

STAAR EOC Tutorials for Texas are designed specifically for the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) to prepare students for the State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness (STAAR)® end-of-course assessments. EOC Categories are at the heart of STAAR EOC Tutorial structure – bringing category-based learning to the student experience, and category-based performance and progress tracking to the teacher experience.

State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness® and STAAR® are registered trademarks of the Texas Education Agency.

Math Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice and review designed to develop computational fluency, deepen conceptual understanding, and apply mathematical practices. They automatically identify and address learning gaps down to elementary-level content, using adaptive remediation to bring students to grade-level no matter where they start. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. By constantly honing the ability to apply their knowledge in abstract and real world scenarios, students build the depth of knowledge and higher order skills required to demonstrate their mastery when put to the test.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible to students through focused content, modeled logic and process, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students focus on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

Test-Taking Strategies for EOC Tutorials allow students to practice and apply learning approaches that will hone their test-taking skills and focus them for success on the day of their EOC test.

Unit 1: Radicals and Exponents

- **SIMPLIFYING SQUARE ROOTS**

- 1.A.11.A: simplify numerical radical expressions involving square roots; and

- **LAWS OF EXPONENTS**

- 1.A.11.B: simplify numeric and algebraic expressions using the laws of exponents, including integral and rational exponents.

Unit 2: One-Variable Equations and Inequalities

- **SOLVING MULTI-STEP EQUATIONS**

- 3.A.5.A: solve linear equations in one variable, including those for which the application of the distributive property is necessary and for which variables are included on both sides;

- **SOLVING MULTI-STEP INEQUALITIES**

- 3.A.5.B: solve linear inequalities in one variable, including those for which the application of the distributive property is necessary and for which variables are included on both sides; and

Unit 3: Functions

- **FUNCTIONS AND RELATIONS**

- 1.A.12.A: decide whether relations represented verbally, tabularly, graphically, and symbolically define a function;

- **EVALUATING FUNCTIONS**

- 1.A.12.B: evaluate functions, expressed in function notation, given one or more elements in their domains;

Unit 4: Domain and Range

- **DOMAIN AND RANGE**

- 3.A.2.A: determine the domain and range of a linear function in mathematical problems; determine reasonable domain and range values for real-world situations, both continuous and discrete; and represent domain and range using inequalities;

Unit 5: Slope

- **SLOPE**

- 2.A.3.A: determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$;
- 2.A.3.B: calculate the rate of change of a linear function represented tabularly, graphically, or algebraically in context of mathematical and real-world problems;
- 2.A.3.A: determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$;

Unit 6: Linear Functions

- **SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM OF A LINEAR EQUATION**

- 2.A.3.A: determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$;
- 3.A.2.B: write linear equations in two variables in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$, given one point and the slope and given two points;
- 2.A.3.A: determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$;

x);

- 2.A.3.C: graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including x-intercept, y-intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems;
- 2.A.3.B: calculate the rate of change of a linear function represented tabularly, graphically, or algebraically in context of mathematical and real-world problems;

- **POINT-SLOPE FORM OF A LINEAR EQUATION**

- 2.A.3.A: determine the slope of a line given a table of values, a graph, two points on the line, and an equation written in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$;
- 3.A.2.B: write linear equations in two variables in various forms, including $y = mx + b$, $Ax + By = C$, and $y - y = m(x - x)$, given one point and the slope and given two points;

- **GRAPHING LINEAR FUNCTIONS**

- 3.A.2.C: write linear equations in two variables given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description;
- 2.A.3.C: graph linear functions on the coordinate plane and identify key features, including x-intercept, y-intercept, zeros, and slope, in mathematical and real-world problems;

- **GRAPHS OF LINEAR INEQUALITIES**

- 3.A.2.H: write linear inequalities in two variables given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description; and
- 2.A.3.D: graph the solution set of linear inequalities in two variables on the coordinate plane;

Unit 7: Special Linear Functions

- **DIRECT VARIATION**

- 3.A.2.D: write and solve equations involving direct variation;

