Coming soon

Amplify Desmos Math has been helping students and teachers in classrooms across the country this year. We have partnered closely with them to learn, adapt, and improve our materials, making them as effective as possible for your classroom.

The following exciting updates are coming to Amplify Desmos Math for back to school 2025–26, but are not yet visible in sample materials you are reviewing.

Even more differentiation support for educators

More robust end-of-lesson differentiation recommendations

The Teacher Edition will now feature an expanded end-of-lesson differentiation table with more recommendations to Support, Strengthen, and Stretch student thinking.

New Math Language Development Resources

This book includes resources designed to help teachers develop students' language skills in math class, promoting meaningful communication and understanding.

Independent | 5 min | Pacing: Screens 9–10

Show What You Know

Purpose: Students demonstrate their understanding of scale factor by determining the side lengths of a scaled copy.

Students using print

Students using digital

Today's Goals

1. **Goal:** Recognize that a scale factor is the number multiplied by each side length in an original figure to create a scaled copy.
2. **Goal:** Understand that there is a proportional relationship between lengths in a figure and corresponding lengths in a scaled copy.
3. **Language Goal:** Explain how scaling affects side lengths in scaled copies. **(Speaking and Listening)**

Differentiation Use after Lesson 02

Here are options for responding to student work on the Show What You Know and throughout the lesson.

Support

Provide targeted intervention.

If student work shows **partial understanding**, like adding instead of multiplying by the scale factor, consider:

- Using the ***Generating Equivalent Ratios* Mini-Lesson** from Grade 6, Unit 2.
- Selecting a few related **Practice Problems** and giving individualized feedback.

Strengthen

Reinforce students' understanding.

If student work shows **conceptual understanding** with minor errors, consider:

- Emphasizing determining unknown lengths in **Lesson 3, Activity 2**.
- Assigning the **Lesson Practice**.

Stretch

Challenge students and extend their learning.

If students would enjoy an **additional challenge**, consider:

- Assigning the **Sub-Unit 1 Extensions**.

Support, *Strengthen*, and *Stretch* learning by assigning these digital resources that adjust to each student's current level of skill and understanding.

- **Boost Personalized Learning**
- **Fluency Practice**
- **Math Adventures**

Professional Learning

Reflect on the strategies students used today. What opportunities were there to share specific students' strategies with the class and celebrate them? What facilitation techniques (e.g., using the Snapshot tool or naming strategies after the students) can help make this a part of your classroom culture? How might you continue to reference student strategies from today in the future?

Unit 1 Lesson 2 16A Show What You Know | Differentiation

Even more practice and application for students

New Additional Practice

This resource follows the course structure with two pages of additional practice problems per lesson with teacher annotations.

Making teaching and prep a breeze

New ancillary resources, all available in print and digital

All ancillary books will be available to teachers both in print and digitally in 2025–26. In addition to the print Teacher Edition, teacher resources also include:

- Additional Practice
- Assessment and Lesson Resources
- Intervention and Extension Resources
- Math Language Development Resources

