

F.7 - Grade 7 Math

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER MATERIAL INFORMATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY PUBLISHER/PROVIDER)							
Publisher/Provider Name/Imprint:	Amplify Education, Inc.	Grade(s):	7				
Title of Student Edition:	Amplify Desmos Math Grade 7 Student Blended Package, 6 year	Student Edition ISBN:	9798895005088				
Title of Teacher Edition:	Amplify Desmos Math Grade 7 Teacher Edition Blended Package, 6 year	Teacher Edition ISBN:	9798895796931				
Title of SE Workbook:		SE Workbook ISBN:					

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER CITATION VIDEO: Reviewer must view video before starting the review of this set of materials.							
Citation Video Link:	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9	nttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jwuK_su4tg					
Citation video certification:	I certify that I have viewed the citation set of materials.						
Digital Material Log In: (Include ONLY if submitting digital materials as part of the review set listed above.)		Username: t1.adm-nm@tryamplify. net	Password: AmplifyNumber1				

Section 1: Standards Review -- Math Content Standards

PUBLISHER/PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS:

- Publisher/Provider citations for this section will refer to the **Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material)**. The cited Teacher Edition should correspond with the title and ISBN entered on the Form F cover page, whether in print, online, or both. The review set submitted to the summer review institute should also correspond with what is cited on the Form F. If the review set is an online platform only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams.

 If the review set is in print only, then that is what should be cited on the Form F and submitted for review by the review teams.
- For this section, the publisher/provider will enter one citation per math content standard in Column D. Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the standard. The citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that all components of the standard have been met. Each citation should cover no more than 3 pages within the materials.
 - o Column D: Enter one citation in Column D from the **Teacher Edition (teacher-facing core material)**. Each citation should direct the reviewer to a specific location in the materials that best meets the standard. **If necessary,** you may enter multiple, **targeted** citations in order to address standards with multiple components. Use as few citations as needed to meet the full intent of the standard. Your citations should be concise and should allow the reviewer to easily determine that the full intent and all components of the standard have been met.
 - o Column E: The material will be scored for alignment with each standard as "Meets expectations", "Partially meets expectations", or "Does not meet expectations" based on the citation provided.

o NOTE: You may not use a citation more than once across ALL sections of the rubric.

			O NOTE: Tou may not use a ci		TOTE CHAIT OFFICE ACTOSS ALL SEC	tions of the rubile.			
Criteria #	Standard	F.7 Grade 7 Math Standards Review	Publisher/Provider Citation from Teacher Edition	Score	If Scored D: Reviewer's Evidence for Publisher Citation	Reviewer Citation from Student Edition/Workbook	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence	Comments, other citations, notes
DOMAIN	I: 7.RP - Ratios a	and Proportional Relationships							
Cluster:	Analyze propo	ortional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathemat	ical problems.						
1		Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. For example, if a person walks $1/2$ mile in each $1/4$ hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ / $\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour. equivalently 2 miles per hour.	Unit 4, Lesson 12 - pp347A-B						
2	7.RP.2	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.	Unit 2, Lesson 4 - pp 111A-B Unit 2, Lesson 11 - pp 165A-B multiple representations Unit 2, Lesson 12 - pp 171A-B real world situation Unit 4, Lesson 11 - pp 339A-B						
3	7.RP.2.a	Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e. g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.	<u>Unit 2, Lesson 2</u> - pp 96A-B usi <u>Unit 2, Lesson 8</u> - pp 141A-B us						
4		Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.	<u>Unit 2, Lesson 3</u> - pp 104A-B us <u>Unit 2, Lesson 6</u> - pp 124A-B us						
5	7 002 6	Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost t is proportional to the number n of items purchased at a constant price p , the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as $t = pn$.	<u>Unit 2, Lesson 5</u> - pp 117A-B <u>Unit 2, Lesson 7</u> - pp 131A-B						
6	7.RP.2.d	Explain what a point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points $(0, 0)$ and $(1, r)$ where r is the unit rate.	<u>Unit 2, Lesson 9 - pp 149A-B</u>						
7	7.RP.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.	Unit 4, Lesson 2 - pp 270 perce Unit 4, Lesson 4 - pp 283A-B Unit 4, Lesson 5 - pp 290A-B p Unit 4, Lesson 8 - pp 315A-B g Unit 4, Lesson 9 - pp 322A-B p						
DOMAIN	N: 7.NS - The Nu	mber System							
Cluster:	Apply and exte	end previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subt	ract, multiply, and divide rational i	umbers.					
8	7.NS.1	Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 2</u> - pp 373A-B <u>Unit 5, Lesson 5</u> - pp 394A-B						
9	7.NS.1.a	Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 1</u> - pp 365A-B						
10	7.NS.1.b	Understand $p+q$ as the number located a distance $ q $ from p , in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 3</u> - pp 380A-B Understand p + q						

