Alignment of Minnesota State Standards with *Solve It!*

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	ALIGNMENT WITH *SOLVE IT!*
NUMBER & OPERATION		• **Paraphrasing** ("consider the context in which a problem is situated to select the most useful form of the quotient for the solution and use the context to interpret the quotient appropriately") • **Estimation** ("estimate solutions to arithmetic problems in order to assess the reasonableness of results"; "estimate sums and differences of decimals and fractions to assess the reasonableness of results"; "round numbers to the nearest 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001") • **Checking** ("use various strategies, including the inverse relationships between operations, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results") • **Concepts of Operations** ("use…the inverse relationships between operation…") • **Visualizing** ("model addition and subtraction of fractions and decimals using a variety of representations")
ALGEBRA		• **Visualizing** ("use patterns, tables, graphs, and rules to solve real-world and mathematical problems"; "represent proportional relationships with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols, equations, and graphs"; "translate from one representation to another") • **Paraphrasing** ("create real-world situations corresponding to equations and inequalities") • **Checking** ("interpret a solution in the original context and assess the reasonableness of results"; "use knowledge of proportions to assess the reasonableness of solutions") • **Metacognition** ("interpret a solution in the original context and assess the reasonableness of results")
GEOMETRY & MEASUREMENT		• **Metacognition** ("when formulas are used, be able to explain why they are valid") • **Estimation** ("estimate the perimeter and area of irregular figures on a grid when they cannot be decomposed into common figures"; "estimate weights, capacities and geometric measurements using benchmarks in measurement system with appropriate units")
DATA ANALYSIS & PROBABILITY		• **Estimation** ("use experimental probabilities to make predictions when actual probabilities are unknown")