Updated Assessment and Lesson Resources

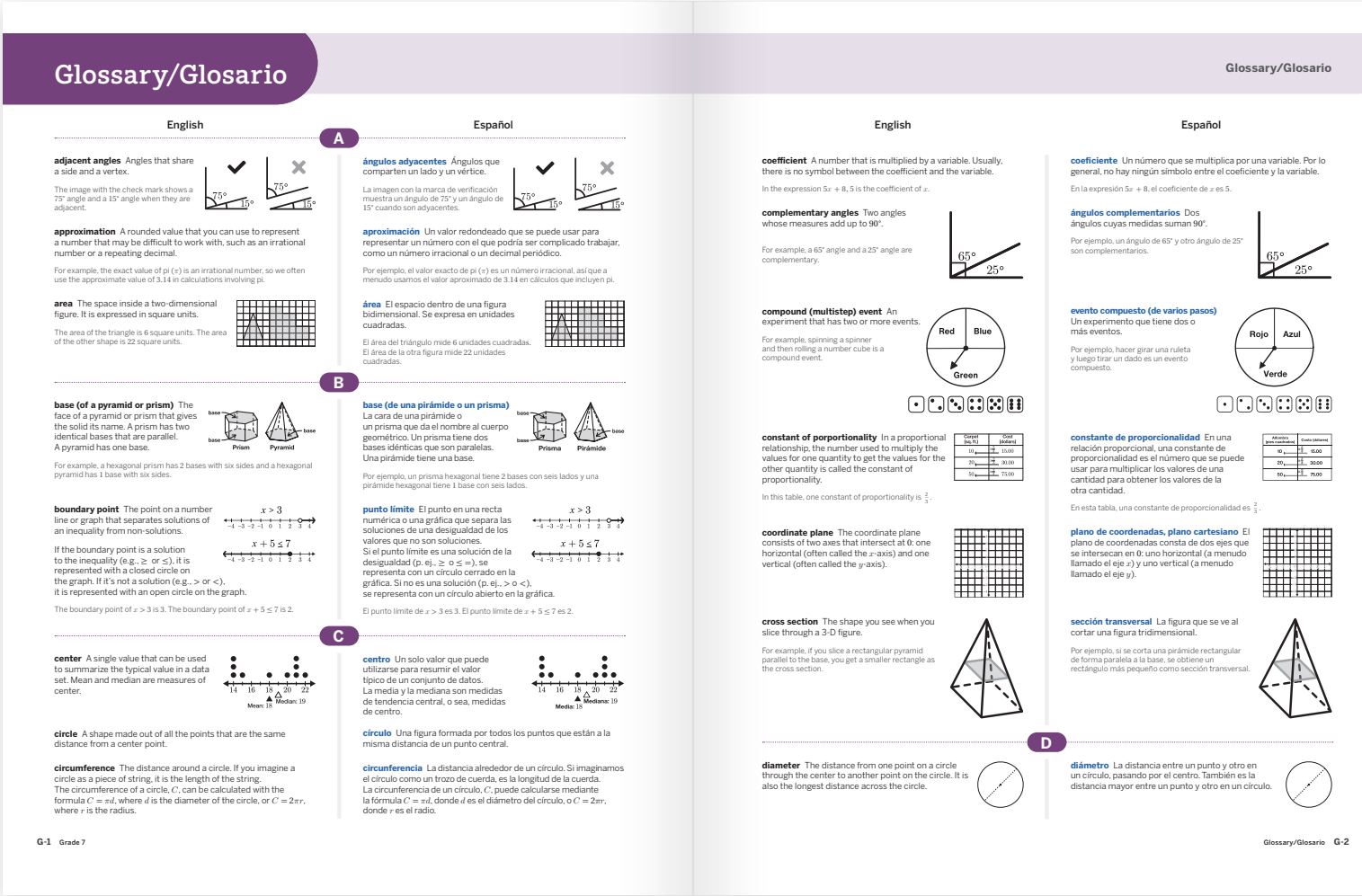
This updated ancillary resource book now includes the added convenience of necessary activity pages to support daily instruction, supplementing program assessments.

Index and glossary available in print Teacher Edition

Available digitally with the Beta release, the complete index and student-facing glossary will be added in print to the Teacher Edition for easier reference and copying.

Editable Google Docs

All student-facing materials (Student Edition pages, assessments, etc.) will be available as editable Google Docs in 2025–26 for teachers to copy and customize to better meet the needs of their classes.



Glossary/Glosario

English

A

adjacent angles Angles that share a side and a vertex.

The image with the check mark shows a 75° angle and a 15° angle when they are adjacent.

approximation A rounded value that you can use to represent a number that may be difficult to work with, such as an irrational number or a repeating decimal.

For example, the exact value of pi (π) is an irrational number, so we often use the approximate value of 3.14 in calculations involving pi.

area The space inside a two-dimensional figure. It is expressed in square units.

The area of the triangle is 6 square units. The area of the other shape is 22 square units.

B

base (of a pyramid or prism) The face of a pyramid or prism that gives the solid its name. A prism has two identical bases that are parallel. A pyramid has one base.

Prism Pyramid

For example, a hexagonal prism has 2 bases with six sides and a hexagonal pyramid has 1 base with six sides.

boundary point The point on a number line or graph that separates solutions of an inequality from non-solutions.

$x > 3$

$x + 5 \leq 7$

If the boundary point is a solution to the inequality (e.g., $\geq$ or $\leq$), it is represented with a closed circle on the graph. If it's not a solution (e.g., $>$ or $<$), it is represented with an open circle on the graph.

The boundary point of $x > 3$ is 3. The boundary point of $x + 5 \leq 7$ is 2.

C

center A single value that can be used to summarize the typical value in a data set. Mean and median are measures of center.

Mean: 18 Median: 19

circle A shape made out of all the points that are the same distance from a center point.

circumference The distance around a circle. If you imagine a circle as a piece of string, it is the length of the string. The circumference of a circle, C, can be calculated with the formula $C = \pi d$, where d is the diameter of the circle, or $C = 2\pi r$, where r is the radius.

Español

A

ángulos adyacentes Ángulos que comparten un lado y un vértice.

