

CONTENT AND STANDARDS

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enVision® Mathematics was specifically developed for Common Core Standards for Mathematics. Each lesson is correlated to one or more of the content standards and one or more of the Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP Standards).

MATH PRACTICE STANDARDS

The MP Standards were developed to help your student engage with mathematics and to promote deeper learning and understanding. The first page of each lesson identifies the MP Standards of focus for that lesson. The Math Practices Handbook provides examples of how to use the Math Practices when solving problems.

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

Mathematically proficient 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. They 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 get 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 solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

Throughout **enVision®** Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.1 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- can explain the meaning of a problem
- look for entry points to begin solving a problem
- analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals
- make conjectures about the solution
- plan a solution pathway
- think of similar problems, and try simpler forms of the problem

- evaluate their progress toward a solution and change pathways if necessary
 - can explain similarities and differences between different representations
 - check their solutions to problems.
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MP.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: 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—and 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.

Throughout **enVision®** Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.2 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations:
 - They decontextualize—create a coherent representation of a problem situation using numbers, variables, and symbols; and
 - They contextualize – attend to the meaning of numbers, variables, and symbols in the problem situation
 - know and use different properties of operations to solve problems.
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MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient 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. They 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 later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

Throughout **enVision**® Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.3 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- use definitions and problem solutions when constructing arguments
 - make conjectures about the solutions to problems
 - build a logical progression of statements to support their conjectures and justify their conclusions
 - analyze situations and recognize and use counterexamples
 - reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose
 - listen or read the arguments of others, and decide whether they make sense
 - respond to the arguments of others
 - compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments
 - distinguish correct logic or reasoning from flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is
 - ask useful questions to clarify or improve arguments of others.
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MP.4 Model with mathematics.

Mathematically proficient 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, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student 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. They 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.

Throughout **enVision**® Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.4 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- can develop a representation—drawing, diagram, table, graph, expression, equation—to model a problem situation
 - make assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation
 - identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using a range of tools
 - analyze relationships mathematically to draw conclusions
 - interpret mathematical results in the context of the situation and propose improvements to the model as needed.
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MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the 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 website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.

Throughout **enVision®** Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.5 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- consider appropriate tools when solving a mathematical problem
 - make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful
 - identify relevant mathematical resources, and use them to pose or solve problems
 - use tools and technology to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
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MP.6 Attend to precision.

Mathematically proficient 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. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, 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.

Throughout **enVision®** Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.6 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- communicate precisely to others
- use clear definitions in discussions with others and in their own reasoning
- state the meaning of the symbols they use
- specify units of measure, and label axes to clarify their correspondence with quantities in a problem
- calculate accurately and efficiently

- express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context.
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MP.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. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, 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 .

Throughout **enVision**® Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.7 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- look closely at a problem situation to identify a pattern or structure
 - can step back from a solution pathway and shift perspective
 - can see complex representations, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects
 - express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context.
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MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Mathematically proficient students 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 $\frac{(y-2)}{(x-1)} = 3$. 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 they work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.

Throughout **enVision**® Mathematics, you can support your student as they engage in MP.8 behaviors. Mathematically proficient students ...

- notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts
- maintain oversight of the process as they work to solve a problem, while also attending to the details
- continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.