

TAKS - Grade 9		RELEASED TESTS							
TEK Number	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)	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	
Alg(c2D)	graphs & writes equations of lines given characteristics such as two points, a point & a slope, or a slope & y -intercept					20	40	NT	
Alg(c2E)	determines the intercepts of linear functions from graphs, tables, & algebraic representations					NT	28	27,28	
Alg(c2F)	interprets & predicts the effects of changing slope & y -intercept in applied situations					NT	NT	9	
Alg(c2G)	relates direct variation to linear functions & solves problems involving proportional change					NT	37	NT	
Obj 4	Linear Equations and Inequalities								
Alg(c3A)	analyzes situations involving linear functions & formulates linear equations or inequalities to solve problems	NT	37	24,34, 39		2,34, 36,40	2,14, 19,39	4,21, 23	
Alg(c3B)	investigates methods for solving linear equations & inequalities using concrete models, graphs, & the properties of equality, selects a method, & solves the equations & inequalities					1,23	9,21	3,16, 32,36	
Alg(c3C)	(for given contexts) interprets & determines the reasonableness of solutions to linear equations & inequalities					39	12	NT	
Alg(c4A)	analyzes situations & formulates systems of linear equations to solve problems					3,9,31	34,36	10,26	
Obj 5	Quadratic & other nonlinear functions								
Alg(d1C)	investigates, describes, & predicts the effects of changes in c on the graph of $y = x^2 + c$					NT	NT	20	

Alg(d3A)	uses patterns to generate the laws of exponents & applies them in problem-solving situations	NT	NT	16		35	NT	NT	
Obj 6	Geometry & spatial reasoning								
8.6(A)	generate similar shapes using dilations including enlargements & reductions	NT	6	13					
8.6(B)	graph dilations, reflections, & translations on a coordinate plane	NT	NT	NT					
8.7(D)	locate & name points on a coordinate plane using ordered pairs of rational numbers	NT	15	18					
Obj 7	Two- & three-dimensional representations of geometric relationships & shapes								
8.7(A)	draw solids from different perspectives	NT	4,18	19					
8.7(B)	use geometric concepts & properties to solve problems in fields such as art & architecture	9,10, 12,14	24,28	28,32, 35,36					
8.7(C)	use pictures or models to demonstrate the Pythagorean Theorem								
Obj 8	Concepts & uses of measurement & similarity								
8.8(A)	find surface area of prisms & cylinders using concrete models & nets (two-dimensional models)	NT	19	12					
8.8(B)	connect models to formulas for volume of prisms, cylinders, pyramids, & cones								
8.8(C)	estimate answers & use formulas to solve application problems involving surface area & volume	1,3, 19,20	NT	9,25					
8.9(A)	use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve real-life problems	NT	11,17	4					
8.9(B)	use proportional relationships in similar shapes to find missing measurements	NT	12	6					
8.10(A)	describe the resulting effects on perimeter & area when dimensions of a shape are changed proportionally	NT	NT	NT					
8.10(B)	describe the resulting effect on volume when dimensions of a solid are changed proportionally	NT	NT	NT					
Obj 9	Percents, proportional relationships, probability, & statistics in application problems								
8.1(B)	select & use appropriate forms of rational numbers to solve real-life problems including those involving proportional relationships	25,26, 30,34, 39	26	NT					
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	3,14,16	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								