PA Core Standards For Mathematics 2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre-K | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? | Addition and Subtraction | Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, and drawings, sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations. <br> Explain adding and subtracting sets of objects up to and including six. | CC.2.2.PREK.A. 1 |  | Above <br> Addition <br> Below <br> Beside <br> Between <br> Circle <br> Cone <br> Cube <br> Cylinder <br> Equal <br> Greater than <br> Length <br> Less than <br> Measure <br> Numeral <br> Rectangle <br> Sphere <br> Square <br> Subtraction <br> Triangle <br> Weight |
| K | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? | Addition and Subtraction | Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, and drawings, sounds acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations. <br> Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation. <br> Find the number that makes 10, for any number from 1 to 9 , when added to the given number, by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation. <br> Solve addition and subtraction word | CC.2.2.K.A. 1 |  | Addition <br> Area <br> Capacity <br> Circle <br> Cone <br> Corners <br> (vertices) <br> Cube <br> Cylinder <br> Digit <br> Equal <br> Greater than <br> Length <br> Less than <br> Ones <br> Place value <br> Quantity <br> Rectangle |

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|  |  |  |  | problems, and add and subtract within 10, by using objects or drawings to represent the problem. |  |  | Sides <br> Sphere <br> Square <br> Subtraction <br> Tens <br> Total <br> Triangle <br> Weight |
| 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? | Addition and Subtraction | Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. <br> Add and subtract within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten; decomposing a number leading to a ten; using the relationship between addition and subtraction and creating equivalent but easier or known sums. <br> Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 . | CC.2.2.1.A. 1 |  | Addend <br> Addition <br> Analog <br> Circle <br> Compare <br> compose/ <br> Cone <br> Counting on <br> Cube <br> Cylinder <br> Data <br> decompose <br> Equal to <br> Fourths <br> Fractions - <br> Greater than <br> Half circles <br> Half-hour <br> Halves |
| 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations | Properties of Operations | Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract (commutative property of addition; associative property of addition). <br> Understand subtraction as an unknownaddend problem. For example, subtract 10 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8 . | CC.2.2.1.A. 2 |  | Hour <br> Length <br> Less than <br> Making ten <br> Ones <br> Place value <br> Quarter-circles <br> Quarters <br> Rectangle <br> Rectangular <br> Prism <br> Square |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? |  |  |  |  | Subtraction Sum <br> Tens <br> Trapezoids <br> Triangle |
| 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? | Addition and Subtraction | Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. <br> Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 . <br> Understand subtraction as an unknownaddend problem. For example, subtract 10 8 by finding the number that makse 10 when added to 8 . <br> Add and subtract within 20 . Use strategies such as counting on; making ten; decomposing a number leading to a ten; using the relationship between addition and subtraction; and creating equivalent but easier or known sums. | CC.2.2.2.A. 1 |  | A.M. <br> Addend <br> Analog/digital <br> Angles <br> Bar graph <br> Centimeter <br> Compose <br> Decompose <br> Dime <br> Dollar <br> Equation <br> Equivalent <br> Estimate <br> Even <br> Expanded form <br> Faces <br> Feet <br> Fractions - <br> Thirds <br> Hexagon <br> Hundreds |
| 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? | Properties of Operations | Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. <br> Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract (commutative property of addition; associative property of addition). | CC 2.2.2.A. 2 |  | Inch <br> Line plot <br> Meter <br> Money <br> Nickel <br> Odd <br> P.M. <br> Penny <br> Pentagon |

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|  | mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? |  |  |  |  | Picture graph Place value Quadrilateral Quarter Sum |
| 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? | Equal Groups of Objects | Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members and write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends. <br> Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends. | CC.2.2.2.A. 3 |  |  |
| 3 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or | Multiplication and Division | Demonstrate an understanding of properties of multiplication. <br> Demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between multiplication and division. <br> Demonstrate fluency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.2.3.A.1 } \\ & \text { CC.2.2.3.A.2 } \\ & \text { CC.2.2.3.A. } \end{aligned}$ | M03.B-O.1.1.1 <br> M03.B-O.1.1.2 <br> M03.B-O.1.2.1 <br> M03.B-O.1.2.2 <br> M03.B-O.2.1.1 <br> M03.B-O.2.1.2 <br> M03.B-O.2.2.1 | Area <br> Denominator <br> Division <br> Equivalent <br> fractions <br> Estimate <br> Fraction <br> Linear <br> Liquid Volume <br> Mass <br> Numerator <br> Pattern <br> Pentagon |

