

F.15 - High School Algebra II

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER MATERIAL INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY PUBLISHER/PROVIDER)

Publisher/Provider Name/Imprint:	McGraw Hill LLC	Grade(s):	Algebra 2
Title of Student Edition:	Reveal, Algebra 2, Student Bundle with ALEKS and MH, 6-year	Student Edition ISBN:	9781265356378
Title of Teacher Edition:	Reveal Algebra 2, Teacher Bundle, 1-year	Teacher Edition ISBN:	9780076820146
Title of SE Workbook:		SE Workbook ISBN:	

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER CITATION VIDEO: Reviewer must view video before starting the review of this set of materials.

Citation Video Link:	https://www.brainshark.com/1/player/mcgraw-hillseg?pi=zllz14ZiQfzICYQz0&r3f1=&fb=0		
Citation video certification:	I certify that I have viewed the citation video for this specific publisher and set of materials.		
Digital Material Log In: (Include ONLY if submitting digital materials as part of the review set listed above.)	Website: my.mheducation.com	Username: NM912Math25	Password: NMdemo25!

Section 1: Standards Review -- Math Content Standards

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS:

Criteria #	Standard	F.15 High School Algebra II Standards Review	Publisher/Provider Citation from Teacher Edition	Score	If Scored D: Reviewer's Evidence for Publisher Citation	Reviewer Citation from Student Edition/Workbook	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence	Comments, other citations, notes
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DOMAIN: HS.N-CN The Complex Number System

Cluster: Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers.

1	N.CN.1	Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	TE V1: p. 161 Learn, Example 1 TE V1: p. 163 Learn, Example 2 New Mexico Connections, Algebra 2, p. 11: (digital asset clickpath: Login to MHE OLP > Algebra 2 > Browse this course > Program Resources: Course Materials > Teacher Editions, Correlations, and Pacing)						
2	N.CN.2	Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.	TE V1: p. 164 Examples 5-6 p. 165 Practice						

Cluster: Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.

3	N.CN.7	Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	TE V1: p. 171 Practice exercises #27-32 p. 174 Example 3 p. 184 Example 3						
4	N.CN.8	(+) Extend polynomial identities to the complex numbers. <i>For example, rewrite $x^2 + 4$ as $(x + 2i)(x - 2i)$.</i>	TE V1: p. 170 Example 7						
5	N.CN.9	(+) Know the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra; show that it is true for quadratic polynomials.	TE V1: pp. 283c-283d Explore p. 283 Learn						

DOMAIN: HS.A-SSE Seeing Structure in Expressions

Cluster: Interpret the structure of expressions.

6	A.SSE.1	Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.*	TE V1: p. 178 Example 11 p. 214 Example 2 TE V2: p. 358 Example 4						
7	A.SSE.1.a	Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	TE V1: p. 94 Example 3 p. 97 Practice exercises #13-14 p. 145 Example 3 p. 149 Practice exercises #11a, 12						
8	A.SSE.1.b	Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. <i>For example, interpret $P(1+r)^n$ as the product of P and a factor not depending on P.</i>	TE V1: p. 48 Example 2 p. 83 Example 1 TE V2: p. 368 Example 3						
9	A.SSE.2	Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it. <i>For example, see $x^4 - y^4$ as $(x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2$, thus recognizing it as a difference of squares that can be factored as $(x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$.</i>	TE V1: p. 173 Example 1 p. 316 Examples 1-2 TE V2: p. 411 Examples 3-5						

Cluster: Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems.

10	A.SSE.4	Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series (when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve problems. <i>For example, calculate mortgage payments.</i> *	TE V2: p. 355a (under Be Sure to Cover and Suggested Pacing) Expand 7-4: Sum of a Finite Geometric Series p. 383 Learn, Example 7 p. 384 Example 9						
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DOMAIN: HS.A-APR Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions

