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Texas Algebra I TEKS Correlated to Moving with Algebra Parts B and C	Texas Algebra I TEKS Correlated to Moving with Algebra Parts B and C			
Readiness and Supporting Standards	Part B Student Book / Lesson Plans Skill Builders (SB)	Part C Student Book / Lesson Plans Skill Builders (SB)		
Number and Algebraic Methods				
READINESS STANDARDS				
A.10(E) factor, if possible, trinomials with real factors in the form ax ₂ + bx + c, including perfect square trinomials of degree two		416-419 SB: 342-345		
A.11(B) simplify numeric and algebraic expressions using the laws of exponents, including integral and rational exponents	294-297, 303. SB: 312, 314, 315	390-393, 397 SB: 306, 308-311, 315		
SUPPORTING STANDARDS				
A.10(A) add and subtract polynomials of degree one and degree two	262-265, 269 SB: 209, 210	411, 412 SB: 336, 337		
A.10(B) multiply polynomials of degree one and degree two		413-415 SB: 338, 339		
A.10C determine the quotient of a polynomial of degree one and polynomial of degree two when divided by a polynomial of degree one and polynomial of degree two when the degree of the divisor does not exceed the degree of the dividend				
A.10(D) rewrite polynomial expressions of degree one and degree two in equivalent forms using the distributive property	268, 269 SB: 220	SB: 338		
A.10(F) decide if a binomial can be written as the difference of two squares and, if possible, use the structure of a difference of two squares to rewrite the binomial		419 SB: 345		
A.11(A) simplify numercial radical expressions involving square roots	304-305 SB: 233	394 SB: 312		
A.12(A) decide whether relations represented verbally, tabularly, graphically, and symbolically define a function	317	348, 398 SB: 272, 316		

		399
A.12(B) evaluate functions, expressed in function		SB: 318
notation, given one or more elements in their domains		
A.12C identify terms of arithmetic and geometric		
sequences when the sequences are given in function		
form using recursive processes		
A.12(D) write a formula for the nth term of arithmetic	307	387, 389
and geometric sequences, given the value of several of		SB: 303, 305
their terms		
A.12(E) solve mathematic and scientific formulas, and		410
other literal equations, for a specified variable		SB: 335
Describing and Graphing Linear Functions,		
Equations, and Inequalities		
READINESS STANDARDS		
 A.3(B) calculate the rate of change of a linear function	307, 312	350, 352, 355, 359
represented tabularly, graphically or algebraically in	SB: 236	SB: 274, 276, 280
context of mathematical and real-world problems		
A.3C graph linear functions on the coordinate plane	312-315, 324-326	349-360, 362, 365,
and identify key features, including x-intercept, y-	SB: 236-239, 259	366
intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-		SB: 273, 278-283,
world problems		286, 296
A.3(D) graph the solution set of linear inequalities in		408, 409.
two variables on the coordinate plane		SB: 332
SUPPORTING STANDARDS		
A.3(A) determine the slope of a line given a table of	320-328	350, 352-357, 359-
values, a graph, two points on the line, and an	SB: 241-243, 248,	361
equation written in various forms, including y = mx + b,	249	SB: 274, 276-283
$Ax + By = C$, and $y - y_i = m(x - x_i)$		
A.3(E) determine the effects on the graph of the		
parent function $f(x) = x$ when $f(x)$ is replaced by $af(x)$,		
f(x) + d, f(x - c), f(bx) for specific values of a, b, c, and		
d		
A.3(F) graph systems of two linear equations in two		403
variables on the coordinate plane and determine the		SB: 323, 324
solutions if they exist		
A.3(G) estimate graphically the solutions to systems of		403, 407.
two linear equations with two variables in real-world		SB: 324
problems		
		409
A.3(H) graph the solution set of systems of two linear		SB: 333, 334
		-
A.3(B) calculate the rate of change of a linear function represented tabularly, graphically or algebraically in context of mathematical and real-world problems A.3C graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including x-intercept, y- intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real- world problems A.3(D) graph the solution set of linear inequalities in two variables on the coordinate plane SUPPORTING STANDARDS A.3(A) determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including y = mx + b, Ax + By = C, and y - y _i = m(x - x _i) A.3(E) determine the effects on the graph of the parent function f(x) = x when f(x) is replaced by af(x), f(x) + d, f(x - c), f(bx) for specific values of a, b, c, and d A.3(F) graph systems of two linear equations in two variables on the coordinate plane and determine the solutions if they exist A.3(G) estimate graphically the solutions to systems of two linear equations with two variables in real-world problems A.3(H) graph the solution set of systems of two linear	307, 312 SB: 236 312-315, 324-326 SB: 236-239, 259 320-328 SB: 241-243, 248, 249	350, 352, 355, 359 SB : 274, 276, 280 349-360, 362, 365, 366 SB : 273, 278-283, 286, 296 408, 409. SB : 332 350, 352-357, 359- 361 SB : 274, 276-283 403 SB : 323, 324 403, 407. SB : 323, 324 409 SB : 333, 334