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|  |  | analyze mathematical situations? |  |  |  |  | Perimeter Pictograph |
| 3 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? | Patterns | Represent and solve problems. <br> Identify and explain patterns in arithmetic (including addition and subtraction). | CC.2.2.3.A. 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { M03.B-O.3.1.1 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.2 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.3 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.4 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.5 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.6 } \\ & \text { M03.B-O.3.1.7 } \end{aligned}$ | Polygon <br> Quadrilateral <br> Rhombus <br> Round <br> Square Unit <br> Tally Chart <br> Temperature |
| 4 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? | Number Theory | Represent and solve problems verbally as equations. <br> Use factors to represent numbers in various ways. <br> Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.2.4.A. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.4.A.2 } \end{aligned}$ | M04.B-O.1.1.1 <br> M04.B-O.1.1.2 <br> M04.B-O.1.1.3 <br> M04.B-O.1.1.4 <br> M04.B-O.2.1.1 | Acute Angle <br> Angle <br> Decimal <br> Decimal <br> Fraction <br> Equivalence <br> Factor <br> Line <br> Line of symmetry Line Segment Mixed Number Multiple |

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|  | extended, described, and generalized. |  |  |  |  |  | Obtuse Angle Point |
| 4 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? | Patterns | Generate and analyze patterns that follow a single rule. | CC.2.2.4.A. 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M04.B-O.3.1.1 } \\ & \text { M04.B-O.3.1.2 } \\ & \text { M04.B-O.3.1.3 } \end{aligned}$ | Ray <br> Right Angle <br> Symmetry <br> Unit Fraction <br> Weight |
| 5 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations, and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations, and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Numerical Expressions | Write and interpret numerical expressions. | CC.2.2.5.A. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M05.B-O.1.1.1 } \\ & \text { M05.B-O.1.1.2 } \end{aligned}$ | Braces <br> Brackets <br> Coordinate <br> Plane <br> Cubic Units <br> Decimal Place <br> Value (through <br> thousandths) <br> Measurement <br> Systems <br> Measurement <br> Units |
| 5 | Mathematical relationships | How is mathematics used to | Order of | Evaluate expressions using the order of | CC.2.2.5.A. 1 | M05.B-O.1.1.1 | al |

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|  | among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations, and inequalities in mathematical situations. | quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations, and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Operations | operations. |  | M05.B-O.1.1.2 | Expressions <br> Order of <br> Operations <br> Origin <br> Parentheses <br> Scaling <br> (resizing) <br> Unit Fraction <br> Volume <br> X -axis <br> X-coordinate |
| 5 | Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? | Patterns | Generate, analyze and compare patterns. | CC.2.2.5.A. 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M05.B-O.1.1.2 } \\ & \text { M05.B-O.2.1.1 } \\ & \text { M05.B-O.2.1.2 } \end{aligned}$ | Y -axis <br> Y-coordinate |
| 6 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can mathematics support | Algebraic Expressions | Write, identify and evaluate numerical expressions involving exponents. <br> Write, read and evaluate algebraic expressions. <br> Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. | CC.2.2.6.B. 1 | M06.B-E.1.1.1 <br> M06.B-E.1.1.2 <br> M06.B-E.1.1.3 <br> M06.B-E.1.1.4 <br> M06.B-E.1.1.5 | Absolute value <br> Algebraic <br> expressions <br> Box and whisker plots Coefficient Compound polygon |

