

TAKS Grade 11		RELEASED TESTS							
TEK	Student Expectation	TAAS 1999	TAAS 2000	TAAS 2001	TAAS 2002	Algebra EOC 1999	Algebra EOC 2000	Algebra EOC 2001	Algebra EOC 2002
Obj 1	Functional relationships in a variety of ways								
Alg(b1A)	describes independent & dependent quantities in functional relationships								
Alg(b1B)	gathers & records data, or uses data sets, to determine functional (systematic) relationships between quantities					NT	NT	38	
Alg(b1C)	describes functional relationships for given problem situations & writes equations or inequalities to answer questions arising from the situations	32,33	25,29	22,33, 42,43		30	1,10, 11,16	6,30	
Alg(b1D)	represents relationships among quantities using concrete models, tables, graphs, diagrams, verbal descriptions, equations, & inequalities.					NT	31	8,13	
Alg(b1E)	interprets & makes inferences from functional relationships					NT	32	39	
Obj 2	Properties & attributes of functions								
Alg(b2A)	identifies & sketches the general forms of linear ($y = x$) & quadratic ($y = x^2$) parent functions					NT	15,25	31	
Alg(b2B)	(for a variety of situations) identifies the mathematical domains & ranges & determines reasonable domain & range values for given situations					NT	35	NT	
Alg(b2C)	interprets situations in terms of given graphs or creates situations that fit given graphs					8,12,26	27,38	33,37	
Alg(b2D)	(in solving problems) collects & organizes data, makes & interprets scatterplots, & models, predicts, & makes decisions & critical judgments					6,37	3	NT	
Alg(b3A)	uses symbols to represent unknowns & variables								
Alg(b3B)	(given situations) looks for patterns & represents generalizations algebraically	NT	9	2		4,33	20,23	11,15, 34	
Alg(b4A)	finds specific function values, simplifies polynomial expressions, transforms & solves equations, & factors as necessary in problem situations					5,15, 16,29	13,24, 26,30	12,19, 24,35	
Alg(b4B)	uses the commutative, associative, & distributive properties to simplify algebraic expressions	NT	8	7					
Obj 3	Linear Functions								
Alg(c1A)	determines whether or not given situations can be represented by linear functions								
Alg(c1C)	translates among & uses algebraic, tabular, graphical, or verbal descriptions of linear functions					14,17, 18,28	6,17, 29	2,18	
Alg(c2A)	develops the concept of slope as rate of change & determines slopes from graphs, tables, & algebraic representations					NT	NT	NT	
Alg(c2B)	interprets the meaning of slope & intercepts in situations using data, symbolic representations, or graphs								
Alg(c2C)	investigates, describes, & predicts the effects of changes in m & b on the graph of $y = mx + b$					7,11	18	5	

G(e3A)	uses congruence transformations to make conjectures & justify properties of geometric figures								
Obj 7	Two- & three-dimensional representations of geometric relationships & shapes								
G(d1B)	uses nets to represent & construct three-dimensional objects								
G(d1C)	uses top, front, side, & corner views of three-dimensional objects to create accurate & complete representations & solve problems								
G(d2A)	uses one- & two-dimensional coordinate systems to represent points, lines, line segments, & figures								
G(d2B)	uses slopes & equations of lines to investigate geometric relationships, including parallel lines, perpendicular lines, & special segments of triangles & other polygons								
G(d2C)	develops & uses formulas including distance & midpoint								
G(e2D)	analyzes the characteristics of three-dimensional figures & their component parts								
Obj 8	Concepts & uses of measurement & similarity								
G(e1A)	finds areas of regular polygons & composite figures								
G(e1B)	finds areas of sectors & arc lengths of circles using proportional reasoning								
G(e1C)	develops, extends, & uses the Pythagorean Theorem								
G(e1D)	finds surface areas & volumes of prisms, pyramids, spheres, cones, & cylinders in problem situations								
G(f1A)	uses similarity properties & transformations to explore & justify conjectures about geometric figures								
G(f1B)	uses ratios to solve problems involving similar figures								
G(f1C)	(in a variety of ways) develops, applies, & justifies triangle similarity relationships, such as right triangle ratios, trigonometric ratios, & Pythagorean triples								
G(f1D)	describes the effect on perimeter, area, & volume when length, width, or height of a three-dimensional solid is changed & applies this idea in solving problems								
Obj 9	Percents, proportional relationships, probability, & statistics in application problems								
8.3(B)	estimate & find solutions to application problems involving percents & proportional relationships such as similarity & rates	4,13,18,23,24,36,37	1,21,50	15,21,23					
8.11(A)	find the probabilities of compound events (dependent & independent)	16	20	10,11					
8.11(B)	use theoretical probabilities & experimental results to make predictions & decisions	NT	NT	17,38					
8.12(A)	select the appropriate measure of central tendency to describe a set of data for a particular purpose	5,6,11	3,4,16	NT					

8.12(C)	construct circle graphs, bar graphs, & histograms, with & without technology	NT	NT	5					
8.13(B)	recognize misuses of graphical or numerical information & evaluate predictions & conclusions based on data analysis	21	23,27	37,40					
Obj 10	Mathematical processes & tools used in problem solving								
8.14(A)	identify & apply mathematics to everyday experiences, to activities in & outside of school, with other disciplines, & with other mathematical topics								
8.14(B)	use a problem-solving model that incorporates understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, & evaluating the solution for reasonableness								
8.14(C)	strategy from a variety of different types, including drawing a picture, looking for a pattern, systematic guessing & checking, acting it out, making a table,								
8.15(A)	communicate mathematical ideas using language, efficient tools, appropriate units, & graphical, numerical, physical, or algebraic mathematical models								
8.16(A)	make conjectures from patterns or sets of examples & nonexamples								
8.16(B)	validate his/her conclusions using mathematical properties & relationships								