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Cluster: Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials.									
11	A.APR.1	Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.	TE V1: p. 233 Learn p. 234 Examples 2-3 p. 235 Learn, Examples 4-5						
Cluster: Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials.									
12	A.APR.2	Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a , the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a) = 0$ if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.	TE V1: p. 275 Learn p. 276 Examples 1-2						
13	A.APR.3	Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the function defined by the polynomial.	TE V1: p. 283b Warm Up p. 286 Step 3 and Part B p. 287 Check						
Cluster: Use polynomial identities to solve problems.									
14	A.APR.4	Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe numerical relationships. For example, the polynomial identity $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 + (2xy)^2$ can be used to generate Pythagorean triples.	TE V1: p. 271 Learn, Example 1 p. 272 Example 2, Check p. 274 Practice exercise #22						
15	A.APR.5	(+) Know and apply the Binomial Theorem for the expansion of $(x+y)^n$ in powers of x and y for a positive integer n , where x and y are any numbers, with coefficients determined for example by Pascal's Triangle.	TE V1: p. 249 Learn, Example 1 p. 250 Examples 2-3 p. 251 Practice						
Cluster: Rewrite rational expressions.									
16	A.APR.6	Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	TE V1: p. 241 Learn p. 242 Examples 1-3						
17	A.APR.7	(+) Understand that rational expressions form a system analogous to the rational numbers, closed under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division by a nonzero rational expression; add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational expressions.	TE V2: p. 453 Learn, Example 3 p. 454 Examples 4-5 pp. 459c-459d Explore: Closure of Rational Expressions p. 459 Learn, Example 1 p. 460 Examples 2-3						
DOMAIN: HS.A-CED Creating Equations★									
Cluster: Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.									
18	A.CED.1	Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. Include equations arising from linear and quadratic functions, and simple rational and exponential functions.	TE V1: pp. 73-74 Learn, Example 2 p. 78 Examples 6-7 p. 154 Example 2 p. 194 Example 5, Check TE V2: pp. 366-367 Example 2, Check p. 368 Learn, Example 4 pp. 497-498 Examples 3-5 pp. 500 Apply Example 7						

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19	A.CED.2	Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	TE V1: p. 96 Example 7, Check (after Example 7) TE V1: p. 288 Apply Example 5 TE V2: p. 608 Example 5 (Step 4) TE V2: p. 468 Example 2 (Part B) p. 478 Step 3 (of Example 1), Example 2 (Part A)						
20	A.CED.3	Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context. <i>For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.</i>	TE V1: p. 85 Apply Example 4 pp. 88 Example 7 pp. 115 Example 3 p. 128 Example 4, including Think About It						
21	A.CED.4	Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. <i>For example, rearrange Ohm's law $V = IR$ to highlight resistance R.</i>	TE V1: p. 74 Example 3 p. 79 Practice Exercises #12-16						
DOMAIN: HS.A-REI Reasoning with equations and inequalities									
Cluster: Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning.									
22	A.REI.2	Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	TE V1: p. 343 Learn, Examples 1-2 p. 344 Examples 3-4, including Talk About It TE V2: p. 495 Learn, Example 1 p. 496 Example 2, including Talk About It						
Cluster: Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.									
23	A.REI.11	Explain why the x -coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.*	TE V1: pp. 101c-101d Explore Solutions of Systems of Equations p. 102 Example 2 p. 104 Examples 5-6 pp. 131-132 Learn, Examples 1-2 pp. 259-260 Learn, Examples 1-2 TE V2: p. 371 Practice exercise #55 p. 420 Example 6 (Step 2), Check pp. 495c-495d Explore Solving Rational Equations p. 503 Practice exercise #41, including sample answer						
DOMAIN: HS.F-IF Interpreting Functions									
Cluster: Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.									

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24	F.IF.4	For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. <i>Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.</i> *	TE V1: p. 24 Example 2 p. 26 Example 5 p. 32 Example 3 pp. 225-226 Example 3, Check p. 325 Example 3 TE V2: p. 590 Check, Example 6						
25	F.IF.5	Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. <i>For example, if the function $h(n)$ gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.</i> *	TE V1: pp. 6-7 Example 5 pp. 7-8 Example 6, Check, Example 7 p. 149 Practice exercise #11c p. 231 Practice exercise #26b						
26	F.IF.6	Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.*	TE V1: pp. 146 Learn, Examples 4-5 pp. 147-148 Example 6						
Cluster: Analyze functions using different representations.									
27	F.IF.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*	TE V1: p. 48 Check p. 144 Example 1 p. 331 Practice exercises #29-34, 40 41						
28	F.IF.7.b	Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.	TE V1: pp. 47-48 Learn, Example 1 p. 49 Learn, Example 3 p. 51 Learn, Example 5 pp. 323-324 Learn, Example 2 pp. 326-327 Learn, Example 5						
29	F.IF.7.c	Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	TE V1: p. 25 Learn, Examples 3-4 p. 29 Practice exercises #32, 34 p. 218 Example 6 p. 221 Practice exercise #35						