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|  | inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | effective communication? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? |  |  |  |  | Dependent variable Distributive property Dot plots Exponent Greatest |
| 6 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? | Algebraic Equations | Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between Independent and dependent variables. <br> Solve and interpret one variable equations or inequalities in real world and mathematical problems. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.2.6.B.2 } \\ & \text { CC.2.2.6.B. } \end{aligned}$ | M06.B-E.2.1.1 <br> M06.B-E.2.1.2 <br> M06.B-E.2.1.3 <br> M06.B-E.2.1.4 <br> M06.B-E.3.1.1 <br> M06.B-E.3.1.2 | Factor <br> Independent <br> variable <br> Inequality <br> Integer <br> Interquartile <br> range <br> Irregular <br> Polygon <br> Least Common <br> Multiple <br> Mean <br> Mean absolute <br> deviation |
| 7 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships | Algebraic Expressions | Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. | CC.2.2.7.B. 1 | M07.B-E.1.1.1 | Acute triangle <br> Adjacent angles <br> Alternate <br> exterior angles <br> Alternate <br> interior angles |

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|  | can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. | represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? |  |  |  |  | Chance event Circumference Complementar y angles Compound event Corresponding angles Data distribution decrease |
| 7 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? | Algebraic Equations | Model and solve real world and mathematical problems using multiple representations such as algebraic, graphical and using tables. <br> Solve multi-step equations or inequalities with one variable. <br> Solve and interpret multi-step real life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers. | CC.2.2.7.B. 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { M07.B-E.2.1.1 } \\ & \text { M07.B-E.2.2.1 } \\ & \text { M07.B-E.2.2.2 } \\ & \text { M07.B-E.2.3.1 } \end{aligned}$ | Equally likely <br> Equilateral <br> triangle <br> Independent <br> event <br> Isosceles <br> triangle <br> Likely event <br> Linear <br> expression <br> Obtuse triangle <br> Outcome <br> Percent <br> increase and <br> Population <br> Probability <br> Process of <br> chance <br> Proportion <br> Random <br> sample <br> Relative <br> frequency <br> Repeating <br> decimal <br> Scale drawing <br> Scalene triangle |

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| 8 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? | Expressions | Apply concepts of integer exponents to generate equivalent expressions. <br> Use and evaluate square roots and cube roots to represent solutions to equations. | CC.2.2.8.B. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M08.B-E.1.1.1 } \\ & \text { M08.B-E.1.1.2 } \\ & \text { M08.B-E.1.1.3 } \\ & \text { M08.B-E.1.1.4 } \end{aligned}$ | Bivariate data <br> Clustering <br> Coefficient <br> Cone <br> Congruence |
| 8 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? | Linear Equations | Analyze and describe linear relationships between two variables, using slope. <br> Make connections between slope, lines and linear equations. <br> Interpret solutions to a linear equation and systems of two linear equations. <br> Analyze, model and solve linear equations. <br> Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous equations. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.2.8.B.2 } \\ & \text { CC.2.2.8.B.3 } \end{aligned}$ | M08.B-E.2.1.1 <br> M08.B-E.2.1.2 <br> M08.B-E.2.1.3 <br> M08.B-E.3.1.1 <br> M08.B-E.3.1.2 <br> M08.B-E.3.1.3 <br> M08.B-E.3.1.4 <br> M08.B-E.3.1.5 | Congruent <br> figures <br> Cube root <br> Cylinder <br> Dilations <br> Function <br> Irrational <br> number <br> Line of best fit <br> Linear <br> association <br> Linear equation <br> Negative <br> correlation <br> Non-Linear <br> association <br> Outlier <br> Perfect cube <br> Perfect square <br> Positive <br> correlation |
| 8 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Functions | Define, interpret, and compare functions displayed algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions. <br> 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. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.2.8.C. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.8.C. } \end{aligned}$ | M08.B-F.1.1.1 <br> M08.B-F.1.1.2 <br> M08.B-F.1.1.3 <br> M08.B-F.2.1.1 <br> M08.B-F.2.1.2 | Pythagorean theorem Rate of change Rational number Reflection Relation Rotation Scatterplot Scientific notation Similarity Simultaneous linear |

