TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM

MATHEMATICS

ALGEBRAIC CONNECTIONS

Textbook/Series: _____

Edition _____ **Copyright** _____ **Publisher** _____

Reviewed by: _____

This form was based in part on:

Instructional Materials Analysis and Selection

Phase 3: Assessing Content Alignment to the Common Core Standards for Mathematics

A project of

The Charles A. Dana Center

At the University of Texas at Austin

Adapted for Alabama State Department of Education

STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE – MATHEMATICS – GRADE K-12 – OVERALL

Textbook/Series: _____

Edition _____ Copyright _____ Publisher _____

OVERALL RATING:	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	**Comments:**
1. Make sense of problems and preserve in solving them. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. **Summary/Justification/Evidence** ☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	4. Model with mathematics. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:** ☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
5. Use appropriate tools strategically. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	6. Attend to precision. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:** ☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
7. Look for and make use of structure. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. **Summary/Justification/Evidence:** ☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)

Weak: This is the lowest rating a book can receive. In general, a book that was rated as "weak" scored mostly 1s and 2s on a 4-point scale.

Moderate: This is the middle rating a book can receive. In general, a book that was rated as "moderate" scored mostly 2s and 3s on a 4-point scale.

Strong: This is the highest rating a book can receive. In general, a book that was rated as "strong" scored mostly 3s and 4s on a 4-point scale.

TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM – MATHEMATICS – STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE – GRADES K-12

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

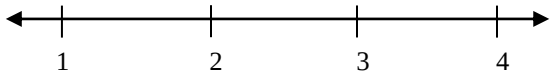
These students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. These students consider analogous problems and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to obtain the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, "Does this make sense?" They can understand the approaches of others to solve complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.

Portions of the mathematical practice that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):

Summary/Justification/Evidence

Overall Rating



Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships. One is the ability to *decontextualize*, to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents. The second is the ability to *contextualize*, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.

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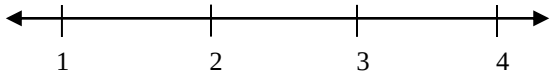

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

These students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. These students justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments; distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed; and, if there is a flaw in an argument, explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until the middle or upper grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen to or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

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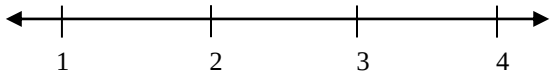

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

4. Model with mathematics.

These students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, students might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, students might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts, and formulas and can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.

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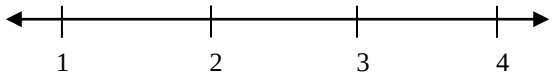

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

5. Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a Web site, and use these to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.

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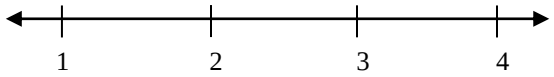

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

6. Attend to precision.

These students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. Mathematically proficient students are careful about specifying units of measure and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, and express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.

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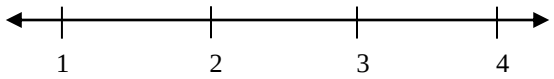

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

7. Look for and make use of structure.

Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see 7×8 equals the well-remembered $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2×7 and the 9 as $2 + 7$. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. These students also can pause and reflect for an overview and shift perspective. They can observe the complexities of mathematics, such as some algebraic expressions as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y.

Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.

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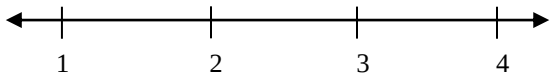

Documenting Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematically proficient students:

8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

They notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts. Upper elementary students might notice when dividing 25 by 11 that they are repeating the same calculations over and over again and conclude they have a repeating decimal. By paying attention to the calculation of slope as they repeatedly check whether points are on the line through (1, 2) with slope 3, middle school students might abstract the equation $(y – 2)/(x – 1) = 3$. Noticing the regularity in the way terms cancel when expanding $(x – 1)(x + 1)$, $(x – 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$, and $(x – 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$ might lead them to the general formula for the sum of a geometric series. As students work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details and continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.