- **SLOPES OF PERPENDICULAR AND PARALLEL LINES**

- 3.A.2.E: write the equation of a line that contains a given point and is parallel to a given line;
- 3.A.2.F: write the equation of a line that contains a given point and is perpendicular to a given line;
- 3.A.2.G: write an equation of a line that is parallel or perpendicular to the X or Y axis and determine whether the slope of the line is zero or undefined;

Unit 8: Transformations of the Linear Parent Function

- **TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE LINEAR PARENT FUNCTION**

- 2.A.3.E: determine the effects on the graph of the parent function $f(x) = x$ when $f(x)$ is replaced by $af(x)$, $f(x) + d$, $f(x - c)$, $f(bx)$ for specific values of a , b , c , and d ;

Unit 9: Solving Systems of Linear Equations: Graphing

- **SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS: GRAPHING**

- 3.A.2.I: write systems of two linear equations given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description.
- 2.A.3.F: graph systems of two linear equations in two variables on the coordinate plane and determine the solutions if they exist;
- 3.A.5.C: solve systems of two linear equations with two variables for mathematical and real-world problems.
- 2.A.3.G: estimate graphically the solutions to systems of two linear equations with two variables in real-world problems; and

Unit 10: Solving Systems of Linear Equations

• SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS: SUBSTITUTION

- 3.A.2.I: write systems of two linear equations given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description.
- 3.A.5.C: solve systems of two linear equations with two variables for mathematical and real-world problems.

• SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS: ELIMINATION

- 3.A.2.I: write systems of two linear equations given a table of values, a graph, and a verbal description.
- 3.A.5.C: solve systems of two linear equations with two variables for mathematical and real-world problems.

Unit 11: Solving Systems of Linear Inequalities

• SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR INEQUALITIES

- 2.A.3.H: graph the solution set of systems of two linear inequalities in two variables on the coordinate plane.

Unit 12: Operations with Polynomials

• ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF POLYNOMIALS

- 1.A.10.A: add and subtract polynomials of degree one and degree two;

• MULTIPLICATION OF POLYNOMIALS

- 1.A.10.B: multiply polynomials of degree one and degree two;

• DIVISION OF POLYNOMIALS

- 1.A.10.C: determine the quotient of a polynomial of degree one and polynomial of degree two when divided by a polynomial of degree one and polynomial of degree two when the degree of the divisor does not exceed the degree of the dividend;

Unit 13: Factoring Quadratic Trinomials

• FACTORING QUADRATIC TRINOMIALS

- 1.A.10.E: factor, if possible, trinomials with real factors in the form $ax + bx + c$, including perfect square trinomials of degree two; and

Unit 14: Factoring Polynomials

- **FACTORIZING POLYNOMIALS WITH GCF**

- 1.A.10.D: rewrite polynomial expressions of degree one and degree two in equivalent forms using the distributive property;
- 4.A.8.A: solve quadratic equations having real solutions by factoring, taking square roots, completing the square, and applying the quadratic formula; and

- **FACTORIZING SPECIAL CASES**

- 1.A.10.E: factor, if possible, trinomials with real factors in the form $ax + bx + c$, including perfect square trinomials of degree two; and
- 1.A.10.F: decide if a binomial can be written as the difference of two squares and, if possible, use the structure of a difference of two squares to rewrite the binomial.
- 4.A.7.B: describe the relationship between the linear factors of quadratic expressions and the zeros of their associated quadratic functions; and
- 1.A.10.E: factor, if possible, trinomials with real factors in the form $ax + bx + c$, including perfect square trinomials of degree two; and

Unit 15: Quadratic Functions

- **QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS**

- 4.A.7.A: graph quadratic functions on the coordinate plane and use the graph to identify key attributes, if possible, including x-intercept, y-intercept, zeros, maximum value, minimum values, vertex, and the equation of the axis of symmetry;

- **GRAPHING AND WRITING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS**

- 4.A.6.A: determine the domain and range of quadratic functions and represent the domain and range using inequalities;
- 4.A.7.C: determine the effects on the graph of the parent function $f(x) = x$ when $f(x)$ is replaced by $af(x)$, $f(x) + d$, $f(x - c)$, $f(bx)$ for specific values of a , b , c , and d .

