Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.HSN-Q	Quantities	
CCSS.HSN-Q.A	Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	
CCSS.HSN-Q.A.1	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	Quantitative Reasoning Dimensional Analysis Writing and Graphing Equations in Two Variables
CCSS.HSN-Q.A.2	Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.	Quantitative Reasoning Dimensional Analysis
CCSS.HSN-Q.A.3	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.	Dimensional Analysis
CCSS.HSA-SSE	Seeing Structure in Expressions	
CCSS.HSA-SSE.A	Interpret the structure of expressions.	
CCSS.HSA-SSE.A.1	Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context.	
CCSS.HSA-SSE.A.1a	Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	Simplifying Expressions
CCSS.HSA-SSE.A.1b	Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. For example, interpret P(1+r)^n as the product of P and a factor not depending on P.	Simplifying Expressions

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CCSS.HSA-CED	Creating Equations	
CCSS.HSA-CED.A	Create equations that describe numbers or relationships.	
CCSS.HSA-CED.A.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.	Solving Linear Equations: Variable on One Side Solving Linear Equations: Variables on Both Sides Solving Linear Equations: Distributive Property Solving Mixture Problems Solving Absolute Value Equations Solving One-Variable Inequalities Introduction to Compound Inequalities
CCSS.HSA-CED.A.2	Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	Writing and Solving Equations in Two Variables Writing and Graphing Equations in Two Variables
CCSS.HSA-CED.A.3	Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or nonviable options in a modeling context. For example, represent inequalities describing nutritional and cost constraints on combinations of different foods.	Writing and Solving Equations in Two Variables Solving Linear Equations: Distributive Property Solving Mixture Problems Solving Absolute Value Equations Introduction to Compound Inequalities Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Substitution Solving Systems: Introduction to Linear Combinations Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Linear Combinations Modeling with Systems of Linear Inequalities Regression Models

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CCSS.HSA-CED.A.4	Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations. For example, rearrange Ohm's law V = IR to highlight resistance R.	Literal Equations
CCSS.HSA-REI	Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	
CCSS.HSA-REI.A	Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning.	
CCSS.HSA-REI.A.1	Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.	Solving Linear Equations: Variable on One Side Solving Linear Equations: Variables on Both Sides Literal Equations
CCSS.HSA-REI.B	Solve equations and inequalities in one variable.	
CCSS.HSA-REI.B.3	Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	Solving Linear Equations: Variable on One Side Solving Linear Equations: Variables on Both Sides Solving Linear Equations: Distributive Property Solving Mixture Problems Literal Equations Solving Absolute Value Equations Solving One-Variable Inequalities
CCSS.HSA-REI.C	Solve systems of equations.	
CCSS.HSA-REI.C.5	Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.	Solving Systems: Introduction to Linear Combinations

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CCSS.HSA-REI.C.6	Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.	Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Graphing Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Substitution Solving Systems: Introduction to Linear Combinations Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Linear Combinations
CCSS.HSA-REI.D	Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically.	
CCSS.HSA-REI.D.10	Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).	Writing and Graphing Equations in Two Variables
CCSS.HSA-REI.D.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.	Solving Linear Equations: Variable on One Side Solving Linear Equations: Variables on Both Sides
CCSS.HSA-REI.D.12	Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.	Graphing Two-Variable Linear Inequalities Solving Systems of Linear Inequalities Modeling with Systems of Linear Inequalities
CCSS.HSF-IF	Interpreting Functions	
CCSS.HSF-IF.A	Understand the concept of a function and use function notation.	
CCSS.HSF-IF.A.1	Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then f(x) denotes the output of f corresponding to the input x. The graph of f is the graph of the equation y = f(x).	Introduction to Functions Analyzing Graphs Introduction to Linear Functions Slope-Intercept Form of a Line Point-Slope Form of a Line Writing Linear Equations

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CCSS.HSF-IF.A.2	Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	Function Notation Evaluating Functions Line of Best Fit Regression Models
CCSS.HSF-IF.A.3	Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers. For example, the Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by f(0) = f(1) = 1, f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1) for n ≥ 1.	Recognizing Patterns Special Linear Relationships Geometric Sequences
CCSS.HSF-IF.B	Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context.	
CCSS.HSF-IF.B.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. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.	Analyzing Graphs Analyzing Tables Special Linear Relationships
CCSS.HSF-IF.B.5	Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. 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.	Analyzing Graphs Introduction to Linear Functions Slope-Intercept Form of a Line Point-Slope Form of a Line Writing Linear Equations Special Linear Relationships
CCSS.HSF-IF.B.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.	Introduction to Linear Functions Slope of a Line Slope-Intercept Form of a Line Point-Slope Form of a Line Writing Linear Equations
CCSS.HSF-IF.C	Analyze functions using different representations.	
CCSS.HSF-IF.C.7	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.	
CCSS.HSF-IF.C.7a	Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.	Slope-Intercept Form of a Line Point-Slope Form of a Line

