



NEISD Math Year at a Glance 2025 - 2026
Algebra I

Fall Semester				
Unit Title	Unit 1 Solving Equations & Inequalities	Unit 2 Linear Functions	Unit 3 Writing Linear Equations	Unit 4 Systems of Linear Equations & Inequalities
Time	3 weeks	5 weeks	3 weeks	5 weeks
Understandings	Properties of numbers and equality can transform an equation into equivalent equations. Problems can be solved using a variety of methods. Any algebraic equation can be represented using symbols in an infinite number of ways, where each representation has the same solution.	Functional relationships are characterized as relations whose inputs each have one unique output. The domain and range of linear functions can be represented in multiple ways. Linear relationships are defined by a constant rate and can be represented in multiple ways. There are many ways to determine the rate of change of a linear function and to identify its meaning. Key features have different meanings based on the real-world or mathematical situation and represent the relationship between two variables. Graphs of linear relationships are used to model situations with a constant rate and are used to draw conclusions and make predictions.	Any linear equation can be written in a variety of ways, where each form represents the same function. The ability to model linear relationships in a variety of ways is essential to solving real world problems.	A system of linear functions is used to find the value where the function outcomes are equal. Many real world situations can be modeled and analyzed using systems of equations and then be used to make good decisions in order to satisfy the conditions of two linear relationships. Knowing more than one way to find a solution is beneficial and creates flexibility. Many real world situations can be modeled and analyzed using systems of inequalities and then be used to make good decisions in order to satisfy the conditions of two linear relationships.¹
TEKS	A.5A, B A.12E	A.2A A.3A, B, C, E A.4A, B, C A.12A, B	A.2B, C, D, E, F, G	A.2H, I A.3D, F, G, H A.5C



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Spring Semester						
Unit Title	Unit 5 Exponential Functions	Unit 6 Polynomials	Unit 7 Graphing & Writing Quadratic Equations	Unit 8 Solving Quadratic Equations	Unit 9 STAAR Review	Unit 10 Geometry Acceleration
Time	3 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks	2 weeks
Understandings	Exponential functions can be used to represent and analyze real world situations that have a common ratio Key features have different meanings based on the real-world or mathematical situation and represent the relationship between two variables Geometric sequences can be written and used to evaluate a given pattern	Two algebraic expressions that appear to be different can be equivalent It is often useful to simplify expression including those with exponents The properties of integers and order of operations apply to polynomials. There are several ways to find the product of two binomials, including models, algebra, and tables. Some trinomials of degree 2 can be factored and divided into equivalent forms which are the product of two binomials.	Quadratic models are necessary to investigate, explain and make mathematical predictions in real-world and mathematical situations and to determine potential domain and range restrictions. Key features of equations have different meanings based on the mathematical situation in which they are applied	Properties of numbers and equality can transform an equation into equivalent equations. Problems can be solved using a variety of methods. Any algebraic equations and expressions can be represented using symbols in an infinite number of ways, where each representation has the same solution. Finding the solutions to quadratic functions yields significant data for many real-world applications.	Writing and solving equations is useful problem solving strategy for problems about linear, exponential, and quadratic relationships. Analyzing graphs includes identifying the variables on x- and y- axis, comparing corresponding coordinates of transformed figures, and determining the value of the y-intercept and slope of a linear graph. Efficient problem solving includes analyzing the problem, organizing the given information, and determining a solution with or without a calculator.	
TEKS	A.9A, B, C , D , E A.12C, D	A.10A, B , C, D, E , F A.11 B	A.6 A , B, C A.7 A , C A.8B	A.7B A.8 A A.11A	All Tested Standards	Operations with Radicals Simplifying Radicals