					1
		Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive			
11	7.NS.1.c	inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two	Unit 5, Lesson 4 - pp 387A-B		
	7.113.11.0	rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their	OTHE O, LOSSOTT PP COTTE		
		difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts.			
12	7.NS.1.d	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 9</u> - pp 427A-B		
12	7.145.1.0	rational numbers.	Offic 5, Lesson 9 - pp 427A-B		
13	7.NS.2	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and	Unit 5, Lesson 6 - pp 405A-B		
13	7.143.2	division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.	Offic 5, Lesson 6 - pp 405A-B		
		Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational			
		numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the			
14	7.NS.2.a	properties of operations, particularly the distributive property,	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 7</u> - pp 412A-B		
14	7.N3.2.a	leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying	Ont 5, Lesson 7 - pp 412A-B		
		signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by			
		describing real-world contexts.			
		Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is			
		not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a			
15	7.NS.2.b	rational number. If p and q are integers, then $-(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-p)$	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 8</u> - pp 420A-B		
		q). Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real- world			
		contexts.			
16	7.NS.2.c	Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide	Unit 5, Lesson 10 - pp433A-B		
	75.2.0	rational numbers.	<u> э э, гоооон то</u> - рртоол-в		
		Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know			
17	7.NS.2.d	that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or	<u>Unit 4, Lesson 13</u> - pp353A-B		
		eventually repeats.			
18	7.NS.3	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 12</u> - pp 448A-B		
		operations with rational numbers.	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 13</u> - pp454A-B		
		ions and Equations			
Cluster:	Use properties	s of operations to generate equivalent expressions.			
		Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor,	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 8</u> - pp 515A-B		
19	7.EE.1	and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 9</u> - pp 522A-B		
_		Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 10</u> - pp530A-B		
		problem context can shed light on the problem and how the	<u>Unit 4, Lesson 3</u> - pp 276A-B		
20	7.EE.2	quantities in it are related. For example, $a + 0.05a = 1.05a$ means	Unit 4, Lesson 7 - Activity 1 pp		
		that "increase by 5%" is the same as "multiply by 1.05."	308		
Cluster	Solve real-life	and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expression	s and equations		
Cluster.	Solve rear me	Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with	s una equations.		I
		positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers,			
		fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of	<u>Unit 5, Lesson 11</u> - pp441A-B		
		operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between	Unit 6, Lesson 2 - pp 472A-B		
		forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers	using tape diagrams		
1		using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If	Unit 6, Lesson 5 - pp 495A-B		
21	7.EE.3	a woman making \$25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an	using hanger diagrams		
		additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or \$2.50, for a new salary of	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 12</u> - pp 544A-B		
		\$27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the	involving positive and negative		
		center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the	numbers		
		bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a			
		check on the exact computation.			
		Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 3</u> - pp 479A-B		
		problem, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve	constructing equations		
		problems by reasoning about the quantities.	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 13</u> - pp 555A-B		
22	7 4		constructing inequalities		
22	7.EE.4		<u>Unit 6, Lesson 14</u> - pp 563A-B solutions to an inequality		
			Unit 6, Lesson 17 - pp 584A-B		
	1		solutions to an inequality with		
				1	i e
			a constraint		
		Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$ and	a constraint		
		Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p , q , and r are specific rational numbers. Solve			
22	75540		<u>Unit 6, Lesson 6</u> - pp 502A-B		
23	7.EE.4.a	p(x + q) = r, where p , q , and r are specific rational numbers. Solve	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 6</u> - pp 502A-B <u>Unit 6, Lesson 7</u> - pp 509A-B		
23	7.EE.4.a	p(x+q)=r, where p , q , and r are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to	<u>Unit 6, Lesson 6</u> - pp 502A-B		

		Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form px + q > r or		
		px + q < r, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Graph the		
		solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the	t 6, Lesson 15 - pp 571A-B	
24	7.EE.4.b	problem. For example: As a salesperson, you are paid \$50 per week	t 6, Lesson 16 - pp 577A-B	
		plus \$3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least \$100.	'''	
		Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make, and		
		describe the solutions.		
	: 7.G - Geome	•		
Cluster:	Draw, constru	ct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships be		
		Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures,	<u>t 1, Lesson 3</u> - pp19A-B	
25	7.G.1	including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing	t 1, Lesson 6 - pp 45A-B	
		and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.	<u>t 1, Lesson 8</u> - pp 58A-B	
		Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology)	t 7, Lesson 5 - pp 625A-B	
		geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing	ngle inequality	
		triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the	t <u>7, Lesson 6</u> - pp 633A-B	
		conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or	wing geometric shapes	
26	7.G.2	no triangle.	t 7, Lesson 7 - pp 641A-B	· ·
			ng technology to build	
			ngles	
			t 7, Lesson 8 - pp 649A-B	
			ng rulers and protractors	
		Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-		
27	7.G.3	dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms	t 7, Lesson 9 - pp 661 A-B	
		and right rectangular pyramids.		
Cluster:	Solve real-life	and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface a	and volume.	
		Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and	t 3, Lesson 3 - pp 201A-B	
		use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the	t 3, Lesson 4 - pp 208A-B	
28	7.G.4	relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	t 3, Lesson 7 - pp 231A-B	
	7.0.4		a formula	
			t 3, Lesson 10 - pp 250A-B	
		Use fortests to select the selection of	rmal derivation	
		Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and	t.7, Lesson 2 - pp 602A-B acent, complementary and	
		adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple	plementary angles	
		equations for an unknown angle in a figure.	t 7, Lesson 3 - pp 609A-B	
29	7.G.5		ical angles	
			t 7, Lesson 4 - pp 617A-B	
			ing unknown angle in a	
			re	
		Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume	t 1, Lesson 5 - pp 34A-B	
			area	
		triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms.	t 7, Lesson 10 - pp 668A-B	
			volume using base area	
30	7.G.6		t 7, Lesson 11 - pp 675A-B	
			volume of right prisms	
			t 7, Lesson 12 - pp 682A-B	
			surface area of right prisms t 7, Lesson 13 - pp 689A-B	
			real world situation	
DOMAIN	: 7.SP - Statisti	cs and Probability	our mond onderen	
		ampling to draw inferences about a population.		
ciuster.	Coc random s	Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a		
		population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations	t 8, Lesson 10 - pp 772A-B	
		about a population from a sample or the population; generalizations	nples	
31	7.SP.1	representative of that population. Understand that random	t 8, Lesson 11 - pp 780A-B	
		sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid	resentative samples	
		inferences.	Sociality samples	
		milerences.		

32	7.SP.2	Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. For example, estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 12</u> - pp 787A-B			
Cluster:	Draw informa	comparative inferences about two populations.				
33	7.SP.3	Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability. For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability (mean absolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable.				
34	7.SP.4	Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 9</u> - pp 765A-B <u>Unit 8, Lesson 15</u> - pp 808A-B			
Cluster:	Investigate ch	ance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.				
35	7.SP.5	Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 1</u> - pp 702-703			
36	7.SP.6	Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. For example, when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 3</u> - pp 716A-B			
37	7.SP.7	Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 4</u> - pp 724A-B			
38	7.SP.7.a	Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events. For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected.	Unit 8, Lesson 2 - pp 707A-B			
39	7.SP.7.b	Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. For example, find the approximate probability that a spinning penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper cup will land open-end down. Do the outcomes for the spinning penny appear to be equally likely based on the observed frequencies?	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 5</u> - pp 732A-B			
40	7.SP.8	Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 8</u> - pp 756A-B	 		
41	7.SP.8.a	Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.	<u>Unit 8, Lesson 6</u> - pp 740A-B			
42	7.SP.8.b	Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., "rolling double sixes"), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.	Unit 8, Lesson 6 - pp 742 - tree diagrams Unit 8, Lesson 6 - pp 743-744 - tables			

on to generate frequencies for compound random digits as a simulation tool to to the question: If 40% of donors have type ability that it will take at least 4 donors to d?	
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Standards for Mathematical Practice (SMPs)	Reviewer TrackingOccurrences of SMPs within Materials: The SMPs will be scored on the Grades K-12 Math Content Review tab. Use this space to record specific locations (such as page numbers, URLs) where you find each SMP addressed during your review of the materials. They should be interwoven throughout the materials.						
	First fourth of the	First fourth of the Second fourth of the Third fourth of the Final Fourth of the					
	materials	materials	materials	materials			
1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.							
2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.							
3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.							
4 Model with mathematics.							
5 Use appropriate tools strategically.							
6 Attend to precision.							
7 Look for and make use of structure.							
8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.							