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CCSS.HSF-IF.C.7e	Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	Exponential Growth Functions Exponential Decay Functions Vertical Stretches and Shrinks of Exponential Functions Reflections of Exponential Functions Translations of Exponential Functions
CCSS.HSF-IF.C.9	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For example, given a graph of one quadratic function and an algebraic expression for another, say which has the larger maximum.	Introduction to Linear Functions
CCSS.HSF-BF	Building Functions	
CCSS.HSF-BF.A	Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities.	
CCSS.HSF-BF.A.1	Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.	
CCSS.HSF-BF.A.1a	Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.	Recognizing Patterns Special Linear Relationships Geometric Sequences
CCSS.HSF-BF.A.1b	Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations. 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.	Translations of Exponential Functions
CCSS.HSF-BF.A.2	Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	Recognizing Patterns Special Linear Relationships Geometric Sequences
CCSS.HSF-BF.B	Build new functions from existing functions.	
CCSS.HSF-BF.B.3	Identify the effect on the graph of replacing f(x) by f(x) + k, k f(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. Include recognizing even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions for them.	Vertical Stretches and Shrinks of Exponential Functions Reflections of Exponential Functions Translations of Exponential Functions

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CCSS.HSF-LE	Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	
CCSS.HSF-LE.A	Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems.	
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.1	Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions.	
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.1a	Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.	Introduction to Linear Functions Exponential Growth Functions
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.1b	Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.	Introduction to Linear Functions Slope of a Line Slope-Intercept Form of a Line Point-Slope Form of a Line Writing Linear Equations
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.1c	Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.	Exponential Growth Functions Exponential Decay Functions
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.2	Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).	Special Linear Relationships Geometric Sequences
CCSS.HSF-LE.A.3	Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.	Exponential Growth Functions
CCSS.HSF-LE.B	Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model.	
CCSS.HSF-LE.B.5	Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.	Exponential Growth Functions Exponential Decay Functions Vertical Stretches and Shrinks of Exponential Functions Reflections of Exponential Functions Translations of Exponential Functions

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CCSS.HSG-CO	Congruence	
CCSS.HSG-CO.A	Experiment with transformations in the plane	
CCSS.HSG-CO.A.1	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Euclidean Geometry Defining Terms Measuring Length and Angles
CCSS.HSG-CO.A.2	Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).	Introduction to Transformations Reflections Translations Rotations
CCSS.HSG-CO.A.3	Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	Symmetry
CCSS.HSG-CO.A.4	Develop definitions of rotations, reflections and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines and line segments.	Reflections Translations Rotations
CCSS.HSG-CO.A.5	Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	Reflections Translations Rotations Triangle Congruence: SAS Triangle Congruence: ASA and AAS Triangle Congruence: SSS and HL
CCSS.HSG-CO.B	Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions	
CCSS.HSG-CO.B.6	Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a rigid motion on a figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	Triangle Congruence: SAS Triangle Congruence: ASA and AAS Triangle Congruence: SSS and HL
CCSS.HSG-CO.B.7	Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.	Triangle Congruence: SSS and HL

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CCSS.HSG-CO.B.8	Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence.	Triangle Congruence: SAS Triangle Congruence: ASA and AAS Triangle Congruence: SSS and HL
CCSS.HSG-CO.D	Make geometric constructions	
CCSS.HSG-CO.D.12	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.	
CCSS.HSG-CO.D.13	Construct an equilateral triangle, a square and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	
CCSS.HSG-GPE	Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	
CCSS.HSG-GPE.B	Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically	
CCSS.HSG-GPE.B.4	Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point (1,ΓêÜ3) lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point (0, 2).	Figures in the Coordinate Plane Equation of a Circle
CCSS.HSG-GPE.B.5	Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).	Slopes of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Writing Linear Equations
CCSS.HSG-GPE.B.7	Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas for triangles and rectangles, e.g. using the distance formula.	Figures in the Coordinate Plane Area of Triangles and Parallelograms Perimeter and Area of Rhombi, Trapezoids, and Kites
CCSS.HSS-ID	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	
CCSS.HSS-ID.A	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable	
CCSS.HSS-ID.A.1	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	Measures of Center Box Plots

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CCSS.HSS-ID.A.2	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	Measures of Center Box Plots Standard Deviation
CCSS.HSS-ID.A.3	Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	Describing Data Measures of Center Box Plots Standard Deviation
CCSS.HSS-ID.B	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables	
CCSS.HSS-ID.B.5	Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.	Two-Way Tables Relative Frequencies and Association
CCSS.HSS-ID.B.6	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot and describe how the variables are related.	
CCSS.HSS-ID.B.6a	Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, quadratic, and exponential models.	Line of Best Fit Analyzing Residuals Regression Models
CCSS.HSS-ID.B.6b	Informally assess the fit of a model function by plotting and analyzing residuals.	Analyzing Residuals
CCSS.HSS-ID.B.6c	Fit a linear function for scatter plots that suggest a linear association.	Line of Best Fit Analyzing Residuals Strength of Correlation Regression Models
CCSS.HSS-ID.C	Interpret linear models	
CCSS.HSS-ID.C.7	Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear fit in the context of the data.	Line of Best Fit Regression Models
CCSS.HSS-ID.C.8	Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.	Strength of Correlation
CCSS.HSS-ID.C.9	Distinguish between correlation and causation.	Strength of Correlation