Grade 7–8 | Maryland College and Career Ready Standards (2025) Correlation to *Eureka Math² Maryland*

When the original *Eureka Math®* curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math²®*, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver *exponentially better* math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² 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 right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* 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.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	7–8 M1 Lesson 2: KAKOOMA® with Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 16: Applications with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 23: What is the Best Deal? 7–8 M3 Lesson 5: Area and Circumference of Circular Regions 7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn (Optional) 7–8 M4 Lesson 15: The Substitution Method 7–8 M4 Lesson 19: Back to the Coordinate Plane 7–8 M5 Lesson 21: Volume of Composite Solids 7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume 7–8 M6 Lesson 8: Probability Simulations 7–8 M6 Lesson 13: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 10: Large and Small Positive Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 23: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes 7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 11: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.2 ***continued***	7–8 M2 Lesson 20: Commissions, Fees, and Taxes
	7–8 M2 Lesson 22: Percent Increase and Percent Decrease
	7–8 M2 Lesson 25: Applying Percent Error
	7–8 M4 Lesson 4: Comparing Proportional Relationships
	7–8 M4 Lesson 17: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems
	7–8 M4 Lesson 18: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems
	7–8 M5 Lesson 2-1: Definition of a Function
	7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality
	7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change
	7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value
	7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?
	7–8 M6 Lesson 2: Outcomes of Chance Experiments
	7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue
	7–8 M6 Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample
	7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean
	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots
	7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	7–8 M1 Lesson 7: Exponential Expressions and Relating Multiplication to Division 7–8 M1 Lesson 14: Writing Very Large and Very Small Numbers in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers 7–8 M2 Lesson 21: Discount, Markup, Sales Tax, and Tip 7–8 M3 Lesson 2: Conditions of Unique Triangles 7–8 M3 Lesson 13-1: Angle Sum of a Triangle 7–8 M3 Lesson 15-1: Verifying the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 16-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions 7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn (Optional) 7–8 M3 Lesson 21: Modeling with Scale Drawings 7–8 M4 Lesson 20: Modeling a Real-World Problem 7–8 M5 Lesson 18: Designing a Fish Tank 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point 7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M3 Lesson 1: Sketching and Constructing Geometric Figures 7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions 7–8 M6 Lesson 9: Simulations with Random Number Tables 7–8 M6 Lesson 14-1: Comparing Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 24: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data
MP.6 Attend to precision.	7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 13: Making Sense of Integer Exponents 7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities 7–8 M2 Lesson 7: Solving Multi-Step Equations 7–8 M3 Lesson 19: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing 7–8 M4 Lesson 2: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables 7–8 M4 Lesson 5-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 7–8 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 ***continued***	7–8 M5 Lesson 5: Graphs of Functions and Equations 7–8 M5 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 11: Surface Areas of Prisms and Pyramids 7–8 M5 Lesson 19: Volumes of Pyramids and Cones 7–8 M5 Lesson 20: Volume of Spheres 7–8 M6 Lesson 3: Theoretical Probability 7–8 M6 Lesson 10: Populations and Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 11-1: Variability Between Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion 7–8 M6 Lesson 23: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences 7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers 7–8 M2 Lesson 1: Finding Unknown Angle Measures 7–8 M2 Lesson 8: Solving Equations with Rational Coefficients 7–8 M2 Lesson 9: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 7–8 M2 Lesson 10: Another Possible Number of Solutions 7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 19: Proportional Reasoning and Percents 7–8 M2 Lesson 24: Simple Interest 7–8 M3 Lesson 4: Area and Circumference of a Circle

