and vice versa.	
A1.2.5a*Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.A1.2.5b*Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.4	Solve a system of linear equations by graphing, substitution or elimination.	
A1.2.5b* Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	A1.2.5a*	Nonlinear Functions - Match exponential and quadratic functions to a table, graph or situation and vice versa.	
	A1.2.5b*	Nonlinear Functions - Solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, or using the quadratic formula.	

Standard 3: Data Analysis, Probability and Statistics - The student will use data analysis, probability and statistics to formulate and justify predictions from a set of data.		
A1.3.1a	Data Analysis - Translate from one representation of data to another and understand that the data can be represented using a variety of tables, graphs, or symbols and that different modes of representation often convey different messages.	
A1.3.1b	Data Analysis - Make valid inferences, predictions, and/or arguments based on data from graphs, tables, and charts.	
A1.3.1c	Data Analysis - Solve two-step and three-step problems using concepts such as probability and measures of central tendency.	
A1.3.2	Collect data involving two variables and display on a scatter plot; interpret results using a linear model/equation and identify whether the model/equation is a line best fit for the data.	

## Algebra 1 Process Priority Academic Student Skills

	Process Standard 1: Problem Solving	
HS.1.1	Apply a wide variety of problem-solving strategies (identify a pattern, use equivalent representations) to solve problems from within and outside mathematics.	
HS.1.2	Identify the problem from a described situation, determine the necessary data and apply appropriate problem-solving strategies.	
Process Standard 2: Communication		
HS.2.1	Use mathematical language and symbols to read and write mathematics and to converse with others.	
HS.2.2	Demonstrate mathematical ideas orally and in writing.	
HS.2.3	Analyze mathematical definitions and discover generalizations through investigations.	
Process Standard 3: Reasoning		
HS.3.1	Use various types of logical reasoning in mathematical contexts and real-world situations.	
HS.3.2	Prepare and evaluate suppositions and arguments.	
HS.3.3	Verify conclusions, identify counterexamples, test conjectures, and justify solutions to mathematical problems.	
HS.3.4	Justify mathematical statements through proofs.	
Process Standard 4: Connections		
HS.4.1	Link mathematical ideas to the real world (e.g., statistics helps qualify the confidence we can have when drawing conclusions based on a sample).	
HS.4.2	Apply mathematical problem-solving skills to other disciplines.	
HS.4.3	Use mathematics to solve problems encountered in daily life.	
HS.4.4	Relate one area of mathematics to another and to the integrated whole (e.g., connect equivalent representations to corresponding problem situations or mathematical concepts).	
Process Standard 5: Representation		
HS.5.1	Use algebraic, graphic, and numeric representations to model and interpret mathematical and real world situations.	
HS.5.2	Use a variety of mathematical representations as tools for organizing, recording, and communicating mathematical ideas (e.g., mathematical models, tables, graphs, spreadsheets).	
HS.5.3	Develop a variety of mathematical representations that can be used flexibly and appropriately.	