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30	F.IF.7.e	Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	TE V2: p. 357 Learn, Example 1 p. 359 Learn, Example 6 pp. 401-402 Learn, Example 5a pp. 586-587 Example 3 p. 588 Example 4 pp. 595-596 Learn, Example 1 pp. 598-599 Learn, Examples 3-4						
31	F.IF.8	Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.	TE V1: pp. 167-168 Learn, Examples 1-2, Apply Example 3 p. 175 Learn, Examples 4-5 p. 177 Learn, Example 9, Check						
32	F.IF.9	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). <i>For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.</i>	TE V1: p. 34 Example 5 p. 37 Practice exercises #11-13 (SE redux is on p. 36) p. 144 Example 2 TE V2: p. 360 Example 8						
DOMAIN: HS.F-BF Building Functions									
Cluster: Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.									
33	F.BF.1	Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. *	TE V1: p. 302 Apply Example 6 p. 305 Practice exercises #36-38 p. 313 Practice exercise #47						
34	F.BF.1.b	Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. <i>For example, build a function that models the temperature of a cooling body by adding a constant function to a decaying exponential, and relate these functions to the model.</i>	TE V1: pp. 299-300 Learn, Examples 1-2, Check p. 303 Practice exercises #1-8						
Cluster: Build new functions from existing functions.									
35	F.BF.3	Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, $kf(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology. <i>Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.</i>	TE V1: pp. 17-18 Key Concept, Examples 7-8, Check p. 57 Learn p. 58 Examples 1-2 pp. 58-60 Learn, Examples 3-4 p. 62 Example 7 pp. 57c-57d Explore Using Technology to Transform Functions						

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36	F,BF.4	Find inverse functions.	TE V1: p. 307 Learn p. 309 Example 3 TE V2: pp. 400-401 Example 4						
37	F.BF.4.a	Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse. <i>For example, $f(x) = 2x^3$ or $f(x) = (x+1)/(x-1)$ for $x \neq 1$.</i>	TE V1: p. 308 Example 2 p. 311 Practice exercises #5-16, 25-30						
DOMAIN: HS-F-LE Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models ★									
Cluster: Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.									
38	F.LE.4	For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to $ab^{ct} = d$ where a , c , and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e ; evaluate the logarithm using technology.	TE V2: pp. 417 Learn p. 421 Practice exercise #7 p. 427 Example 4 p. 431 Practice exercises #1-9, 28-33, 40-41 p. 438 Part A (of Example 2), Check						
DOMAIN: HS-F-TF Trigonometric Functions									
Cluster: Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle.									
39	F.TF.1	Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle.	TE V2: p. 559 Learn p. 563 Practice exercise #83						
40	F.TF.2	Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers, interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed counterclockwise around the unit circle.	TE V2: pp. 575-576 Learn, Examples 1-2						
Cluster: Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions.									
41	F.TF.5	Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline.*	TE V2: pp. 606-607 Example 4, Check p. 609 Practice exercises #19-20						
Cluster: Prove and apply trigonometric identities.									
42	F.TF.8	Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ and use it to find $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ given $\sin(\theta)$, $\cos(\theta)$, or $\tan(\theta)$ and the quadrant of the angle.	TE V2: pp. 623c-623d Explore Pythagorean Identity p. 624 Example 1 p. 629 Practice exercises #1-15						
DOMAIN: HS-S-ID - Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data									
Cluster: Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.									
43	S.ID.4	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.	TE V2: p. 537 Example 4 p. 541 Practice exercises #5-6 p. 538 Learn p. 540 Example 8 p. 542 Practice exercises #14-15						
DOMAIN: HS-S-IC - Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions									
Cluster: Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.									
44	S.IC.1	Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.	TE V2: p. 511 Learn p. 514 Example 6 p. 515 Practice exercises #15-18						

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45	S.IC.2	Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation. <i>For example, a model says a spinning coin falls heads up with probability 0.5. Would a result of 5 tails in a row cause you to question the model?</i>	TE V2: p. 522 Example 3 p. 523 Practice exercise #5						
Cluster: Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies.									
46	S.IC.3	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.	TE V2: p. 512 Learn p. 513 Example 4, Check p. 515 Practice exercises #11-14 p. 511 Example 1, Check p. 514 Example 7 p. 517 Practice exercises #20-23						
47	S.IC.4	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.	TE V2: p. 543 Learn p. 544 Examples 1-2 p. 549 Practice exercises #1-6 p. 545 Learn p. 546 Apply Example 3 p. 549 Practice exercises #7-9						
48	S.IC.5	Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.	TE V2: pp. 519e-519f Explore Simulations and Experiments pp. 520-521 Learn, Example 2						
49	S.IC.6	Evaluate reports based on data.	TE V2: p. 517 Practice exercise #26 pp. 547-548 Example 4, Check p. 549 #10-11						
DOMAIN: HS.S-MD - Using Probability to Make Decisions									
Cluster: Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions.									
50	S.MD.6	(+) Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).	TE V2: pp. 519c-519d Explore Fair Decisions p. 525 Practice exercises #15, 19						
51	S.MD.7	(+) Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (e.g., product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game).	TE V2: p. 550 Practice exercises #12-14						