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 ***continued***	7–8 M3 Lesson 14: Exterior Angles of Triangles 7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M4 Lesson 8-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M4 Lesson 9: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M4 Lesson 10: Comparing Equations in Different Forms 7–8 M4 Lesson 12-1: Identifying Solutions 7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution 7–8 M5 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 13-1: Understanding Planes and Cross Sections 7–8 M5 Lesson 14: Cross Section Scavenger Hunt 7–8 M5 Lesson 16: Volume of Prisms 7–8 M6 Lesson 4-1: Multistage Experiments 7–8 M6 Lesson 5: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models 7–8 M6 Lesson 22: Bivariate Categorical Data
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers 7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 11: Products of Exponential Expressions with Positive Whole-Number Exponents 7–8 M1 Lesson 12: More Properties of Exponents 7–8 M1 Lesson 18: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.8 ***continued***	7–8 M1 Lesson 20: Using the Pythagorean Theorem
	7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots
	7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities
	7–8 M2 Lesson 6: Expressing Repeating Decimals as Fractions (Optional)
	7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates (Optional)
	7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles
	7–8 M3 Lesson 18: Scale Drawings
	7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor
	7–8 M4 Lesson 1: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables
	7–8 M4 Lesson 3: Lines with Special Characteristics
	7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines
	7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope
	7–8 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing
	7–8 M5 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed
	7–8 M5 Lesson 12: Surface Area of Cylinders (Optional)
	7–8 M5 Lesson 15: Proportionality and Scale Factor of Cross Sections
	7–8 M5 Lesson 17: Volume of Cylinders
	7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers

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Number and Operation Sense

7.NOS.A Use structure and representations to reason with rational numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.NOS.A.1 Add and subtract rational numbers using multiple strategies and representations.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.NOS.A.1.a Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0.	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.1.b Model the addition of rational numbers as movement along a number line, where the direction and distance depend on the sign and magnitude of the addend. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses).	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.1.c Rewrite subtraction as addition using the additive inverse ($p - q = p + (-q)$). Use strategies such as number lines and applying absolute value of the difference to determine the distance between two rational numbers and solve problems in context.	7–8 M1 Lesson 2: KAKOOMA® with Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences 7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers 7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.NOS.A.1.d Model and solve multistep contextual problems involving addition and subtraction of rational numbers, using efficient and flexible strategies.	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences 7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers 7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.2 Multiply and divide rational numbers using multiple strategies and representations.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.NOS.A.2.a Model multiplication of rational numbers using number lines, arrays, or area models to show how properties of operations (e.g., the distributive property) lead to rules for signed number multiplication, including $(-1) \times (-1) = 1$.	7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 7: Exponential Expressions and Relating Multiplication to Division
7.NOS.A.2.b Interpret quotients of rational numbers in context and represent division of signed numbers in different forms, such as $-\frac{p}{q} = \frac{-p}{q} = \frac{p}{-q}$ when the divisor is not zero.	7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.NOS.A.2.c Use properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers flexibly and efficiently.	7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 7: Exponential Expressions and Relating Multiplication to Division 7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.2.d Analyze the decimal representation of a quotient resulting from dividing rational numbers to determine whether it terminates or repeats and use this pattern to explain why all rational numbers have decimal forms that either terminate or repeat.	7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.2.e Model and solve multistep contextual problems involving multiplication and division of rational numbers, using efficient and flexible strategies.	7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers
7.NOS.A.3 Solve multistep problems involving positive and negative rational numbers in any form (i.e., fractions, decimals, percents) using all four operations.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.NOS.A.3.a Apply properties of operations to efficiently compute with rational numbers and convert between forms when appropriate to support problem solving.	7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M2 Lesson 11: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M2 Lesson 23: What Is the Best Deal?
7.NOS.A.3.b Evaluate the reasonableness of solutions using estimation, mental math, and understanding of the context.	7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M2 Lesson 7: Solving Multi-Step Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 11: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M2 Lesson 23: What Is the Best Deal?

