
Grade 7 | Kansas College & Career Ready Standards (2017) Correlation to *Eureka Math*²® (2027)

*Eureka Math*² is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more “aha!” learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math*² edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

*Eureka Math*² carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students’ mastery of math.

Teachability

*Eureka Math*² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

*Eureka Math*² incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using clear sentences, the *Eureka Math*² teacher-writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum’s readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Math Confidence

*Eureka Math*² fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students’ curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.4 Model with mathematics.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.6 Attend to precision.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>

Ratios and Proportional Relationships

Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.RP.1</p> <p>Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 1: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables</p>
<p>7.RP.2</p> <p>Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities:</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.RP.2a</p> <p>Determine 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.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 1: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 6: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Written Descriptions</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 14: Extreme Bicycles</p>

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<p>7.RP.2b</p> <p>Analyze a table or graph and recognize that, in a proportional relationship, every pair of numbers has the same unit rate (referred to as the “<i>m</i>”).</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 6: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Written Descriptions</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 8: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 9: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings</p>
<p>7.RP.2c</p> <p>Represent proportional relationships by equations.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 8: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 1: Proportionality and Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators</p>

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<p>7.RP.2d</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 9: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p>
<p>7.RP.3</p> <p>Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 7: Handstand Sprint</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 2: Racing for Percents</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 3: Percent as a Rate per 100</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 6: Finding Commission</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 7: Finding Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 8: Determining Fees</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 9: Tax as a Fee</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 10: Percent Increase</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 11: Percent Decrease</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 12: More Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 13: What Is the Best Deal?</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes</p>

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<p>7.RP.3 <i>continued</i></p>	<p>7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 17: Simple Interest and Proportionality</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 18: Simple Interest—Solving for Unknown Values</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 19: Applying Percent Error</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 20: Making Money, Day 1</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 21: Making Money, Day 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 22: Making Mixtures</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 23: Percents of Percents</p>
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The Number System

Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with positive rational numbers to add, subtract, multiply, and divide all rational numbers.

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<p>7.NS.1</p> <p>Represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
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<p>7.NS.1a</p> <p>Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses).</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 1: Combining Opposites</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 2: Adding Integers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 3: Adding Integers Efficiently</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 5: Decomposing Rational Numbers to Make Addition More Efficient</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 6: Adding Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 12: The Integer Game</p>
<p>7.NS.1b</p> <p>Show $p + q$ as the number located a distance q from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 1: Combining Opposites</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 2: Adding Integers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 3: Adding Integers Efficiently</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 5: Decomposing Rational Numbers to Make Addition More Efficient</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 6: Adding Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1</p>
<p>7.NS.1c</p> <p>Model subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 7: What Subtraction Means</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 9: Subtracting Integers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 10: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 11: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 2</p>
<p>7.NS.1d</p> <p>Model subtraction as the distance between two rational numbers on the number line where the distance is the absolute value of their difference.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 7: What Subtraction Means</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 9: Subtracting Integers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 10: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 11: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 2</p>

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<p>7.NS.1e</p> <p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 4: KAKOOMA[®]</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 5: Decomposing Rational Numbers to Make Addition More Efficient</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 6: Adding Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 9: Subtracting Integers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 10: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 11: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 12: The Integer Game</p>
<p>7.NS.2</p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division of positive rational numbers to multiply and divide all rational numbers.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.NS.2a</p> <p>Describe how multiplication is extended from positive rational numbers to all rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 13: Understanding Multiples of Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 14: Understanding the Product of Two Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 15: Multiplying Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 16: Exponential Expressions with Rational Numbers</p>

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<p>7.NS.2b</p> <p>Explain that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. Leading to situations such that if p and q are integers, then $-\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{-p}{q} = \frac{p}{-q}$.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 18: Understanding Negative Divisors</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 21: Comparing and Ordering Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NS.2c</p> <p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 13: Understanding Multiples of Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 14: Understanding the Product of Two Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 15: Multiplying Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 16: Exponential Expressions with Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 17: Understanding Negative Dividends</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 18: Understanding Negative Divisors</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 22: Multiplication and Division Expressions</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 24: Order of Operations with Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NS.2d</p> <p>Convert a rational number in the form of a fraction to its decimal equivalent using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 19: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 20: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 21: Comparing and Ordering Rational Numbers</p>

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.NS.3</p> <p>Solve and interpret real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. (Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions.)</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 25: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 26: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 2</p>

Expressions and Equations

Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.EE.1</p> <p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 1: Equivalent Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 2: The Distributive Property and the Tabular Model</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 3: The Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 5: Factoring Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 6: Comparing Expressions</p>

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<p>7.EE.2</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 2: The Distributive Property and the Tabular Model</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 5: Factoring Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 6: Comparing Expressions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 9: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 10: Percent Increase</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 11: Percent Decrease</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 12: More Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 14: Scale Factor—Percent Increase and Decrease</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 23: Percents of Percents</p>
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Expressions and Equations

Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.EE.3</p> <p>Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems with rational numbers. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 25: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 26: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 9: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 10: Problem Solving with Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 11: Dominoes and Dominoes</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 17: Using Equations to Solve Problems</p>
<p>7.EE.4</p> <p>Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem, and construct two-step equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 11: Dominoes and Dominoes</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 12: Solving Equations Algebraically and Arithmetically</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 13: Solving Equations—Puzzles</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 17: Using Equations to Solve Problems</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 18: Understanding Inequalities and their Solutions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 19: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 21: Solving Two-Step Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 22: Solving Problems Involving Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 23: Inequalities vs. Equations</p>

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<p>7.EE.4a</p> <p>Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$, and $p(x + q) = r$ where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently (efficiently, accurately, and flexibly). Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 7: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 8: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 12: Solving Equations Algebraically and Arithmetically</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 13: Solving Equations—Puzzles</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 14: Solving Equations—Scavenger Hunt</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 15: Solving Equations Fluently</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems</p>
<p>7.EE.4b</p> <p>Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$ where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers and $p > 0$. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 18: Understanding Inequalities and Their Solutions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 19: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 20: Preserving and Reversing</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 21: Solving Two-Step Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 22: Solving Problems Involving Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 23: Inequalities vs. Equations</p>

Geometry

Draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.G.1</p> <p>Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, such as computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 15: Scale Drawings</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 17: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 19: Scale and Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 20: Creating Multiple Scale Drawings</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 1: Proportionality and Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 14: Scale Factor—Percent Increase and Decrease</p>
<p>7.G.2</p> <p>Identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotating a two-dimensional (rectangular or triangular) object around one edge.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p>7.G.3</p> <p>Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right cylinder.</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 22: Understanding Planes and Cross Sections</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 23: Cross Section Scavenger Hunt</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cross-sections of right cylinders.</i></p>

Geometry

Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.G.4</p> <p>Use the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 10: The Outside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 11: The Inside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 12: Exploring the Area and Circumference of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 13: Finding Areas of Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 15: Watering a Lawn</p>
<p>7.G.5</p> <p>Investigate the relationship between three-dimensional geometric shapes;</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.G.5a</p> <p>Generalize the volume formula for prisms and cylinders ($V = Bh$ where B is the area of the base and h is the height).</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 24: Volume of Prisms</p> <p>8 M6 Lesson 22: Volume of Cylinders</p>
<p>7.G.5b</p> <p>Generalize the surface area formula for prisms and cylinders ($SA = 2B + Ph$ where B is the area of the base, P is the perimeter of the base, and h is the height (in the case of a cylinder, perimeter is replaced by circumference)).</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 17: Surface Area of Right Rectangular and Right Triangular Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 18: Surface Area of Right Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 19: Surface Area of Cylinders</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address the surface area formula for prisms and cylinders.</i></p>

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<p>7.G.6</p> <p>Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area of two-dimensional objects and volume and surface area of three-dimensional objects including cylinders and right prisms. (Solutions should not require students to take square roots or cube roots. For example, given the volume of a cylinder and the area of the base, students would identify the height.)</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Area Problems by Composition and Decomposition</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 17: Surface Area of Right Rectangular and Right Triangular Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 18: Surface Area of Right Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 20: Surface Areas of Right Pyramids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 21: Surface Area of Other Solids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 24: Volume of Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 25: Volume of Composite Solids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 26: Designing a Fish Tank</p>

Statistics and Probability

Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math²
<p>7.SP.1</p> <p>Use statistics to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population;</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.SP.1a</p> <p>Know that generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population and generate a valid representative sample of a population.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 11: Populations and Samples</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 12: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean</p>

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.SP.1b</p> <p>Identify if a particular random sample would be representative of a population and justify your reasoning.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 11: Populations and Samples</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 12: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean</p>
<p>7.SP.2</p> <p>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 informally gauge the variation in estimates or predictions.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 15: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 16: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion</p>

Statistics and Probability

Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.SP.3</p> <p>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 (requires introduction of mean absolute deviation).</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 10: The Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 11: Using the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 17: Comparing Sample Means</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 18: Comparing Population Means</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 19: Memory Games</p>

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<p>7.SP.4</p> <p>Use measures of center (mean, median and/or mode) and measures of variability (range, interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation) for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 17: Comparing Sample Means</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 18: Comparing Population Means</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 19: Memory Games</p>
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Statistics and Probability

Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.

Kansas College & Career Ready Standards

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.SP.5</p> <p>Express the probability of a chance event as a number between 0 and 1 that represents the likelihood of the event occurring. (Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.)</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 1: What is Probability?</p>
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Kansas College & Career Ready Standards

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.SP.6</p> <p>Collect data from a chance process (probability experiment). Approximate the probability by observing its long-run relative frequency. Recognize that as the number of trials increase, the experimental probability approaches the theoretical probability. Conversely, predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 2: Empirical Probability</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 3: Outcomes of Chance Experiments</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 6: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue</p>
<p>7.SP.7</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.SP.7a</p> <p>Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers</p>
<p>7.SP.7b</p> <p>Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue</p>

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<p>7.SP.8</p> <p>Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>7.SP.8a</p> <p>Know that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments</p>
<p>7.SP.8b</p> <p>Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., “rolling double sixes”), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments</p>
<p>7.SP.8c</p> <p>Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 9: Probability Simulations</p> <p>7 M6 Lesson 10: Simulations with Random Number Tables</p>