Section	2: Math Content Review			
• The M from the • The man	ERS/PROVIDERS: ath Content Review tab will be completed solely by the review material based on their overall review of the material. Yearrial will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "land the material will be scored for alignment will be scored for alignme	ou will not	provide any citations for this tab.	r score
Criteria #	Grades K-12 Math Content Criteria	Score	Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material Include where you found the evidence in the material and what evidence you found that supports your score.	Comments, citations, notes
FOCUS A	REA 1: RIGOR AND MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES			
Material	s support student mastery through a grade-appropriate b	alance of ri	gor: conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and	application.
Material	s meaningfully connect the Content Standards (CCSS) with	the Stand	ards for Mathematical Practice (SMPs).	
1	Conceptual Understanding: Materials support the intentional development of students' conceptual understanding of key mathematical concepts.			
2	Procedural Skill and Fluency: Materials support intentional opportunities for students to develop procedural skills and fluencies in alignment with what is called for in the grade-level standards.			
3	Application: Materials support students' ability to leverage mathematical skills, concepts, representations, and strategies across a range of contexts, (including applying learning to real-world situations and new contexts).			
4	Balance of Rigor: With equitable intensity The three aspects of rigor are not always treated together and are not always treated separately. The three aspects are balanced with respect to the standards being addressed in each grade level.			
5	SMPs 1 and 6 Materials support the intentional development of making sense of problems and attending to precision as required by the mathematical practice standards 1 and			

6.

r							
6	SMPs 2 and 3 Materials support the intentional development of reasoning abstractly and quantitatively, along with developing viable arguments and critiquing the reasoning of others, in connection to the content standards, as required by the practice standards 2 and 3.						
7	SMPs 4 and 5 Materials support the intentional development of modeling and using tools, in connection to the content standards, as required by the mathematical practice standards 4 and 5.						
8	SMPs 7 and 8 Materials support the intentional development of seeing structure and generalizing, in connection to the content standards, as required by the mathematical practice standards 7 and 8.						
Material	REA 2: STUDENT CENTERED INSTRUCTION s contain embedded resources (routines, strategies, and partical identity, cultivating self-efficacy, and seeing themse			sitive			
9	Materials provide students with opportunities to develop self-efficacy and a positive mathematical identity through opportunities to engage in grade-level tasks using various sharing strategies and approaches.						
10	Materials provide opportunities for students to see themselves as contributors to the math community.						
Material different	FOCUS AREA 3: INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS Materials provide guidance and resources to support educators in internalizing the mathematical content and providing responsive and differentiated instruction to all students. Materials contain helpful resources to support implementation and instruction (e.g. materials for leaders, teachers, students, families/ caregivers, etc).						
11	Teacher materials contain full, adult-level explanations and examples of the mathematics concepts within lessons so teachers can improve their own knowledge of the subject. Materials are in print or clearly distinguished/accessible as a teacher's edition in digital materials.						

12	The materials provide guidance for unit/lesson preparation to support use of the materials as intended and to further develop the teachers' own understanding of the mathematical approach.		
13	Teacher materials provide insight into students' ways of thinking with respect to important mathematical concepts, especially anticipating a variety of student responses.		
14	Materials contain strategies for informing parents or caregivers about the mathematics program and suggestions for how they can help support student progress and achievement.		

Section	2: All Content Review			
PUBLISH	IERS/PROVIDERS:			
• The Al	I Content Review tab will be completed solely by the review	wers. They	will score each criterion and provide evidence for their sc	core
	he material based on their overall review of the material. '			
	aterial will be scored for alignment with each criterion as "	Meets expe	ectations", "Partially meets expectations", or	
"Does	not meet expectations".	1		
Criteria			Required: Reviewer's Evidence from Material	
#	All Content Criteria Review	Score	Include where you found the evidence in the material and what evidence you found that supports your score.	Comments, citations, notes
FOCUS A	AREA 1: COHERENCE		What evidence you journa that supports your score.	
	onal materials are coherent and consistent with the New	Mexico Coi	ntent Standards	
that all s	students should study in order to be college- and career-re	ady.		
	Instructional materials address the full content			
1	contained in the standards for all students by grade			
	level.			
2	Instructional materials support students to show			
	mastery of each standard.			
	Instructional materials require students to engage at a			
3	level of maturity appropriate to the grade level under			
	review.			
	Instructional materials are coherent, making meaningful			
4	connections for students by linking the standards within			
	a lesson and unit.			
	AREA 2: WELL-DESIGNED LESSONS			
Instructi	onal materials take into account effective lesson structure	and pacin	g.	
	The Teacher Edition presents learning progressions to			
_	provide an overview of the scope and sequence of skills			
5	and concepts. The design of the assignments shows a			
	purposeful sequencing of teaching and learning			
	expectations.			
	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there			
6	are clear, measurable, standards-aligned content			
	objectives.			
7	Within each lesson of the instructional materials, there			
7	are clear, measurable language objectives tied directly			
1	to the content objectives.	Ī		

