

Content from CCSSM Widely Applicable as Prerequisites for a Range of College Majors, Postsecondary Programs and Careers*

This table¹ lists clusters and standards with relatively wide applicability across a range of postsecondary work. Table 1 is a **subset** of the material students must study to be college and career ready (CCSSM, pp. 57, 84). Curricular materials, instruction, and assessment must give especially careful treatment to the domains, clusters, and standards in Table 1, including their interconnections and their applications—amounting to a majority of students’ time.

Number and Quantity	Algebra	Functions	Geometry	Statistics and Probability	Applying Key Takeaways from Grades 6–8**
<p>N-RN, Real Numbers: Both clusters in this domain contain widely applicable prerequisites.</p> <p>N-Q*, Quantities: Every standard in this domain is a widely applicable prerequisite. Note, this domain is especially important in the high school content standards overall as a widely applicable prerequisite.</p>	<p>Every domain in this category contains widely applicable prerequisites.^o</p> <p>Note, the A-SSE domain is especially important in the high school content standards overall as a widely applicable prerequisite.</p>	<p>F-IF, Interpreting Functions: Every cluster in this domain contains widely applicable prerequisites.^o</p> <p>Additionally, standards F-BF.1 and F-LE.1 are relatively important within this category as widely applicable prerequisites.</p>	<p>The following standards and clusters are relatively important within this category as widely applicable prerequisites:</p> <p>G-CO.1 G-CO.9 G-CO.10 G-SRT.B G-SRT.C</p> <p>Note, the above standards in turn have learning prerequisites within the Geometry category, including: G-CO.A G-CO.B G-SRT.A</p>	<p>The following standards are relatively important within this category as widely applicable prerequisites:</p> <p>S-ID.2 S-ID.7 S-IC.1</p> <p>Note, the above standards in turn have learning prerequisites within 6-8.SP.</p>	<p>Solving problems at a level of sophistication appropriate to high school by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying ratios and proportional relationships. • Applying percentages and unit conversions, e.g., in the context of complicated measurement problems involving quantities with derived or compound units (such as mg/mL, kg/m³, acre-feet, etc.). • Applying basic function concepts, e.g., by interpreting the features of a graph in the context of an applied problem. • Applying concepts and skills of geometric measurement e.g., when analyzing a diagram or schematic. • Applying concepts and skills of basic statistics and probability (see 6-8.SP). • Performing rational number arithmetic fluently.

A note about the codes: Letter codes (A, B, C) are used to denote cluster headings. For example, G-SRT.B refers to the *second* cluster heading in the domain G-SRT, “Prove theorems using similarity” (pp. 77 of CCSSM).

* Informed by postsecondary survey data in Conley *et al.* (2011), “Reaching the Goal: The Applicability and Importance of the Common Core State Standards to College and Career Readiness,”

<http://www.epiconline.org/publications/documents/ReachingtheGoal-FullReport.pdf>.

** See CCSSM, p. 84: “...some of the highest priority content for college and career readiness comes from Grades 6-8. This body of material includes powerfully useful proficiencies such as applying ratio reasoning in real-world and mathematical problems, computing fluently with positive and negative fractions and decimals, and solving real-world and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.”

* Modeling star (present in CCSSM)

^o Only the standards without a (+) sign are being cited here.

¹ This table is excerpted from the *High School Publishers Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*.