Standards for Mathematical Practice (SMPs)	Reviewer Tracking--Occurrences of SMPs within Materials:			
	First fourth of the materials	materials	Third fourth of the materials	Final Fourth of the materials
1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.				
2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.				
3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.				
4 Model with mathematics.				
5 Use appropriate tools strategically.				
6 Attend to precision.				
7 Look for and make use of structure.				
8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.				

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Criteria #	Grades K-12 Math Content Criteria	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material <i>Include where you found the evidence in the material and what evidence you found that supports your score.</i>	Comments, citations, notes
FOCUS AREA 1: RIGOR AND MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES				
Materials support student mastery through a grade-appropriate balance of rigor: conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and application. Materials meaningfully connect the Content Standards (CCSS) with the Standards for Mathematical Practice (SMPs).				
1	Conceptual Understanding: Materials support the intentional development of students' conceptual understanding of key mathematical concepts.			
2	Procedural Skill and Fluency: Materials support intentional opportunities for students to develop procedural skills and fluencies in alignment with what is called for in the grade-level standards.			
3	Application: Materials support students' ability to leverage mathematical skills, concepts, representations, and strategies across a range of contexts, (including applying learning to real-world situations and new contexts).			
4	Balance of Rigor: <i>With equitable intensity</i> The three aspects of rigor are not always treated together and are not always treated separately. The three aspects are balanced with respect to the standards being addressed in each grade level.			
5	SMPs 1 and 6 Materials support the intentional development of making sense of problems and attending to precision as required by the mathematical practice standards 1 and 6.			
6	SMPs 2 and 3 Materials support the intentional development of reasoning abstractly and quantitatively, along with developing viable arguments and critiquing the reasoning of others, in connection to the content standards, as required by the practice standards 2 and 3.			
7	SMPs 4 and 5 Materials support the intentional development of modeling and using tools, in connection to the content standards, as required by the mathematical practice standards 4 and 5.			
8	SMPs 7 and 8 Materials support the intentional development of seeing structure and generalizing, in connection to the content standards, as required by the mathematical practice standards 7 and 8.			
FOCUS AREA 2: STUDENT CENTERED INSTRUCTION				
Materials contain embedded resources (routines, strategies, and pedagogical suggestions) to support all students in developing a positive mathematical identity, cultivating self-efficacy, and seeing themselves as a contributor to the math community.				
9	Materials provide students with opportunities to develop self-efficacy and a positive mathematical identity through opportunities to engage in grade-level tasks using various sharing strategies and approaches.			
10	Materials provide opportunities for students to see themselves as contributors to the math community.			
FOCUS AREA 3: INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS				
Materials provide guidance and resources to support educators in internalizing the mathematical content and providing responsive and differentiated instruction to all students. Materials contain helpful resources to support implementation and instruction (e.g. materials for leaders, teachers, students, families/ caregivers, etc).				
11	Teacher materials contain full, adult-level explanations and examples of the mathematics concepts within lessons so teachers can improve their own knowledge of the subject. Materials are in print or clearly distinguished/accessible as a teacher's edition in digital materials.			

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12	The materials provide guidance for unit/lesson preparation to support use of the materials as intended and to further develop the teachers' own understanding of the mathematical approach.			
13	Teacher materials provide insight into students' ways of thinking with respect to important mathematical concepts, especially anticipating a variety of student responses.			
14	Materials contain strategies for informing parents or caregivers about the mathematics program and suggestions for how they can help support student progress and achievement.			