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Number and Operation Sense

8.NOS.A Reason with irrational numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.NOS.A.1 Identify a number as irrational when its decimal expansion neither terminates nor repeats, and explain that irrational numbers cannot be expressed as the ratio of two integers.	7–8 M1 Lesson 20: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 23: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes
8.NOS.A.2 Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to estimate their locations on a number line, compare their size, and apply this understanding to estimate the value of expressions (e.g., π^2) in context.	7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots 7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers

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Number and Operation Sense

8.NOS.B Reason with exponents to express and interpret quantities.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.NOS.B.3 Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.	7–8 M1 Lesson 11: Products of Exponential Expressions with Positive Whole-Number Exponents 7–8 M1 Lesson 12: More Properties of Exponents 7–8 M1 Lesson 13: Making Sense of Integer Exponents
8.NOS.B.4 Use square and cube roots to represent solutions to equations and describe numbers.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.NOS.B.4.a Use square and cube roots symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number.	7–8 M1 Lesson 18: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes 7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M1 Lesson 20: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M1 Lesson 23: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes
8.NOS.B.4.b Evaluate square roots of perfect squares from 1 to 100 and cube roots of perfect cubes from 1 to 125 by inspection.	7–8 M1 Lesson 18: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes 7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M1 Lesson 20: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots 7–8 M1 Lesson 23: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.NOS.B.5 Apply scientific notation to represent and compare very large and very small quantities in context, and use technology to compute with numbers in scientific notation.	7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation
8.NOS.B.5.a Express numbers as a single digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate and compare magnitudes.	7–8 M1 Lesson 10: Large and Small Positive Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 14: Writing Very Large and Very Small Numbers in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 16: Applications with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point
8.NOS.B.5.b Use scientific notation to model and compute with real-world quantities, choose appropriate units, and interpret their meaning based on the context.	7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 16: Applications with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point

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Algebraic Thinking

7.AT.A Represent and reason about proportional relationships to solve problems.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.AT.A.1 Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units.	7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates (Optional) 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships
7.AT.A.2 Identify proportional relationships between quantities.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.AT.A.2.a Determine whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, for example, by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or by graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.	7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates (Optional) 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 19: Proportional Reasoning and Percents
7.AT.A.2.b Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and narrative descriptions of proportional relationships.	7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning
7.AT.A.3 Represent proportional relationships between quantities.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.AT.A.3.a Represent proportional relationships using equations.	7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning 7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M2 Lesson 19: Proportional Reasoning and Percents
7.AT.A.3.b Explain what a point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship represents in terms of the context, with special attention to the points $(0, 0)$ and $(1, r)$, where r is the unit rate.	7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships
7.AT.A.4 Solve ratio and percent problems in context (e.g., simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, tips, commissions, fees, percent increase or decrease, and percent error) by applying proportional reasoning.	7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning 7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems 7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint 7–8 M2 Lesson 19: Proportional Reasoning and Percents 7–8 M2 Lesson 20: Commissions, Fees, and Taxes 7–8 M2 Lesson 21: Discount, Markup, Sales Tax, and Tip 7–8 M2 Lesson 22: Percent Increase and Percent Decrease 7–8 M2 Lesson 23: What Is the Best Deal? 7–8 M2 Lesson 24: Simple Interest 7–8 M2 Lesson 25: Applying Percent Error

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Algebraic Thinking

7.AT.B Look for and make use of structure to rewrite expressions in equivalent forms and reason about their properties.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.AT.B.5 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations
7.AT.B.6 Rewrite an expression in different forms to shed light on the represented context and how the quantities in it are related.	7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 21: Discount, Markup, Sales Tax, and Tip 7–8 M2 Lesson 22: Percent Increase and Percent Decrease