La imagen con la marca de verificación muestra un ángulo de 75° y un ángulo de 15° cuando son adyacentes.

aproximación Un valor redondeado que se puede usar para representar un número con el que podría ser complicado trabajar, como un número irracional o un decimal periódico.

Por ejemplo, el valor exacto de pi (π) es un número irracional, así que a menudo usamos el valor aproximado de 3.14 en cálculos que incluyen pi.

área El espacio dentro de una figura bidimensional. Se expresa en unidades cuadradas.

El área del triángulo mide 6 unidades cuadradas. El área de la otra figura mide 22 unidades cuadradas.

B

base (de una pirámide o un prisma) La cara de una pirámide o un prisma que da el nombre al cuerpo geométrico. Un prisma tiene dos bases idénticas que son paralelas. Una pirámide tiene una base.

Prisma Pirámide

Por ejemplo, un prisma hexagonal tiene 2 bases con seis lados y una pirámide hexagonal tiene 1 base con seis lados.

punto límite El punto en una recta numérica o una gráfica que separa las soluciones de una desigualdad de los valores que no son soluciones. Si el punto límite es una solución de la desigualdad (p. ej., $\geq$ o $\leq$), se representa con un círculo cerrado en la gráfica. Si no es una solución (p. ej., $>$ o $<$), se representa con un círculo abierto en la gráfica.

$x > 3$

$x + 5 \leq 7$

El punto límite de $x > 3$ es 3. El punto límite de $x + 5 \leq 7$ es 2.

C

centro Un solo valor que puede utilizarse para resumir el valor típico de un conjunto de datos. La media y la mediana son medidas de tendencia central, o sea, medidas de centro.

Media: 18 Mediana: 19

círculo Una figura formada por todos los puntos que están a la misma distancia de un punto central.

circunferencia La distancia alrededor de un círculo. Si imaginamos el círculo como un trozo de cuerda, es la longitud de la cuerda. La circunferencia de un círculo, C, puede calcularse mediante la fórmula $C = \pi d$, donde d es el diámetro del círculo, o $C = 2\pi r$, donde r es el radio.

English

coefficient A number that is multiplied by a variable. Usually, there is no symbol between the coefficient and the variable.

In the expression $5x + 8$, 5 is the coefficient of x.

complementary angles Two angles whose measures add up to 90°.

For example, a 65° angle and a 25° angle are complementary.

compound (multistep) event An experiment that has two or more events.

Red Blue Green

For example, spinning a spinner and then rolling a number cube is a compound event.

constant of porportionality In a proportional relationship, the number used to multiply the values for one quantity to get the values for the other quantity is called the constant of proportionality.

Carrots (oz.)	Cost (dollars)
16	10.00
30	30.00
50	75.00

In this table, one constant of proportionality is $\frac{3}{5}$.

coordinate plane The coordinate plane consists of two axes that intersect at 0: one horizontal (often called the x-axis) and one vertical (often called the y-axis).

cross section The shape you see when you slice through a 3-D figure.

For example, if you slice a rectangular pyramid parallel to the base, you get a smaller rectangle as the cross section.

D

diameter The distance from one point on a circle through the center to another point on the circle. It is also the longest distance across the circle.

Español

coeficiente Un número que se multiplica por una variable. Por lo general, no hay ningún símbolo entre el coeficiente y la variable.

En la expresión $5x + 8$, el coeficiente de x es 5.

ángulos complementarios Dos ángulos cuyas medidas suman 90°.

Por ejemplo, un ángulo de 65° y otro ángulo de 25° son complementarios.

evento compuesto (de varios pasos) Un experimento que tiene dos o más eventos.

Rojo Azul Verde

Por ejemplo, hacer girar una ruleta y luego tirar un dado es un evento compuesto.

constante de proporcionalidad En una relación proporcional, una constante de proporcionalidad es el número que se puede usar para multiplicar los valores de una cantidad para obtener los valores de la otra cantidad.

Alcatraces (gms cuadrados)	Costo (dólares)
16	10.00
30	30.00
50	75.00

En esta tabla, una constante de proporcionalidad es $\frac{3}{5}$.

plano de coordenadas, plano cartesiano El plano de coordenadas consta de dos ejes que se intersecan en 0: uno horizontal (a menudo llamado el eje x) y uno vertical (a menudo llamado el eje y).

sección transversal La figura que se ve al cortar una figura tridimensional.

Por ejemplo, si se corta una pirámide rectangular de forma paralela a la base, se obtiene un rectángulo más pequeño como sección transversal.

D

diámetro La distancia entre un punto y otro en un círculo, pasando por el centro. También es la distancia mayor entre un punto y otro en un círculo.

For more information, visit **amplify.com/math**.

Amplify.

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