	A.4(A) calculate, using technology, the correlation		371
	coefficient between two quantitative variables and		SB: 288
	interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of		
	the linear association		
	A.4(B) compare and contrast association and causation		
	in real-world problems		
	A.4C write, with and without technology, linear		371-373
	functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to		SB: 289
	estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world		
	problems		
	Writing and Solving Linear Functions,		
	Equation, and Inequalities		
	A 2(A) determine the domain and range of a linear		
	function in mathematical problems: determine		
	reasonable domain and range values for real-world		
	situations both continuous and discrete: and represent		
	domain and range using inequalities		
	A 2C write linear equations in two variables given a	273 274 332 333	356-358 360-361
	table of values, a graph and a verbal description	SB · 238-239	SB · 279 283 298-
		3B . 230 233	300
	A.2(I) write systems of two linear equations given a		403, 404, 406
	table of values, a graph, and a verbal description		
	A.5(A) solve linear equations in one variable, including	252- 261, 266, 267,	342-347
	those for which the application of the distributive	270-274	
	property is necessary and for which variables are	SB: 212-219, 221	
	included on both sides		
	A.5C solve systems of two linear equations with two		403-406
	variables for mathematical and real-world problems		SB: 323-328
	SUPPORTING STANDARDS		
1	A.2(B) write linear equations in two variables in		352, 354, 356-361
1	various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + Bx = C$, and $y - C$		SB: 276, 279, 281-
1	y _i = m(x - x _i), given one point and the slope and given		283
	two points		
1	A.2(D) write and solve equations involving direct	314-316	361-364
	variation	SB: 254, 259	SB: 283-285, 297
	A.2(E) write the equation of a line that contains a	330	378
	given point and is parallel to a given line	SB: 244	
1	A.2(F) write the equation of a line that contains a	331	380
	given point and is perpendicular to a given line	SB: 244	
1	A.2(G) write an equation of a line that is parallel or		365, 366
	perpendicular to the x- or y-axis and determine		
	whether the slope of the line is zero or undefined		

	A.2(H) write linear inequalities in two variables given a		
	table of values, a graph, and a verbal description		
	A.5(B) solve linear inequalities in one variable,	283-286	374-376
	including those for which the application of the	SB: 225	SB: 290-293
	distributive property is necessary and for which		
	variables are included on both sides		
	Quadratic Functions and Equations		
	READINESS STANDARDS		
	A.6(A) determine the domain and range of guadratic		422
	functions and represent the domain and range using		SB: 348
	inequalities		
	A.7(A) graph quadratic functions on the coordinate		420-423
	plane and use the graph to identify key attributes, if		SB: 346-349
	possible, including x-intercept, y-intercept, zeros,		
	maximum value, minimum values, vertex, and the		
	equation of the axis of symmetry		
	A.7C determine the effects on the graph of the parent		424-426
	function $f(x) = x_2$ when $f(x)$ is replaced by $af(x)$, $f(x) + $		SB: 351-356
	d, f(x - c), f(bx) for specific values of a, b, c, and d		
	A.8(A) solve quadratic equations having real solutions		431-433
	by factoring, taking square roots, completing the		SB: 350, 362-365
	square, and applying the quadratic formula		
	SUPPORTING STANDARDS		
	A.6(B) write equations of quadratic functions given the		429
	vertex and another point on the graph, write the		SB: 359, 360
	equation in vertex form $(f(x) = a(x - h)_2 + k)$, and		
	rewrite the equation from vertex form to standard		
	form $(f(x) = ax_2 + bx + c)$		
	A.6C write quadratic functions when given real		427, 428
	solutions and graphs of their related equations		SB: 357, 358
	A.7(B) describe the relationship between the linear		427, 428
	factors of quadratic expressions and the zeros of their		SB: 357, 358
L	associated quadratic functions		
	A.8(B) write, using technology, quadratic functions		
	that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate		
	solutions and make predictions for real-world		
	problems		
	Exponential Functions and Equations		

READINESS STANDARDS	
A.9C write exponential functions in the form $f(x) = ab_x$ (where b is a rational number) to describe problems arising from mathematical and real-world situations, including growth and decay	402 SB: 322
A.9(D) graph exponential functions that model growth and decay and identify key features, including y- intercept and asymptote, in mathematical and real- world problems	400-402 SB: 320-322
SUPPORTING STANDARDS	
A.9(A) determine the domain and range of exponential functions of the form $f(x) = ab_x$ and represent the domain and range using inequalities	
A.9(B) interpret the meaning of the values of a and b in exponential functions of the form $f(x) = ab_x$ in real- world problems	400, 401
A.9(E) write, using technology, exponential functions that provide a reasonable fit to data and make predictions for real-world problems	