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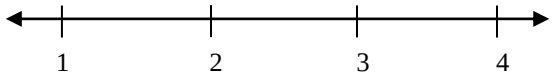

TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM – MATHEMATICS – OVERALL
COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY STANDARDS & OTHER CRITERIA – GRADE K

Textbook/Series: _____

Edition _____ Copyright _____ Publisher _____

OVERALL RATING:	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	Important Mathematical Ideas: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
Skills and Procedures: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	Mathematical Relationships: **Summary/Justification/Evidence**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
Content: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	Instruction: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)
Assessment: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)	Technology: **Summary/Justification/Evidence:**	☐ Weak (1-2) ☐ Moderate (2-3) ☐ Strong (3-4)

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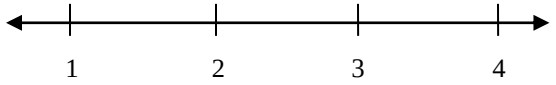
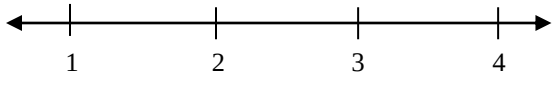
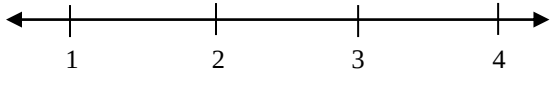
Students will:

ALGEBRA

Modeling

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
1. Create algebraic models for application-based problems by developing and solving equations and inequalities, including those involving direct, inverse, and joint variation. Example: The amount of sales tax on a new car is directly proportional to the purchase price of the car. If the sales tax on a $20,500 car is $1,600, what is the purchase price of a new car that has a sales tax of $3,200? Answer: The purchase price of the new car is $41,000.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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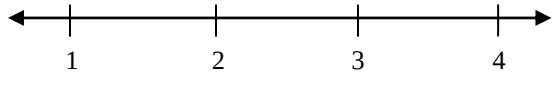
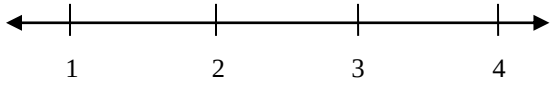
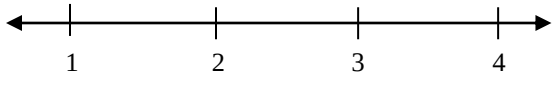
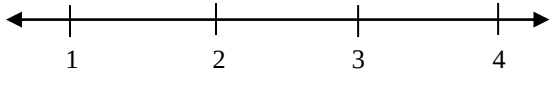
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Modeling

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
2. Solve application-based problems by developing and solving systems of linear equations and inequalities.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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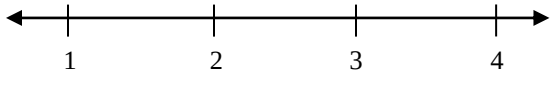
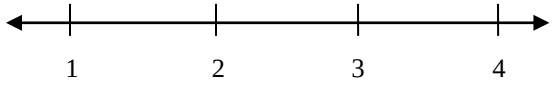
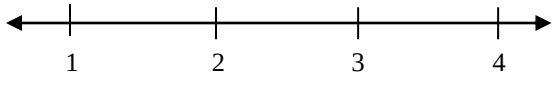
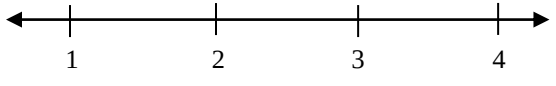
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Modeling

