**FIRST QUARTER**

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| **Extended**  **Standards** | **Content Statement** | **Assessment**  **Formative Summative** | |
| A.CE.912.1a | Represent a real-world situation with a linear equation or inequality. |  |  |
| A.REI.912.1a | Order a given sequence of steps to solve an equation. |  |  |
| A.REI.912.2a | Solve linear equations. |  |  |
| A.REI.912.3a | Solve for viable solutions to real-world, 1-step inequality situations. |  |  |
| A.SSE.912.1a | Represent a real-world situation with an expression, both numeric and variable. |  |  |
| A.SSE.12.2a | Simplify and factor expressions involving variables (e.g., (2(x + 4)= 2x + 8). |  |  |
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**SECOND QUARTER**

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| **Extended Standards** |  | **Assessment**  **Formative Summative** | |
| A.CE.912.2a | Graph a given equation or inequality on a coordinate plane. |  |  |
| A.REI.912.4a | Locate the coordinate at which two lines intersect. |  |  |
| A.REI.912.5a | Locate the coordinate of the point(s) at which a line intersects a quadratic function (e.g., at which two coordinates does the line intersect the parabola?). |  |  |
| SP.ID.912.4a | Create a scatter plot to represent given or collected data and interpret the relation between the two variables as positive, negative or no correlation. |  |  |
| SP.ID.912.5a | Graph a line with a given slope and y-intercept. |  |  |
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**THIRD QUARTER**

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| **Extended Standards** |  | **Assessment**  **Formative Summative** | |
| SP.ID.912.1a | Create a bar graph to represent given or collected data |  |  |
| SP.ID.912.2a | Compute mean, median and mode of a given or collected data set. |  |  |
| SP.ID.912.3a | Interpret a bar graph. |  |  |
| G.CO.912.1a | Identify points, lines, line segments, angles (right, acute, obtuse, and order by size), and perpendicular and parallel lines. |  |  |
| G.CO.012.2a | Identify whether a rotation (turn), a reflection (flip) or a translation (slide) is required to make a shape congruent to another on a coordinate plane. |  |  |
| G.MG.912.1a | Match the shape of real-world objects to two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., the trunk of a tree is cylindrical in shape; a care is cube in shape; the flower of a sunflower is circular in shape; a bookshelf is rectangular prism in shape). |  |  |
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**FOURTH QUARTER**

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| **Extended Standards** |  | **Assessment**  **Formative Summative** | |
| G.SRT.912.1a | Verify that two shapes are similar on a coordinate plane. |  |  |
| G.SRT.912.2a | Construct a right triangle on a coordinate plane and label the parts. |  |  |
| G.C.912.1a | Use the radius of a circle to determine the diameter and vice versa. |  |  |
| G.GMD.912.1a | Compare the volume of two objects with the same base but different heights and vice versa (e.g., which cup can hold more water: the shorter or the taller cup; given the choice different sized cubes, identify which would hold more). |  |  |
| SP.IC.912.1a | Determine whether the data could come from a data-generating device (spinner, coin, number cube). |  |  |
| SP.IC.912.2a | Understand a probability of 0 as impossible, probability of 1 as certain, probability near 0 as unlikely, near 1 as likely, and near ½ as equally likely. |  |  |
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