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Algebraic Thinking

7.AT.C Model with and solve equations and inequalities.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.AT.C.7 Analyze contextual situations to determine whether an equation or inequality best represents the relationship between quantities. Justify the choice based on the context.	7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
7.AT.C.8 Use variables to represent quantities and write and solve equations to model and reason about relationships in context.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.AT.C.8.a Write equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers.	7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
7.AT.C.8.b Solve equations of these forms flexibly and efficiently. Explain the solution process and how it connects to the original statement of equality.	7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
7.AT.C.8.c Solve word problems leading to equations of these forms and interpret the solution in terms of the context.	7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.AT.C.9 Use variables to represent quantities and write and solve inequalities to model and reason about constraints and conditions in context.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.AT.C.9.a Write inequalities of the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers.	7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
7.AT.C.9.b Solve inequalities of these forms and graph the solution set on a number line.	7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
7.AT.C.9.c Interpret the solution set in terms of the context by describing what values are possible or reasonable in the given situation.	7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities

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Algebraic Thinking

8.AT.A Use proportional relationships to represent and reason about linear equations.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.A.1 Analyze and compare proportional relationships using slope.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.A.1.a Graph proportional relationships and interpret the unit rate as the slope of the graph.	7–8 M4 Lesson 5-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope
8.AT.A.1.b Compare proportional relationships represented in different forms (e.g., graphs, equations, and tables) by analyzing their slopes.	7–8 M4 Lesson 4: Comparing Proportional Relationships
8.AT.A.2 Use proportional reasoning to identify slope and represent linear relationships.	7–8 M4 Lesson 1: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables 7–8 M4 Lesson 2: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables 7–8 M4 Lesson 3: Lines with Special Characteristics 7–8 M4 Lesson 8-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M4 Lesson 9: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M4 Lesson 10: Comparing Equations in Different Forms 7–8 M4 Lesson 12-1: Identifying Solutions

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.A.2.a Use proportional reasoning to explain why the slope m is the same between any two points on a non-vertical line by showing that the ratios of vertical change to horizontal change between points are equivalent.	7–8 M4 Lesson 5-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines 7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope
8.AT.A.2.b Use this relationship to write equations of lines in the form $y = mx$ for lines that pass through the origin, and in the form $y = mx + b$ for lines that include a vertical shift from the origin, where b represents the y-intercept.	7–8 M4 Lesson 8-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line

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Algebraic Thinking

8.AT.B Make sense of and solve equations, inequalities, and systems of equations.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.B.3 Solve linear equations in one variable.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.B.3.a Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solution. Justify each example by showing how it can be rewritten in an equivalent equation in the form $x = a$, $a = a$, or $a = b$ (where a and b are different rational numbers) and explaining what this form reveals about the solution.	7–8 M2 Lesson 8: Solving Equations with Rational Coefficients 7–8 M2 Lesson 9: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 7–8 M2 Lesson 10: Another Possible Number of Solutions
8.AT.B.3.b Solve linear equations in one variable with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and combining like terms.	7–8 M2 Lesson 7: Solving Multi-Step Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 8: Solving Equations with Rational Coefficients 7–8 M2 Lesson 9: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 7–8 M2 Lesson 10: Another Possible Number of Solutions 7–8 M2 Lesson 11: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems
8.AT.B.4 Solve linear inequalities in one variable.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.B.4.a Solve inequalities including those requiring the use of the distributive property and combining like terms.	7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
8.AT.B.4.b Represent the solution set on a number line and describe the set of possible values in the context of the problem.	7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities
8.AT.B.5 Analyze and solve systems of two linear equations in two variables.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.B.5.a Interpret the solution to a system of two linear equations as the point where their graphs intersect and verify that the coordinates of the intersection satisfy both equations.	7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 7–8 M4 Lesson 12-1: Identifying Solutions 7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution 7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method 7–8 M4 Lesson 19: Back to the Coordinate Plane 7–8 M4 Lesson 20: Modeling a Real-World Problem