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
3. Use formulas or equations of functions to calculate outcomes of exponential growth or decay. Example: Solve problems involving compound interest, bacterial growth, carbon-14 dating, and depreciation.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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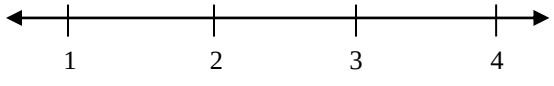
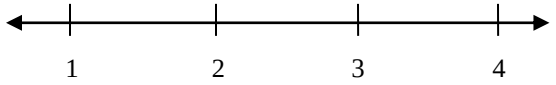
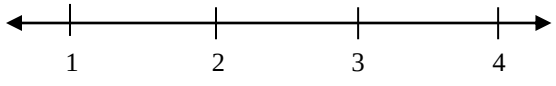
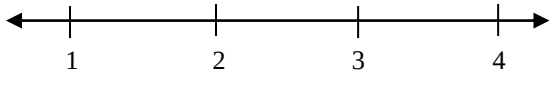
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
4. Determine maximum and minimum values of a function using linear programming procedures. Example: Observe the boundaries $x > 0$, $y > 0$, $2x - 3y + 15 > 0$, and $x < 9$ to find the maximum and minimum values of $f(x, y) = 3x + 5y$.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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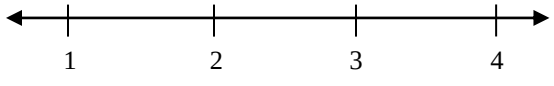
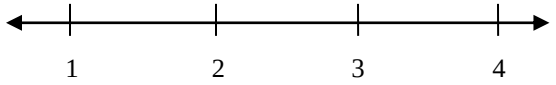
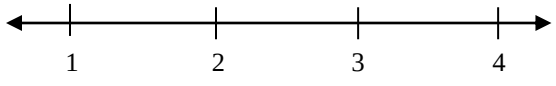
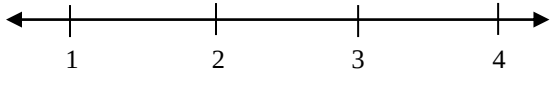
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
5. Determine approximate rates of change of nonlinear relationships from graphical and numerical data.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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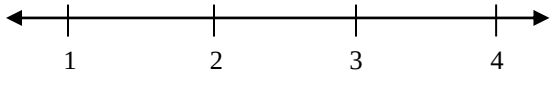
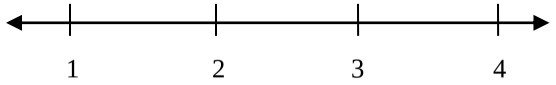
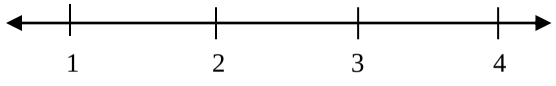
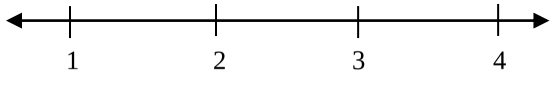
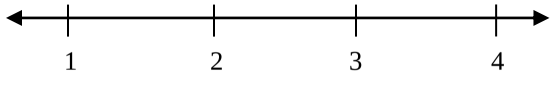
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

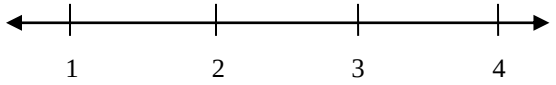
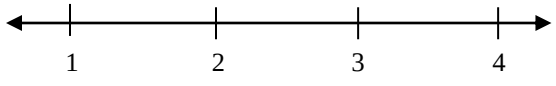
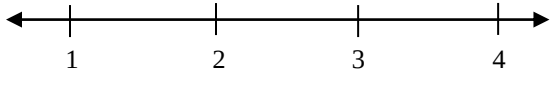
Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
a. Create graphical representations from tables, equations, or classroom-generated data to model consumer costs and to predict future outcomes.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):**
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
6. Use the extreme value of a given quadratic function to solve applied problems. Example: Determine the selling price needed to maximize profit	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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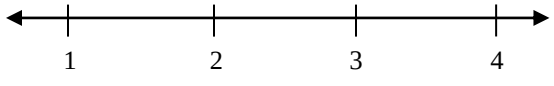
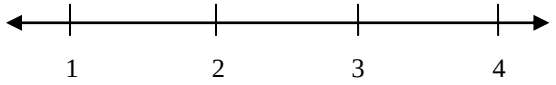
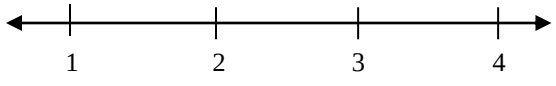
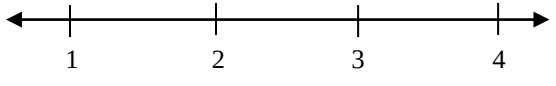
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Finance

