ORExt Standard Code	Equivalent OR Standard Code	2021 Oregon Mathematics Standards	Oregon Alternate Academic Achievement Standard (Essentialized Standard)	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H) Parameters
M11ALG1.1a	HS.AEE.A.1	Interpret an expression which models a quantity by viewing one or more of its parts as a single entity. Reason about how changes in parts of the expression impact the whole, and vice versa.	Identify parts of an expression, including terms, factors, and coefficients.	**L:** Identify parts of first degree expressions. **M:** Identify parts of second degree expressions. **H:** Identify parts of third degree expressions.
M11ALG2.3	HS.AEE.D.11	Graph and explain why the points in a half plane are solutions to a linear inequality and the solutions to a system of inequalities are the points in the intersection of corresponding half planes. Interpret the meaning of the coordinates of these points in authentic contexts.	Solve linear equations with one variable (0-40).	**L:** Solve equations with 1 A/S operation (0-10). **M:** Solve equations with 1 A/S or M/D operation (0-20). **H:** Solve equations with 2 operations A/S and/or M/D (0-40).
M11FUN1.1a	HS.AFN.A.2	Use function notation and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of the context and the relationship it describes.	Identify the linear relationship between two quantities as positive, negative, or undefined.	**L:** Identify positive relationships when provided a line graph. **M:** Identify negative or undefined relationships when provided a line graph. **H:** Identify the relationship between two quantities given a scenario.

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M11FUN1.2	HS.AFN.D.8	Model situations involving arithmetic patterns. Use a variety of representations such as pictures, graphs, or an explicit formula to describe the pattern.	Identifies common difference or missing term in arithmetic or geometric sequence.	**L:** Identify the positive common difference in an arithmetic sequence (1-10). **M:** Identify missing term in arithmetic sequence with common differences (1 -20). **H:** Identify missing term in geometric sequence with ratios (1/2, 1/4, 1/3, & 10-20).
M11FUN2.5	HS.AFN.B.5, HS.AFN.A.1	Relate the domain of a function to its graph and to its context.	Identify input values (domain) that match a function table, graph, or real-world situation.	**L:** Identify the input (x-value) for a given output in a simple function table. **M:** Identify the set of input values (domain) from a graph of a function. **H:** Identify or use input values (domain) that make sense in a real-world context (e.g., "You can’t buy half a ticket").
M11FUN2.6	HS.AFN.A.3	Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function over a specified interval.	Identify slope as positive, negative, zero, or undefined.	**L:** Identify positive slopes 1-5. **M:** Identify negative slopes 1-10. **H**: Identify zero or undefined slopes.

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M11FUN3.7a	HS.AFN.C.7	Graph functions using technology to show key features.	Identify the x- and y-intercepts for line graphs.	**L:** Identify positive x intercept and/or y intercept (1-10). **M:** Identify negative x intercept and/or y intercept (-1 to -10). **H:** Identify negative and positive intercepts of x and/or y axis (-10 to 10, including the origin).
M11FUN3.9	HS.AFN.B.4	Compare properties of two functions using multiple representations. Distinguish functions as members of the same family using common attributes.	Match the algebraic, graphic, numeric, or verbal format of a linear function with its graph.	**L:** Identify a line with negative or positive slope when provided with a model. **M:** Match a numeric description of a line with its graph (numeric = descriptions of slopes, points on line). **H:** Match an algebraic description of a line with its graph.
M11GMG1.1	HS.GM.C.10	Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe real world objects, and solve related authentic modeling and design problems.	Identify the geometric shape of a given object (e.g., traffic sign).	**L:** Identify objects that are shaped like squares. **M:** Identify objects that are shaped like circles or rectangles. **H:** Identify objects that are shaped like rhombuses, pentagons, or octagons.

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M11GPE2.4	HS.GM.D.14	Use the coordinate plane to determine parallel and perpendicular relationships, and the distance between points.	Use the coordinate plane to identify points and describe simple geometric relationships such as equal distance or parallel lines.	**L:** Identify two points that are the same distance from a third point on a coordinate grid. **M:** Identify a pair of lines as parallel based on points in the coordinate plane. **H:** Use coordinates to describe or confirm equal distances or parallel relationships in a figure on the coordinate plane.
M11GRT2.5	HS.GM.A.2	Verify experimentally the properties of a dilation given a center and a scale factor. Solve problems in authentic contexts involving similar triangles or dilations.	Identify similar triangles, circles, squares, rectangles, rhombuses, pentagons, hexagons, and octagons.	**L:** Identify similar triangles, circles, and squares. **M:** Identify similar rectangles, and rhombuses. **H:** Identify similar pentagons, hexagons, and octagons.
M11NAQ1.1	HS.NQ.B.2	Use reasoning to choose and interpret measurement units consistently in formulas, graphs, and data displays, as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems.	Interpret the scale in graphs and data displays. Identify units that are appropriate to scale.	**L:** Identify the units used for y-axis (range of 0-20). **M:** Compare units in terms of magnitude (0-40). **H:** Identify units that are relevant to scale of problem.

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M11STP1.1	HS.DR.C.8	Identify appropriate ways to summarize and then represent the distribution of univariate and bivariate data multiple ways with graphs and/or tables. Use technology to present data that supports interpretation of tabular and graphical representations.	Identify quantities of a given value for a line plot, histogram, or dot plot.	**L:** Identify quantities of values in the 1-5 range with 3 value entries. **M:** Identify quantities of values in the 0-10 range with 4-5 value entries. **H:** Identify quantities of values in the 0-20 range with 6-8 value entries.
M11STP1.2	HS.DR.C.9	Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare the center and spread of two or more different data sets.	Identify the mean, median, and range of a given dataset when provided with a model, algorithm, or definition.	**L:** Identify mean of 2-3 numbers in 1-20 range when provided a model or algorithm. **M:** Identify mean or median of 4-5 numbers in 21-50 range when provided a model or algorithm. **H:** Identify the range of 6-10 numbers in 51-100 range when provided a model, algorithm, or definition.

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M11STP1.5	HS.DR.B.7	Apply an appropriate data collection plan when collecting primary data or selecting secondary data for the statistical investigative question of interest.	Identify values in a two-way frequency table, given a model.	**L:** Identify the totals in a two-way frequency table (1-20). **M:** Identify the marginal frequencies in a two-way frequency table (21-50). **H:** Compare frequencies in a two-way frequency table using the terms more, fewer, same.
M11STP1.6a	HS.DR.C.8, HS.DR.D.11	Identify appropriate ways to summarize and then represent the distribution of univariate and bivariate data multiple ways with graphs and/or tables. Use technology to present data that supports interpretation of tabular and graphical representations.	Identify the type of linear relationship between variables given linear graphs in quadrant one.	**L:** Identify positive linear relationships. **M:** Identify negative linear relationships. **H:** Identify positive and negative slopes.

Standards not Essentialized:
Please refer to Oregon's published content standards for the full description and context of these codes.

HS.AFN.D.10	HS.DR.C.8	HS.GM.A.2	HS.NQ.B.3
	HS.DR.D.12	HS.GM.A.3	
	HS.DR.E.15	HS.GM.B.5	
		HS.GM.C.8	