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FOCUS AREA 1: COHERENCE				
Instructional materials are coherent and consistent with the New Mexico Content Standards that all students should study in order to be college- and career-ready.				
1	Instructional materials address the full content contained in the standards for all students by grade level.			
2	Instructional materials support students to show mastery of each standard.			
3	Instructional materials require students to engage at a level of maturity appropriate to the grade level under review.			
4	Instructional materials are coherent, making meaningful connections for students by linking the standards within a lesson and unit.			
FOCUS AREA 2: WELL-DESIGNED LESSONS				
Instructional materials take into account effective lesson structure and pacing.				
5	The Teacher Edition presents learning progressions to provide an overview of the scope and sequence of skills and concepts. The design of the assignments shows a purposeful sequencing of teaching and learning expectations.			
6	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there are clear, measurable, standards-aligned content objectives.			
7	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there are clear, measurable language objectives tied directly to the content objectives.			
8	Instructional materials provide focused resources to support students' acquisition of both general academic vocabulary and content-specific vocabulary.			
9	The visual design of the instructional materials (whether in print or digital) maintains a consistent layout that supports student engagement with the subject.			
10	Instructional materials incorporate features that aid students and teachers in making meaning of the text.			
11	Instructional materials provide students with ongoing review and practice for the purpose of retaining previously acquired knowledge.			
FOCUS AREA 3: RESOURCES FOR PLANNING				
Instructional materials provide teacher resources to support planning, learning, and understanding of the New Mexico Content Standards.				
12	Instructional materials provide a list of lessons in the Teacher Edition (in print or clearly distinguished/ accessible as a teacher's edition in digital materials), cross-referencing the standards addressed and providing an estimated instructional time for each lesson, chapter, and unit.			
13	Instructional materials support teachers with instructional strategies to help guide students' academic development.			
14	Instructional materials include a teacher edition/ teacher-facing material with useful annotations and suggestions on how to present the content in the student edition/student-facing material and in the supporting material.			
15	Instructional materials integrate opportunities for digital learning, including interactive digital components.			
FOCUS AREA 4: ASSESSMENT				
Instructional materials offer teachers a variety of assessment resources and tools to collect ongoing data about student progress related to the standards.				

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16	Instructional materials provide a variety of assessments that measure student progress in all strands of the standards for the content under review. <i>(Adopted New Mexico Content Standards for 2025: CCSS for Mathematics.)</i>			
17	Instructional materials provide multiple formative and summative assessments, clearly defining which standards are being assessed through content and language objectives.			
18	Instructional materials provide scoring guides for assessments that are aligned with the standards they address, and that offer teachers guidance in interpreting student performance and suggestions for further instruction, differentiation, and/or acceleration.			
19	Instructional materials provide appropriate assessment alternatives for English Learners, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse students, advanced students, and special needs students.			
20	Instructional materials include opportunities to assess student understanding and knowledge of the standards using technology.			

FOCUS AREA 5: EXTENSIVE SUPPORT

Instructional materials give all students extensive opportunities and support to explore key concepts.

21	Instructional materials can be customized or adapted to meet the needs of different student populations.			
22	Instructional materials provide differentiated strategies and/or activities to meet the needs of students working below proficiency and those of advanced learners.			
23	Instructional materials provide appropriate linguistic support for English Learners and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse students, and accommodations and modifications for other special populations that will support their regular and active participation in learning content.			
24	Instructional materials provide strategies and resources for teachers to inform and engage parents, family members, and caregivers of all learners about the program and provide suggestions for how they can help support student progress and achievement.			
25	Instructional materials include opportunities for all students that encourage and support critical and creative thinking, inquiry, and complex problem-solving skills.			

FOCUS AREA 6: CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES

Instructional materials represent a variety of cultural and linguistic perspectives.

26	Instructional materials inform culturally and linguistically responsive pedagogy by affirming students' backgrounds in the materials themselves and in the student discussions.			
27	Instructional materials provide a collection of images, stories, and information, representing a broad range of demographic groups, and do not make generalizations or reinforce stereotypes.			
28	Instructional materials provide context, illustrations, and activities for students to make interdisciplinary connections and/or connections to real-life experiences and diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.			

FOCUS AREA 7: INCLUSION OF CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY RESPONSIVE LENS

Instructional materials highlight diversity in culture and language through multiple perspectives.

29	Instructional materials include tools and resources to relate the content area appropriately to diversity in culture and language.			
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Section 2: All Content Review**PUBLISHERS/PROVIDERS:**

- The All Content Review tab will be completed solely by the reviewers. They will score each criterion and provide evidence for their score from the material based on their overall review of the material. You will not provide any citations for this tab.
- The material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "Meets expectations", "Partially meets expectations", or "Does not meet expectations".

Criteria #	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material <i>Include where you found the evidence in the material and what evidence you found that supports your score.</i>	Comments, citations, notes
30	Instructional materials include tools and resources that demonstrate multiple perspectives in a specific concept.			
31	Instructional materials engage students in critical reflection about their own lives and societies, including cultures past and present in New Mexico.			
32	Instructional materials address multiple ethnic descriptions, interpretations, or perspectives of events and experiences.			