Unit 16: Solving Quadratic Equations

- **SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS BY FACTORING**

- 4.A.8.A: solve quadratic equations having real solutions by factoring, taking square roots, completing the square, and applying the quadratic formula; and
- 4.A.7.B: describe the relationship between the linear factors of quadratic expressions and the zeros of their associated quadratic functions; and
- 4.A.6.C: write quadratic functions when given real solutions and graphs of their related equations.

- **COMPLETING THE SQUARE**

- 4.A.8.A: solve quadratic equations having real solutions by factoring, taking square roots, completing the square, and applying the quadratic formula; and
- 4.A.6.B: write equations of quadratic functions given the vertex and another point on the graph, write the equation in vertex form ($f(x) = a(x - h) + k$), and rewrite the equation from vertex form to standard form ($f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$); and

- **QUADRATIC FORMULA**

- 4.A.8.A: solve quadratic equations having real solutions by factoring, taking square roots, completing the square, and applying the quadratic formula; and
- 4.A.6.C: write quadratic functions when given real solutions and graphs of their related equations.

Unit 17: Exponential Functions

- **EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS**

- 5.A.9.A: determine the domain and range of exponential functions of the form $f(x) = a(b)^x + c$ (to the power) and represent the domain and range using inequalities;
- 5.A.9.D: graph exponential functions that model growth and decay and identify key features, including y-intercept and asymptote, in mathematical and real-world problems; and
- 5.A.9.B: interpret the meaning of the values of a and b in exponential functions of the form $f(x) = a(b)^x + c$ (to the power) in real-world problems;
- 5.A.9.C: write exponential functions in the form $f(x) = a(b)^x + c$ (to the power) (where b is a rational number) to describe problems arising from mathematical and real-world situations, including growth and decay;

- **EXPONENTIAL GROWTH AND DECAY**

- 5.A.9.B: interpret the meaning of the values of a and b in exponential functions of the form $f(x) = a(b)^x + c$ (to the power) in real-world problems;
- 5.A.9.C: write exponential functions in the form $f(x) = a(b)^x + c$ (to the power) (where b is a rational number) to describe problems arising from mathematical and real-world situations, including growth and decay;
- 5.A.9.D: graph exponential functions that model growth and decay and identify key features, including y-intercept and asymptote, in mathematical and real-world problems; and

Unit 18: Sequences and Equations

- **ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRIC SEQUENCES**

- 1.A.12.D: write a formula for the nth term of arithmetic and geometric sequences, given the value of several of their terms; and
- 1.A.12.C: identify terms of arithmetic and geometric sequences when the sequences are given in function form using recursive processes;

- **LITERAL EQUATIONS**

- 1.A.12.E: solve mathematic and scientific formulas, and other literal equations, for a specified variable.

Unit 19: Scatterplots

- **SCATTERPLOTS**

- 2.A.4.A: calculate, using technology, the correlation coefficient between two quantitative variables and interpret this quantity as a measure of the strength of the linear association;
- 2.A.4.B: compare and contrast association and causation in real-world problems; and

- **SCATTERPLOTS AND MODELING**

- 2.A.4.C: write, with and without technology, linear functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems.

Unit 20: Modeling Data

- **QUADRATIC AND EXPONENTIAL MODELS**

- 4.A.8.B: write, using technology, quadratic functions that provide a reasonable fit to data to estimate solutions and make predictions for real-world problems.
- 5.A.9.E: write, using technology, exponential functions that provide a reasonable fit to data and make predictions for real-world problems.

Unit 21: Test-Taking Strategies

- **STUDY HABITS**

- **BEING PREPARED AND GETTING STARTED**

- **WORDING IN TEST QUESTIONS**

- **WORDING IN ANSWER CHOICES**

- **QUESTIONS WITH PASSAGES AND VISUAL DATA**

- **ESSAY AND SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

- **WORD PROBLEMS**