| CCSS 1 – Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. | | |
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| CCSS – 1 "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." | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof A systematic approach and / or justification of correct reasoning is present. This may lead to clarification of the task. | |
| CCSS – 1 "plan a solution pathway" | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving A correct strategy is chosen based on mathematical situation in the task. | |
| CCSS – 1 "consider analogous problems" | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving Evidence of solidifying prior knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. | |
| CCSS – 1 "try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution." | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof A systematic approach and / or justification of correct reasoning is present. This may lead to clarification of the task. exploration of mathematical phenomenon. | |
| CCSS – 1 "monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary." | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |
| CCSS – 1 "draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data" | Exemplars Rubric – Representations Appropriate and accurate mathematical representations are constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions. | |
| CCSS – 1 "search for regularity or trends." | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reasoning is present. This may lead to noting patterns, structures and regularities. exploration of mathematical phenomenon. | |



| CCSS 2 – Reason Abstractly and Quantitatively. | | |
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| | CCSS – 2 | Exemplars Rubric – Communication |
| | "the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols" | • Formal math language is used throughout the solution |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof |
| | | Arguments are constructed with adequate mathematical basis. |
| | | • A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This may lead to |
| | | clarification of the task. |
| | | exploration of mathematical phenomenon. |
| | CCSS – 2 | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof |
| | "the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols" | • A systematic approach and / or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This may lead to |
| | | clarification of the task. |
| | | exploration of mathematical phenomenon. |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Connections |
| | | Mathematical connections or observations are recognized. |
| | CCSS – 2 | Exemplars Rubric – Representations |
| | "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" | • Appropriate and accurate mathematical representations are constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions. |
| | CCSS – 2 | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof |
| | "knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects." | • Arguments are constructed with adequate mathematical basis. |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Communication |
| | | • Formal math language is used throughout the solution |



| CCSS 3 – Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. | | |
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| | CCSS-3 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving |
| | "use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously estab- lished results in constructing arguments." | • Evidence of solidifying prior knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof |
| | | • A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Communication |
| | | • A sense of audience or purpose is communicated. |
| | | • Communication of an approach is evident through a methodi- cal, organized, coherent sequenced and labeled response. |
| | CCSS – 3 "justify their conclusions, communicate them to others" | Exemplars Rubric – Communication |
| | | • A sense of audience or purpose is communicated. |
| | | • Communication of an approach is evident through a methodi- cal, organized, coherent sequenced and labeled response. |
| | CCSS – 3 " reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose." | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof |
| | | • A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This may lead to |
| | | exploration of mathematical phenomenon. |
| | CCSS-3 | Exemplars Rubric – Representations |
| | "construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions." | • Appropriate and accurate mathematical representations are constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions. |



| CC | CCSS 4 – Model with mathematics. | | |
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| | CCSS – 4 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | "apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace." | • Evidence of solidifying prior knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof | |
| | | • Arguments are constructed with adequate mathematical basis. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Communication | |
| | | Formal math language is used throughout the solution | |
| | CCSS – 4 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | "apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realiz- ing that these may need revision later." | • Evidence of solidifying prior knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. | |
| | | Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |
| | CCSS-4 | Exemplars Rubric – Representations | |
| | "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 rela- tionships mathematically to draw conclusions." | • Appropriate and accurate mathematical representations are constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions. | |
| | CCSS – 4 "interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situ- ation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose." | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | | • Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof | |
| | | • A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. | |



| CCSS 5 – Use appropriate tools strategically. | | |
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| | CCSS – 5 "consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful" | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. |
| | CCSS – 5 "detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge." | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving Evidence of solidifying prior knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. |
| CC | SS 6 – Attend to precision. | |
| | CCSS – 6 "communicate precisely to others use clear definitions in discussion" | Exemplars Rubric - Communication A sense of audience or purpose is communicated. Communication of an approach is evident through a methodical, organized, coherent sequenced and labeled response. Formal math language is used throughout the solution |
| | CCSS – 6 "careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem." | Exemplars Rubric – Representations Appropriate and accurate mathematical representations are constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions. |
| | CCSS – 6 "calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical an- swers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context." | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving The Practitioner must achieve a correct answer. |



| CC | CCSS 7 – Look for and make use of structure. | | |
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| | CCSS – 7 | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof | |
| | "discern a pattern or structure." | • A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This may lead to | |
| | | noting patterns, structures and regularities. | |
| | | e exploration of mathematical phenomenon. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Connections | |
| | | • Mathematical connections or observations are recognized. | |
| | CCSS – 7 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | "step back for an overview and shift perspective." | Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |
| CCSS 8 – Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. | | | |
| | CCSS – 8 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | "notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts." | • Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Reasoning and Proof | |
| | | • A systematic approach and / or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This may lead to | |
| | | noting patterns, structures and regularities. | |
| | | Exemplars Rubric – Connections | |
| | | Mathematical connections or observations are recognized. | |
| | CCSS – 8 | Exemplars Rubric – Problem Solving | |
| | "continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results." | • Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. | |

