MAFS.912.A-REI.1.1	Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.
Item Types	Editing Task Choice – May require choosing the next step in a solution method.
	Equation Editor – May require creating an expression or value.
	GRID – May require dragging and dropping steps, equations, and/or justifications to create a viable argument.
	Hot Text – May require rearranging equations or justifications.
	Multiple Choice – May require identifying expressions, statements, or values.
	Open Response – May require creating a written response.
Clarifications	Students will complete an algebraic proof of solving a linear equation.
	Students will construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.
Assessment Limit	Items will not require the student to recall names of properties from memory.
Stimulus Attributes	Items should be set in a mathematical context.
	Items may use function notation.
	Items should be linear equations in the form of $ax + b = c$, $a(bx + c) = d$, $ax + b = cx + d$, or $a(bx + c) = d(ex + f)$, where a, b, c, d, e , and f are rational numbers. Equations may be given in forms that are equivalent to these.
	Coefficients may be a rational number or a variable that represents any real number.
	Items should not require more than four procedural steps to reach a solution.
Response Attributes	Items may ask the student to complete steps in a viable argument.
	Items should not ask the student to provide the solution.
Calculator	No

Some of the steps in Raya's	s solution to $2.5(6.25x + 0.5) = 11$ are	shown.
Statement	Reason	
$1. \ 2.5(6.25x + 0.5) = 11$	1. Given	
2.	2.	
3.	Subtraction property of equality	
4.	4.	
	the box for line 4 of Raya's solution.	