



CORRELATION COURSE REQUIREMENTS

COURSE TITLE: Business Math

COURSE NUMBER: 1205540

SUBMISSION TITLE: Mathematics with Business Applications © 2004

PUBLISHER: Glencoe

INTENDED OUTCOMES & SSS/BENCHMARKS (Number and outcome)	PAGE(S) OR LOCATION(S) WHERE TAUGHT	I/M*
After successfully completing this course, the student will:		
1. Apply mathematical strategies to solutions for business-related problems.		
MA.A.3.4.2 select and justify alternative strategies, such as using properties of numbers, including inverse, identity, distributive, associative, and transitive, that allow operational shortcuts for computational procedures in real-world or mathematical problems	SE: 66–67, 68–69, 72–73, 76–77, 80–81, 82–84, 86–87 TWE: 66–67, 68–69, 72–73, 76–77, 80–81, 82–84, 86–87	I
MA.A.3.4.3 add, subtract, multiply, and divide real numbers, including square roots and exponents, using appropriate methods of computing, such as mental mathematics, paper and pencil, and calculator.	SE: 11, 12–13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 35 TWE: 11, 12–13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 35	I
MA.A.4.4.1 use estimation strategies in complex situations to predict results and to check the reasonableness of results.	SE: 50–51, 52–53, 54–55, 56–57, 66–67 TWE: 50–51, 52–53, 54–55, 56–57, 66–67	I
MA.B.1.4.3 relate the concepts of measurement to similarity and proportionality in real-world situations.	SE: 44–45, 46–47 TWE: 44–45, 46–47	I

INTENDED OUTCOMES & SSS/BENCHMARKS (Number and outcome)	PAGE(S) OR LOCATION(S) WHERE TAUGHT	I/M*
MA.B.3.4.1 solve real-world and mathematical problems involving estimates of measurements, including length, time, weight/mass, temperature, money, perimeter, area, and volume and estimate the effects of measurement errors on calculations.	SE: 35, 36–37, 48–49, 59, 61, 63, 93, 95, 446–448, 469–471, 596–598, 599–602 TWE: 35, 36–37, 48–49, 59, 61, 63, 93, 95, 446–448, 469–471, 596–598, 599–602	I
2. Use a variety of formats to communicate mathematical aspects of business situations.		
MA.D.1.4.1 describe, analyze, and generalize relationships, patterns, and functions using words, symbols, variables, tables, and graphs.	SE: 38–39, 40–41, 42–43, 68–69, 70–71 TWE: 38–39, 40–41, 42–43, 68–69, 70–71	I
3. Use mathematical reasoning and problem solving to collect and analyze data for decision making.		
MA.B.4.4.1 determine the level of accuracy and precision, including absolute and relative errors or tolerance, required in real-world measurement situations.	The opportunity to address this objective is available. See the following: SE: 106, 146, 166, 196, 232, 290, 314, 344, 372, 436, 458, 534, 556, 585, 634, 664 TWE: 106, 146, 166, 196, 232, 290, 314, 344, 372, 436, 458, 534, 556, 585, 634, 664	M
MA.E.1.4.1 interpret data that has been collected, organized, and displayed in charts, tables, and plots.	SE: 38–39, 40–41, 68–69 TWE: 38–39, 40–41, 68–69	I

INTENDED OUTCOMES & SSS/BENCHMARKS (Number and outcome)	PAGE(S) OR LOCATION(S) WHERE TAUGHT	I/M*
MA.E.1.4.2 calculate measures of central tendency (mean, median, and mode) and dispersion (range, standard deviation, and variance) for complex sets of data and determine the most meaningful measure to describe the data.	SE: 34–35, 146–148, 264–267, 268–272 TWE: 34–35, 146–148, 264–267, 268–272	I
MA.E.1.4.3 analyze real-world data and make predictions of larger populations <i>by applying formulas to calculate measures of central tendency and dispersion</i> using the sample population data and using appropriate technology, including calculators and computers.	SE: 518–519, 520–521, 522–524, 525–527, 528–530, 531–533, 534–536, 537–540, 552–553, 554–555, 556–557, 558–560, 561–562, 642–643, 644–646, 647–650 TWE: 518–519, 520–521, 522–524, 525–527, 528–530, 531–533, 534–536, 537–540, 552–553, 554–555, 556–557, 558–560, 561–562, 642–643, 644–646, 647–650	I

I = Taught Indepth

M = Mentioned only