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|  | representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and used to make inferences. | How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between quantities? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? |  |  |  |  | equations <br> Slope <br> Sphere <br> Square root <br> Transformation <br> Translation <br> Two-way table y-intercept |
| ALG 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? | Polynomial and Rational Expressions | Simplify/factor expressions involving polynomials. <br> Use polynomial identities. <br> Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials. <br> Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. | CC.2.2.HS.D. 1 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 2 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 3 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 4 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 5 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A1.1.1.5.1 } \\ & \text { A1.1.1.5.2 } \\ & \text { A1.1.1.5.3 } \end{aligned}$ | Absolute Value <br> Additive <br> Inverse <br> Additive <br> Property of <br> Equality <br> Algorithm <br> Arithmetic <br> Sequence <br> Associative |
| ALG 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Equations and Inequalities | Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations and inequalities using various methods. <br> Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear equations and inequalities using various methods. <br> Use and/or identify algebraic properties. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CC.2.2.HS.C. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.C. } 2 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.C. } 3 \end{aligned}$ | A1.2.1.1.1 <br> A1.2.1.1.2 <br> A1.2.1.1.3 <br> A1.2.2.1.1 <br> A1.2.2.1.2 <br> A1.2.2.1.3 <br> A1.2.2.1.4 <br> A1.2.1.2.1 <br> A1.2.1.2.2 <br> A1.1.2.1.1 <br> A1.1.2.1.2 <br> A1.1.2.1.3 | Property <br> Asymptote <br> Bar Graph <br> Binomial <br> Bivariate Data <br> Boundary Line <br> Bounded <br> Region <br> Circle Graph <br> Coefficient <br> Commutative <br> Property <br> Composite <br> Number |
| ALG 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support | Equations and Inequalities | Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem. <br> Write, solve, and/or graph compound inequalities. | CC.2.2.HS.C3 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C5 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C9 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D7 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D9 | A1.1.2.1.1 <br> A1.1.2.1.2 <br> A1.1.2.1.3 <br> A1.2.1.1.1 <br> A1.2.1.1.2 | Compound <br> Event <br> Compound <br> Inequality <br> Degree (of |

## PA Core Standards For Mathematics <br> 2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | effective communication? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? |  | Write and/or identify linear equations in various forms (slope-intercept, point-slope, standard, etc.). <br> Describe, compute, and/or use linear rate of change (slope). | CC.2.2.HS.D10 | A1.2.1.1.3 <br> A1.2.1.2.1 <br> A1.2.1.2.2 <br> A1.2.2.1.1 <br> A1.2.2.1.2 <br> A1.2.2.1.3 <br> A1.2.2.1.4 <br> A1.1.2.2.1 <br> A1.1.2.2.2 <br> A1.1.3.1.1 <br> A1.1.3.1.2 <br> A1.1.3.1.3 <br> A1.1.3.2.1 <br> A1.1.3.2.2 | polynomial) <br> Dependent <br> Events <br> Domain (of <br> Relation or <br> Function) <br> Equivalent <br> Exponential <br> Equation <br> Exponential <br> Expression <br> Exponential <br> Function <br> Exponential |
| ALG 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. <br> Patterns exhibit relationships that can be extended, described, and generalized. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. <br> Data can be modeled and | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? <br> How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently? <br> How can patterns be used to describe relationships in mathematical situations? <br> How can data be organized and represented to provide insight into the relationship between | Patterns, Relations, and Functions | Define, evaluate, and compare functions. <br> Use the concept and notation of function to interpret and apply them in terms of their context. <br> Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems. <br> Create a function and/or sequence that model relationships between two quantities. <br> Create and/or analyze functions using multiple representations (graph, table, and equation). <br> Create new functions from existing functions (transformations of graphs). | CC.2.2.HS.C. 1 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 2 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 3 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 4 <br> CC.2.2.HS.C. 6 | A1.2.1.1.1 <br> A1.2.1.1.2 <br> A1.2.1.1.3 <br> A1.2.2.1.1 <br> A1.2.2.1.2 <br> A1.2.2.1.3 <br> A1.2.2.1.4 <br> A1.2.1.2.1 <br> A1.2.1.2.2 <br> A1.1.2.1.1 <br> A1.1.2.1.2 <br> A1.1.2.1.3 | Growth/Decay <br> Extrapolate <br> Frequency <br> Function <br> Geometric <br> Sequence <br> Half-Plane <br> Independent <br> Events <br> Independent <br> Variable <br> Index <br> Interpolate <br> Interquartile <br> Range <br> Inverse (of a <br> Relation) <br> Inverse <br> Operation <br> Maximum <br> Value (of a <br> Graph) <br> Measure of <br> Central <br> Tendencies <br> Measure of |