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.B.5.b Solve systems of two linear equations by graphing and substitution. When using graphing, find an approximate or exact solution depending on the precision of the graph. Select a method strategically based on the structure of the system or the context of the problem and explain why the method is appropriate.	7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution 7–8 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing 7–8 M4 Lesson 15: The Substitution Method 7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method 7–8 M4 Lesson 17: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 7–8 M4 Lesson 18: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 7–8 M4 Lesson 19: Back to the Coordinate Plane 7–8 M4 Lesson 20: Modeling a Real-World Problem
8.AT.B.5.c Use structure to determine when a system has no solution, one solution, or infinitely many solutions and justify the conclusion.	7–8 M4 Lesson 12-1: Identifying Solutions 7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution 7–8 M4 Lesson 15: The Substitution Method 7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method
8.AT.B.5.d Model and solve contextual problems using systems of two linear equations.	7–8 M4 Lesson 17: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 7–8 M4 Lesson 18: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 7–8 M4 Lesson 20: Modeling a Real-World Problem

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Algebraic Thinking

8.AT.C Reason about functions.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.C.6 Determine whether a relationship is a function by analyzing whether each input is assigned to exactly one output.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.C.6.a Given a clearly defined set of input–output pairs in a table, mapping, or real-world description, determine whether the relationship is a function and explain why.	7–8 M5 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed 7–8 M5 Lesson 2-1: Definition of a Function 7–8 M5 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions
8.AT.C.6.b Given a graph, identify input–output pairs and determine whether the graph represents a function.	7–8 M5 Lesson 5: Graphs of Functions and Equations
8.AT.C.7 Compare the properties (i.e., rate of change, intercepts) of two linear functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by narrative descriptions).	7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.C.8 Identify whether a function is linear or non-linear given equations, graphs, or input–output pairs, and provide a justification using reasoning about the constant rate of change and its relationship to proportional reasoning.	7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

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Algebraic Thinking

8.AT.D Model with functions.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.D.9 Interpret the graph of a linear function in the form $y = mx + b$.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.D.9.a Given the graph of a linear function, identify the slope and y-intercept.	7–8 M4 Lesson 5-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines 7–8 M4 Lesson 8-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions
8.AT.D.9.b Match a linear equation in the form $y = mx + b$ to its graph.	7–8 M4 Lesson 8-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions
8.AT.D.10 Construct and interpret a linear function to model a relationship between two quantities.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.D.10.a Given two input–output pairs, a graph, a table, or a description of a relationship, determine the rate of change and initial value and write the linear equation that models the situation.	7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.D.10.b Interpret the rate of change and initial value in the context of the problem.	7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value
8.AT.D.11 Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function based on a narrative description.	7–8 M5 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

7.GR.A Use structure and representation to analyze geometric figures.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.GR.A.1 Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.	7–8 M3 Lesson 18: Scale Drawings 7–8 M3 Lesson 19: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing 7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor 7–8 M3 Lesson 21: Modeling with Scale Drawings
7.GR.A.2 Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures (e.g., right rectangular prisms, right cylinders) with a plane. Use the resulting shapes to explain how the structure of the solid connects to volume and surface area.	7–8 M5 Lesson 13-1: Understanding Planes and Cross Sections 7–8 M5 Lesson 14: Cross Section Scavenger Hunt 7–8 M5 Lesson 15: Proportionality and Scale Factor of Cross Sections 7–8 M5 Lesson 16: Volume of Prisms

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

7.GR.B Reason with and about geometric formulas to solve problems and justify solutions in context.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.GR.B.3 Apply the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle to solve problems in context. Use informal reasoning and visual models to explain the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles 7–8 M3 Lesson 4: Area and Circumference of a Circle 7–8 M3 Lesson 5: Area and Circumference of Circular Regions 7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn (Optional)
7.GR.B.4 Solve mathematical problems with and without context involving area, surface area, and volume of two- and three-dimensional objects.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.GR.B.4.a Solve problems involving area, surface area, and volume of polygonal figures and polyhedral solids, including triangles, quadrilaterals, other polygons, cubes, right prisms, and pyramids—figures defined by edges and flat faces.	7–8 M5 Lesson 11: Surface Areas of Prisms and Pyramids 7–8 M5 Lesson 16: Volume of Prisms 7–8 M5 Lesson 18: Designing a Fish Tank 7–8 M5 Lesson 19: Volumes of Pyramids and Cones 7–8 M5 Lesson 21: Volume of Composite Solids

