MATH PRIORITY AND SUPPORTING STANDARDS
GRADE 7

List of Priority Standards as Shown on Report Card	*Notes on Supporting Standards*

Ratios and Proportional Relationships			
		7.RP.1	*Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units supports standard 7.RP.3.*
		7.RP.2	*Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities. a. Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin. b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. c. Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost t is proportional to the number n of items purchased at a constant price p, the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as t = pn. d. Explain what a point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points (0, 0) and (1, r) where r is the unit rate supports standard 7.RP.3.*
7.RP.3	Solves multistep ratio and percent problems.		
		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.RP.3.*
The Number System			
7.NS.1	Adds and subtracts rational numbers.		
7.NS.2	Multiplies and divides rational numbers.		
7.NS.3	Solves problems with rational numbers.		

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		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.NS.3.*
Expressions and Equations			
7.EE.1	Adds, subtracts, factors, and expands linear expressions.		
		7.EE.2	*Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem context can shed light on the problem and how the quantities in it are related support standard 7.EE.3 and 7.EE.4.*
7.EE.3	Solves multi-step problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers.		
		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.EE.3.*
7.EE.4	Constructs equations and inequalities to solve problems.		
		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.EE.4.*
Geometry			
7.G.1	Solves problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures.		
		7.G.2	*Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle supports standard 7.G.1.*
		7.G.3	*Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three- dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids suppports standard 7.G.6.*
7.G.4	Solves problems involving circumference and area of circles.		

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		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.G.4.*
7.G.5	Writes and solves equations to find unknown angles.		
		7.MP.2	*Reason abstractly and quantitatively supports standard 7.G.5.*
7.G.6	Solves problems involving area, volume, and surface area of two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects.		
		7.MP.1	*Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them supports standard 7.G.6.*
Statistics and Probability			
		7.SP.1	*Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences supports standard 7.SP.4.*
		7.SP.2	*Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions supports standard 7.SP.4.*
		7.SP.3	*Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability supports standard 7.SP.4.*
7.SP.4	Uses statistics to draw conclusions.		

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		7.MP.3	*Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others supports standard 7.SP.4.*
		7.SP.5	*Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event supports standard 7.SP.8.*
		7.SP.6	*Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability supports standard 7.SP.8.*
		7.SP.7	*Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy. a. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events. b. Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process supports standard 7.SP.8.*
7.SP.8	Finds probabilities of compound events.		