8	Instructional materials provide focused resources to			
	support students' acquisition of both general academic			
	vocabulary and content-specific vocabulary.			
9	The visual design of the instructional materials (whether			
	in print or digital) maintains a consistent layout that			
	supports student engagement with the subject.			
10	Instructional materials incorporate features that aid			
	students and teachers in making meaning of the text.			
11	Instructional materials provide students with ongoing			
	review and practice for the purpose of retaining			
	previously acquired knowledge.			
FOCUS A	REA 3: RESOURCES FOR PLANNING			
Instruction	onal materials provide teacher resources to support planr	ning, learni	ng,	
and und	erstanding of the New Mexico Content Standards.			
	Instructional materials provide a list of lessons in the			
12	Teacher Edition (in print or clearly distinguished/			
	accessible as a teacher's edition in digital materials),			
12	cross-referencing the standards addressed and providing			
	an estimated instructional time for each lesson, chapter,			
	and unit.			
	Instructional materials support teachers with			
13	instructional strategies to help guide students' academic			
	development.			
	Instructional materials include a teacher edition/			
	teacher-facing material with useful annotations and			
14	suggestions on how to present the content in the			
	student edition/student-facing material and in the			
	supporting material.			
15	Instructional materials integrate opportunities for digital			
	learning, including interactive digital components.			

FOCUS AREA 4: ASSESSMENT

Instructional materials offer teachers a variety of assessment resources and tools to collect ongoing data about student progress related to the standards.

				1		
16	Instructional materials provide a variety of assessments					
	that measure student progress in all strands of the					
	standards for the content under review.					
	(Adopted New Mexico Content Standards for 2025: CCSS					
	for Mathematics.)					
	Instructional materials provide multiple formative and					
1	summative assessments, clearly defining which					
17	standards are being assessed through content and					
	language objectives.					
	Instructional materials provide scoring guides for					
	assessments that are aligned with the standards they					
18	address, and that offer teachers guidance in interpreting					
	student performance and suggestions for further					
	instruction, differentiation, and/or acceleration.					
	Instructional materials provide appropriate assessment					
	1					
19	alternatives for English Learners, Culturally and					
	Linguistically Diverse students, advanced students, and					
	special needs students.					
	Instructional materials include opportunities to assess					
20	student understanding and knowledge of the standards					
	using technology.					
FOCUS AREA 5: EXTENSIVE SUPPORT						
Instructi	onal materials give all students extensive opportunities ar	nd support	to explore key concepts.			
21	Instructional materials can be customized or adapted to					
21	meet the needs of different student populations.					
	Instructional materials provide differentiated strategies					
22	and/or activities to meet the needs of students working					
	below proficiency and those of advanced learners.					
	Instructional materials provide appropriate linguistic					
	support for English Learners and Culturally and					
23	Linguistically Diverse students, and accommodations					
	and modifications for other special populations that will					
	support their regular and active participation in learning					
	content.					
	content.					

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24	Instructional materials provide strategies and resources					
	for teachers to inform and engage parents, family					
	members, and caregivers of all learners about the					
	program and provide suggestions for how they can help					
	support student progress and achievement.					
	Instructional materials include opportunities for all					
25	students that encourage and support critical and					
25	creative thinking, inquiry, and complex problem-solving					
	skills.					
FOCUS A	AREA 6: CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES					
Instructi	ional materials represent a variety of cultural and linguistic	c perspecti	ves.			
26	Instructional materials inform culturally and linguistically					
	responsive pedagogy by affirming students' backgrounds					
	in the materials themselves and in the student					
	discussions.					
	Instructional materials provide a collection of images,					
27	stories, and information, representing a broad range of					
21	demographic groups, and do not make generalizations					
	or reinforce stereotypes.					
	Instructional materials provide context, illustrations, and					
28	activities for students to make interdisciplinary					
20	connections and/or connections to real-life experiences					
	and diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.					
FOCUS AREA 7: INCLUSION OF CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY RESPONSIVE LENS						
Instructi	ional materials highlight diversity in culture and language	through m	ultiple perspectives.			
	Instructional materials include tools and resources to					
29	relate the content area appropriately to diversity in					
	culture and language.					
30	Instructional materials include tools and resources that					
30	demonstrate multiple perspectives in a specific concept.					
	Instructional materials engage students in critical					
31	reflection about their own lives and societies, including					
	cultures past and present in New Mexico.					
	Instructional materials address multiple ethnic					
32	descriptions, interpretations, or perspectives of events					
	and experiences.					

Amplify Desmos Math

Amplify Desmos Math Grade 7 Form F Abbreviation Key: