

# ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

## ALGEBRA (encompasses 45-52% of MCA test items)

**Standard 1:** Understand the concept of function, and identify important features of functions and other relations using symbolic and graphical methods where appropriate.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Where Benchmark is Taught/Assessed in Holt “Algebra 2” Student Edition	Notes
<p>Understand the definition of a function. Use functional notation and evaluate a function at a given point in its domain. (9.2.1.1)</p> <p>For example: If <math>f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3}</math>, find <math>f(-4)</math>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: relation, domain, range and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 67-72, 73-78, 85, 115, 116, 119, 120, 204-210, 214, 214, 266, 334, 374-375, 376, 377, 378, 389-393</p>	
<p>Distinguish between functions and other relations defined symbolically, graphically or in tabular form. (9.2.1.2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: relation, domain, range and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 73, 76, 302-303, 305, 364</p>	
<p>Find the domain of a function defined symbolically, graphically or in a real-world context. (9.2.1.3)</p> <p>For example: The formula <math>f(x) = \pi x^2</math> can represent a function whose domain is all real numbers, but in the context of the area of a circle, the domain would be restricted to positive <math>x</math>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: relation, domain, range and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 389-393, 403, 404, 405, 425, 437, 459, 471, 514, 613</p>	
<p>Identify the vertex, line of symmetry and intercepts of the parabola corresponding to a quadratic function, using symbolic and graphical methods, when the function is expressed in the form <math>f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c</math> in the form <math>f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k</math>, or in factored form. (9.2.1.5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: line of symmetry, parabola, quadratic, vertex and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 221, 222-227, 228-233, 239, 247, 270, 271, 285, 286, 289, 290, 689, 696</p>	
<p>Determine how translations affect the symbolic and graphical forms of a function. Know how to use graphing technology to examine translations. (9.2.1.9)</p> <p>For example: Determine how the graph of <math>f(x) =  x - b  + k</math> changes as <math>b</math> and <math>k</math> change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 388-394, 413-417, 420-421, 423-424, 724-730, 760-761</p>	

## ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

### ALGEBRA (encompasses 45-52% of MCA test items) (continued)

**Standard 2:** Recognize linear, quadratic, exponential and other common functions in real-world and mathematical situations; represent these functions with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols and graphs; solve problems involving these functions, and explain results in the original context.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Where Benchmark is Taught/Assessed in Holt “Algebra 2” Student Edition	Notes
Sketch graphs of linear, quadratic and exponential functions, and translate between graphs, tables and symbolic representations. Know how to use graphing technology to graph these functions. (9.2.2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Items do not require the use of graphing technology</li> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: quadratic, exponential and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 86, 87-92, 93, 101-105, 117, 119, 131, 166, 222-227, 228-233, 378	
Express the terms in a geometric sequence recursively and by giving an explicit (closed form) formula, and express the partial sums of a geometric series recursively. (9.2.2.4)  For example: A closed form formula for the terms $t_n$ in the geometric sequence 3, 6, 12, 24, ... is $t_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ , where $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , and this sequence can be expressed recursively by writing $t_1 = 3$ and $t_n = 2t_{n-1}$ , for $n \geq 2$ . Another example: The partial sums $s_n$ of the series $3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + \dots$ can be expressed recursively by writing $s_1 = 3$ and $s_n = 3 + 2s_{n-1}$ , for $n \geq 2$ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: recursive, geometric series and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 621-626, 627, 628-634, 638, 639, 641, 674, 681, 741	
Sketch the graphs of common non-linear functions such as $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , $f(x) =  x $ , $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , $f(x) = x^3$ , and translations of these functions, such as $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 4$ . Know how to use graphing technology to graph these functions. (9.2.2.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 302-308, 388, 407, 417, 456	

## ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

### ALGEBRA (encompasses 45-52% of MCA test items) (continued)

**Standard 3:** Generate equivalent algebraic expressions involving polynomials and radicals; use algebraic properties to evaluate expressions.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Where Benchmark is Taught/Assessed in Holt “Algebra 2” Student Edition	Notes
Evaluate polynomial and rational expressions and expressions containing radicals and absolute values at specified points in their domains. (9.2.3.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: polynomial and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 361, 363, 364, 371, 402, 405, 406, 544	
Add, subtract and multiply polynomials; divide a polynomial by a polynomial of equal or lower degree. (9.2.3.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: polynomial, degree of a polynomial and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 16-21, 58, 61, 62, 78, 166, 224, 226, 233, 310-314, 315-321, 334, 342, 343, 345, 346, 348, 349, 353, 378, 464, 492, 514, 613, 775, 776	
Factor common monomial factors from polynomials, factor quadratic polynomials, and factor the difference of two squares. (9.2.3.3)  For example: $9x^6 - x^4 = (3x^3 - x^2)(3x^3 + x^2)$ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: polynomial, monomial and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 234-239, 240-248, 249-254, 267, 286, 287, 289, 290, 301, 321, 322, 329, 605	
Apply the properties of positive and negative rational exponents to generate equivalent algebraic expressions, including those involving $n^{\text{th}}$ roots. (9.2.3.6)  For example: $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{7} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 7^{\frac{1}{2}} = 14^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{14}$ . Rules for computing directly with radicals may also be used: $\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{2x}$ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> root and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 255-256, 258, 260, 266, 297-301, 308, 341, 345, 346, 349, 353-358, 359-364, 382-386, 387, 401, 402, 415, 406, 406, 410, 417, 432, 439, 471, 478, 681, 740	

## ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

### ALGEBRA (encompasses 45-52% of MCA test items) (continued)

**Standard 4:** Represent real-world and mathematical situations using equations and inequalities involving linear, quadratic, exponential and  $n^{\text{th}}$  root functions. Solve equations and inequalities symbolically and graphically. Interpret solutions in the original context.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Where Benchmark is Taught/Assessed in Holt “Algebra 2” Student Edition	Notes
<p>Represent relationships in various contexts using quadratic equations and inequalities. Solve quadratic equations and inequalities by appropriate methods including factoring, completing the square, graphing and the quadratic formula. Find non-real complex roots when they exist. Recognize that a particular solution may not be applicable in the original context. Know how to use calculators, graphing utilities or other technology to solve quadratic equations and inequalities. (9.2.4.1)</p> <p>For example: A diver jumps from a 20 meter platform with an upward velocity of 3 meters per second. In finding the time at which the diver hits the surface of the water, the resulting quadratic equation has a positive and a negative solution. The negative solution should be discarded because of the context.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: quadratic, <math>n^{\text{th}}</math> root and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 236, 237, 238, 245-246, 247, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255-260, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274-281, 282-284, 285-288, 289, 290-291, 314, 328, 340, 349, 514, 697-702, 703-708, 709, 710-716, 717-722, 723, 724-731, 733-736, 737, 738-739, 741</p>	
<p>Represent relationships in various contexts using systems of linear inequalities; solve them graphically. Indicate which parts of the boundary are included in and excluded from the solution set using solid and dotted lines. (9.2.4.4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: boundary and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 185-191, 213, 216, 217, 260, 650</p>	
<p>Solve linear programming problems in two variables using graphical methods with equations given. (9.2.4.5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: constraint, boundary, feasible region and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	<p>(The standard is not addressed in this textbook.)</p>	

# ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

## DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY (encompasses 18-26% of MCA test items)

**Standard 1:** Display and analyze data; use various measures associated with data to draw conclusions, identify trends and describe relationships.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Where Benchmark is Taught/Assessed in Holt “Algebra 2” Student Edition	Notes
Use scatterplots to analyze patterns and describe relationships between two variables. Using technology, determine regression lines (line of best fit) and correlation coefficients; use regression lines to make predictions and correlation coefficients to assess the reliability of those predictions. (9.4.1.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vocabulary allowed in items: regression line, correlation coefficient and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	McDougal Littell “Algebra 2 Concepts and Skills” 2010 SE pages: 107-113, 114, 118, 119, 121, 167, 177	

# ALGEBRA IIA FOUNDATIONS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS

## DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY (encompasses 18-26% of MCA test items) (continued)

**Standard 2:** Explain the uses of data and statistical thinking to draw inferences, make predictions and justify conclusions.

Curriculum Benchmark	MCA III Test Item Specifications	Textbook Correlation	Notes
Identify and explain misleading uses of data; recognize when arguments based on data confuse correlation and causation. (9.4.2.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocabulary allowed in items: causation and vocabulary given at previous grades</li> </ul>	(The standard is not addressed in this textbook.)	