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
7. Use analytical, numerical, and graphical methods to make financial and economic decisions, including those involving banking and investments, insurance, personal budgets, credit purchases, recreation, and deceptive and fraudulent pricing and advertising. Examples: Determine the best choice of certificates of deposit, savings accounts, checking accounts, or loans. Compare the costs of fixed- or variable-rate mortgage loans. Compare costs associated with various credit cards. Determine the best cellular telephone plan for a budget.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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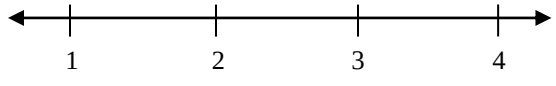
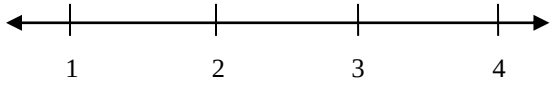
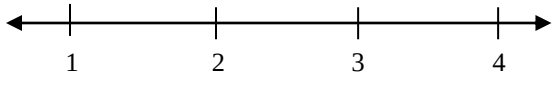
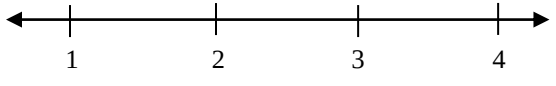
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

ALGEBRA

Finance

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
a. Create, manually or with technological tools, graphs and tables related to personal finance and economics. Example: Use spreadsheets to create an amortization table for a mortgage loan or a circle graph for a personal budget.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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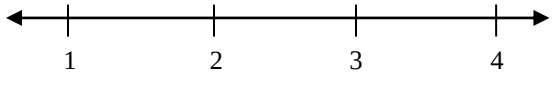
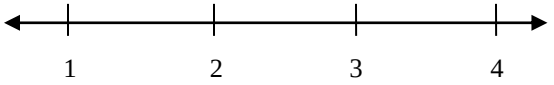
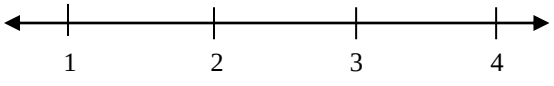
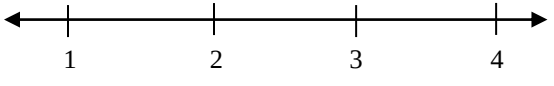
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

GEOMETRY

Modeling

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
8. Determine missing information in an application-based situation using properties of right triangles, including trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem. Example: Use a construction or landscape problem to apply trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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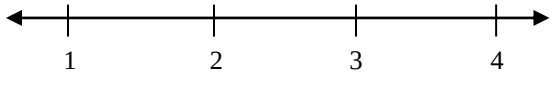
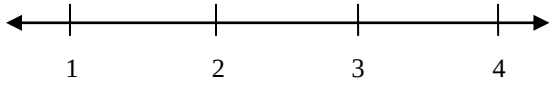
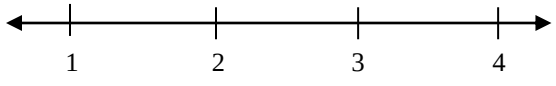
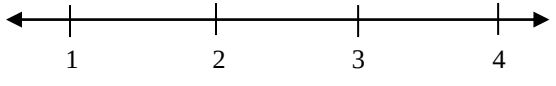
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

GEOMETRY

Symmetry

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
9. Analyze aesthetics of physical models for line symmetry, rotational symmetry, or the golden ratio. Example: Identify the symmetry found in nature, art, or architecture.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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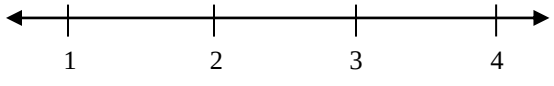
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

GEOMETRY

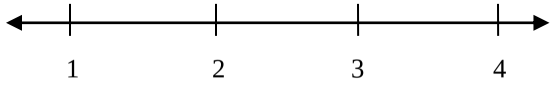
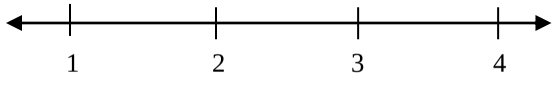
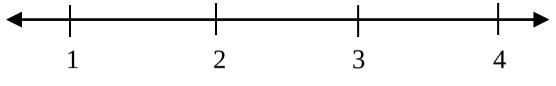
Measurement