## PA Core Standards For Mathematics

2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | used to make inferences. | quantities? <br> How does the type of data influence the choice of display? <br> How can probability and data analysis be used to make predictions? |  |  |  |  | Dispersion <br> Minimum <br> Value (of a <br> Graph) <br> Multiplicative <br> Inverse <br> Multiplicative <br> Property of <br> Equality <br> Multiplicative <br> Property of <br> Zero <br> Mutually <br> Exclusive Event <br> Negative <br> Exponent <br> Odds <br> Outlier <br> Point-Slope <br> Form <br> Polynomial <br> Function <br> Positive <br> Exponents <br> Probability of <br> Compound <br> Events <br> Quadrants <br> Quadratic <br> Functions <br> Quartile <br> Radical <br> Expression <br> Range <br> Rate (of <br> Change) <br> Relation <br> Repeating <br> Decimal <br> Scatterplot |

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PA Core Standards For Mathematics
2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Simple Event <br> Simplest form <br> (of an <br> Expression) <br> Slope-Intercept <br> Form <br> Standard Form <br> (of a Linear <br> Equation) <br> Substitution <br> Method <br> Systems of <br> Linear <br> Equations <br> Systems of <br> Linear <br> Inequalities <br> Terminating <br> Decimal <br> Test Point <br> Trinomial <br> Unbounded <br> Region |
| ALG 1 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relationships can be represented as expressions, equations and inequalities in mathematical situations. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support effective communication? | Polynomial and Rational Expressions | Simplify/factor expressions involving polynomials. <br> Use polynomial identities. <br> Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials. <br> Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. | CC.2.2.HS.D. 1 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 2 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 3 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 4 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 5 <br> CC.2.2.HS.D. 6 | A2.1.2.2.1 A2.1.2.2.2 A2.1.3.1.1 A2.1.3.1.2 A2.1.3.1.3 A2.1.3.1.4 | Asymptote <br> Binomial <br> Combination <br> Common <br> Logarithm <br> Complex <br> Number <br> System <br> Compound <br> Events |
| ALG 2 | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How can mathematics support | Equations and Inequalities | Create and/or solve equations (including literal, polynomial, rational, radical, exponential, and logarithmic) both algebraically and graphically. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 7 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 8 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 9 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.D. } 10 \end{aligned}$ | A2.1.2.1.3 <br> A2.1.2.1.4 <br> A2.1.2.2.2 <br> A2.1.3.1.1 <br> A2.1.3.1.3 | Dependent/Ind ependent Events Dilation Exponential |

## PA Core Standards For Mathematics <br> 2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12



## PA Core Standards For Mathematics

2.2 Algebraic Concepts PreK-12

| Grade | Big Idea | Essential Questions | Concepts | Competencies | Standard | Eligible Content | Vocabulary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | predictions? |  |  |  |  | Reflection <br> Regression <br> Models <br> Root Functions <br> Sample Survey <br> Scatterplot <br> Standard <br> Deviation <br> Statistical <br> Experiment <br> Transformation <br> Translations <br> Trinomial <br> Unit Circle |
| GEO | Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated. <br> Mathematical relations and functions can be modeled through multiple representations and analyzed to raise and answer questions. | How is mathematics used to quantify, compare, represent, and model numbers? <br> How are relationships represented mathematically? <br> How can expressions, equations and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations? | Functions | Use the concept and notation of function to interpret and apply them in terms of their context. <br> Prove the Pythagorean identity and use it to calculate trigonometric ratios. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC.2.2.HS.C. } 1 \\ & \text { CC.2.2.HS.C. } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { G.2.2.2.1 } \\ & \text { G.2.2.2.2 } \\ & \text { G.2.2.2.3 } \\ & \text { G.2.2.2.4 } \\ & \text { G.2.2.2.5 } \\ & \text { G.1.3.2.1 } \\ & \text { G.2.1.1.1 } \\ & \text { G.2.1.1.2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |