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.GR.B.4.b Solve problems involving volume of curved-surface solids, including cones, cylinders, and spheres—figures without edges.	7–8 M5 Lesson 17: Volume of Cylinders 7–8 M5 Lesson 18: Designing a Fish Tank 7–8 M5 Lesson 19: Volumes of Pyramids and Cones 7–8 M5 Lesson 20: Volume of Spheres 7–8 M5 Lesson 21: Volume of Composite Solids 7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume
7.GR.B.4.c Interpret and justify solutions in context by comparing different geometric representations, estimating or checking for reasonableness, and explaining how the result applies to the context.	7–8 M5 Lesson 11: Surface Areas of Prisms and Pyramids 7–8 M5 Lesson 18: Designing a Fish Tank 7–8 M5 Lesson 21: Volume of Composite Solids

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

8.GR.A Make conjectures about and verify geometric relationships.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.GR.A.1 Use the relationships between supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles to write and solve equations for an unknown angle.	7–8 M2 Lesson 1: Finding Unknown Angle Measures 7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 7: Solving Multi-Step Equations
8.GR.A.2 Draw or build triangles using tools (ruler, protractor, technology, or physical manipulatives) given three measures of angles or sides. Determine whether the given conditions result in a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.	7–8 M3 Lesson 1: Sketching and Constructing Geometric Figures 7–8 M3 Lesson 2: Conditions of Unique Triangles
8.GR.A.3 Use informal arguments to verify that the sum of the interior angles of a triangle is 180 degrees and why an exterior angle equals the sum of the two remote interior angles.	7–8 M3 Lesson 13-1: Angle Sum of a Triangle 7–8 M3 Lesson 14: Exterior Angles of Triangles

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

8.GR.B Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to reason about right triangles.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.GR.B.4 Understand and reason about the Pythagorean Theorem and its extensions.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.GR.B.4.a Use diagrams, examples, or informal reasoning to explain the Pythagorean Theorem and why it applies to all right triangles.	7–8 M3 Lesson 15-1: Verifying the Pythagorean Theorem
8.GR.B.4.b Use the converse of the Pythagorean Theorem to determine whether a set of three side lengths forms a right triangle, and extend this reasoning to identify whether a triangle is acute or obtuse using Pythagorean inequalities.	7–8 M3 Lesson 16-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem
8.GR.B.5 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems in context.	7–8 M3 Lesson 16-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.GR.B.5.a Determine unknown side lengths in right triangles.	7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 16-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem
8.GR.B.5.b Find the distance between two points in a coordinate system using the Pythagorean Theorem.	7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

7.DS.A Make sense of statistical inquiry.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.A.1 Determine when generalizations about a population are appropriate based on how the sample was selected.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.DS.A.1.a Decide whether a sample is representative of a population by explaining how it was selected and how that selection affects the accuracy of conclusions.	7–8 M6 Lesson 10: Populations and Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample 7–8 M6 Lesson 11-1: Variability Between Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean
7.DS.A.1.b Explain how a random sample increases the likelihood that the sample represents the population.	7–8 M6 Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample
7.DS.A.2 Use data from random samples to make and evaluate estimates or predictions about a population.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.A.2.a Use data from a single random sample to estimate an unknown characteristic of a population.	7–8 M6 Lesson 11-1: Variability Between Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean 7–8 M6 Lesson 13: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size 7–8 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion
7.DS.A.2.b Generate and compare multiple random samples of the same size and use the variability across samples to assess how reliable an estimate or prediction is.	7–8 M6 Lesson 11-1: Variability Between Samples