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
10. Critique measurements in terms of precision, accuracy, and approximate error. Example: Determine whether one candidate has a significant lead over another candidate when given their current standings in a poll and the margin of error.	Important Mathematical Ideas 1 2 3 4 Skills and Procedures 1 2 3 4 Mathematical Relationships 1 2 3 4 **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Portions of the domain, cluster, and standard that are missing or not well developed in the instructional materials (if any):**
	Overall Rating 1 2 3 4

Students will:

GEOMETRY

Measurement

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
11. Use ratios of perimeters, areas, and volumes of similar figures to solve applied problems. Example: Use a blueprint or scale drawing of a house to determine the amount of carpet to be purchased.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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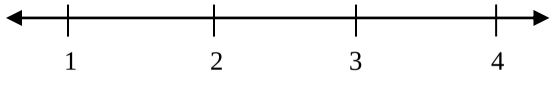
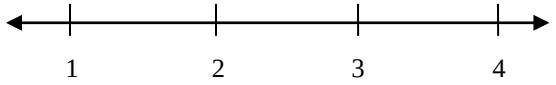
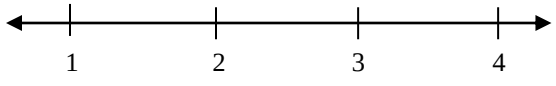
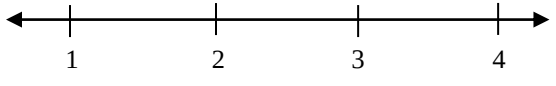
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY

Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
12. Create a model of a set of data by estimating the equation of a curve of best fit from tables of values or scatter plots. Examples: Create models of election results as a function of population change, inflation or employment rate as a function of time, cholesterol density as a function of age or weight of a person.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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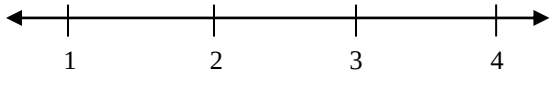
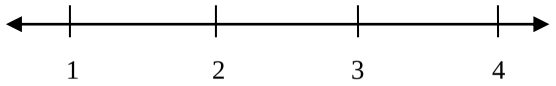
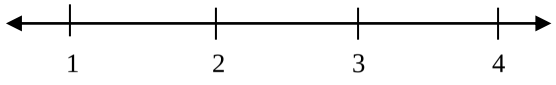
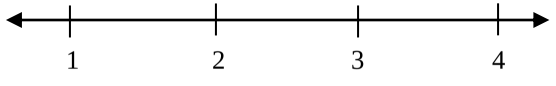
	Overall Rating 

Students will:

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY

Graphing

	Summary and documentation of how the domain, cluster, and standard are met. Cite examples from the materials.
a. Predict probabilities given a frequency distribution.	Important Mathematical Ideas  Skills and Procedures  Mathematical Relationships  **Summary/Justification/Evidence**
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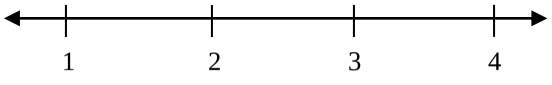
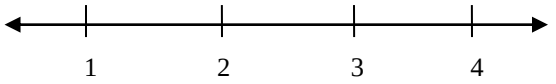
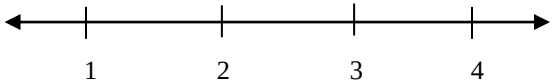
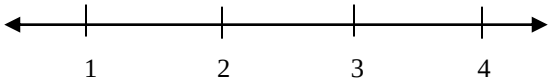
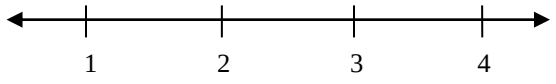
	Overall Rating 

TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM – MATHEMATICS – ADDITIONAL CRITERIA AND INDICATORS – GRADES K-12

Documenting Alignment to
Additional Criteria and Indicators

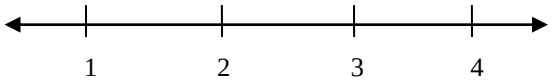
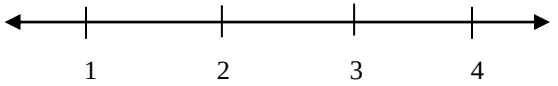
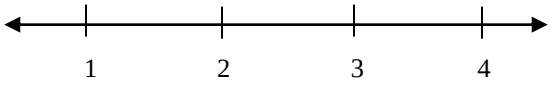
Content

Criteria and Indicators	**Summary and documentation of how the additional criteria and indicators are met. Cite examples from the materials.**
1. Content is designed for students of varied abilities and understanding. 2. Content is free of bias and/or controversial information. 3. Content includes strategies for vocabulary instruction and graphic organizers. 4. Content includes assignments that encourage integration of other content areas to support a math concept/skill.	**Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating** 
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Summary/Justification/Evidence:**

TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM – MATHEMATICS – ADDITIONAL CRITERIA AND INDICATORS – GRADES K-12

Documenting Alignment to
Additional Criteria and Indicators

Technology

Criteria and Indicators	**Summary and documentation of how the additional criteria and indicators are met. Cite examples from the materials.**
1. Technology support and suggestions for appropriate use of multimedia resources are provided. 2. Technology is integrated with student activities so that students collect, organize, analyze, and present data. 3. Textbook and supplemental Contents are available online and/or on CD-ROM.	**Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating** 
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Summary/Justification/Evidence:**

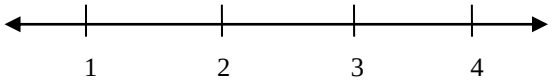
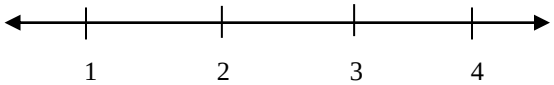
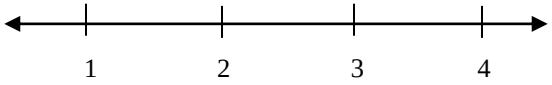
Documenting Alignment to
Additional Criteria and Indicators

Assessment

Criteria and Indicators	**Summary and documentation of how the additional criteria and indicators are met. Cite examples from the materials.**
1. Some assessments are designed to measure student understanding above the knowledge level. 2. Guidance is provided to teacher regarding how assessment information can be used to inform instruction. 3. Rubrics are provided for grading some assignments. 4. Some opportunities are provided for students to check their own understanding.	**Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Summary/Justification/Evidence:**

Documenting Alignment to
Additional Criteria and Indicators

Assessment (Continued)

Criteria and Indicators	**Summary and documentation of how the additional criteria and indicators are met. Cite examples from the materials.**
5. Assessment activities examine the extent to which students can apply information to situations that require reasoning and creative thinking. 6. Multiple means of assessments are used, informal as well as formal. 7. Conceptual understanding and procedural knowledge are frequently assessed through tasks that ask students to apply information about a given concept in novel situations.	**Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating**  **Overall Rating** 
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Summary/Justification/Evidence:**

TEXTBOOK REVIEW FORM – MATHEMATICS – ADDITIONAL CRITERIA AND INDICATORS – GRADES K-12

Documenting Alignment to
Additional Criteria and Indicators

Instruction

Criteria and Indicators	**Summary and documentation of how the additional criteria and indicators are met. Cite examples from the materials.**
1. Teacher guide provides suggestions for how to demonstrate/model skills or use of knowledge. 2. Teacher guide offers alternative instructional strategies for advanced learners, struggling learners, ELL and Sp. Ed. 3. Teacher guide suggests multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate understanding. 4. Teacher guide provides opportunities for guided practice and scaffolded support. 5. Teacher guide includes suggestions to diagnose student errors, explanations of how these errors may be corrected, and how to further develop student ideas.	**Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4 **Overall Rating** 1 2 3 4
Indicate the chapter(s), sections, and/or page(s) reviewed.	**Summary/Justification/Evidence:**