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

7.DS.B Describe, analyze, and compare data using visual and numerical representations to model situations and draw inferences.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.B.3 Compare two numerical data distributions using visual displays and numerical measures to draw inferences about differences between populations.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.DS.B.3.a Use histograms and other visualizations to describe similarities and differences in the range, shape, and clustering of the data sets.	7–8 M6 Lesson 14-1: Comparing Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means
7.DS.B.3.b Use measures of center (e.g., mean or median) and measures of variability (e.g., range or interquartile range) to describe the size and significance of the difference between the distributions.	7–8 M6 Lesson 14-1: Comparing Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means
7.DS.B.3.c Use both visual and numerical comparisons to describe how different the two groups are and whether the difference is meaningful in the context of the data.	7–8 M6 Lesson 14-1: Comparing Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

7.DS.C Model and analyze probability to interpret chance events, compare models with observed data, and make predictions.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.C.4 Explain that a probability of 0 means the event is impossible, 1 means it is certain, and values closer to 0 or 1 indicate how unlikely or likely the event is. Use this understanding to estimate the probability of chance events based on knowledge about the context, and compare the likelihood of different events.	7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?
7.DS.C.5 Understand and apply long-run relative frequency to approximate probabilities and make predictions about chance events.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.DS.C.5.a Use data collection or simulation to approximate the probability of a chance event by observing its long-run relative frequency.	7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability? 7–8 M6 Lesson 2: Outcomes of Chance Experiments 7–8 M6 Lesson 5: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers 7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.C.5.b Use a known or estimated probability to evaluate whether the number of outcomes in a given number of simulation trials is reasonable.	7–8 M6 Lesson 5: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue
7.DS.C.5.c Use visual representations (e.g., bar graphs, circle graphs) to compare and interpret probabilities.	7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers
7.DS.C.6 Develop and use probability models to find probabilities of events and compare them to observed results.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
7.DS.C.6.a Create a uniform probability model for situations where outcomes are equally likely and use the model to calculate the probability of an event.	7–8 M6 Lesson 3: Theoretical Probability 7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
7.DS.C.6.b Create a probability model using observed frequencies and use it to estimate the probability of an event.	7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers 7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue
7.DS.C.6.c Compare probabilities from a model to observed data and explain possible reasons for any differences.	7–8 M6 Lesson 6-1: The Law of Large Numbers

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

8.DS.A Make sense of statistical inquiry.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.DS.A.1 Evaluate predictions and conclusions drawn from bivariate data.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.DS.A.1.a Determine whether observed associations in sample data justify generalizations about a broader population.	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models 7–8 M6 Lesson 24: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data
8.DS.A.1.b Identify limitations or potential bias in data collection or interpretation when analyzing trends in scatter plots.	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

8.DS.B Describe, analyze, and compare data using visual and numerical representations to model situations and draw inferences.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.DS.B.2 Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots
8.DS.B.3 Compare the fit of different linear models shown on scatter plots of the same data by describing the overall pattern and the closeness of data points to each line.	7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models
8.DS.B.4 Use a provided linear model to make predictions based on bivariate measurement data. Interpret the meaning of the slope and y-intercept in context.	7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21-1: Linear Models

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Reasoning with Data, Statistics, and Probability

8.DS.C Model and analyze probability to interpret chance events and make predictions.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.DS.C.5 Construct a two-way table to organize data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Calculate and interpret relative frequencies for rows and/or columns and use them to describe possible associations between the variables.	7–8 M6 Lesson 22: Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 23: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 24: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data
8.DS.C.6 Find probabilities of compound events by representing or simulating the sample space or simulating events.	7–8 M6 Lesson 8: Probability Simulations 7–8 M6 Lesson 9: Simulations with Random Number Tables
8.DS.C.6.a Represent the sample space for a compound event using organized lists, tables, or tree diagrams. Given an event described in everyday language, identify the outcomes in the sample space that make up the event.	7–8 M6 Lesson 4-1: Multistage Experiments
8.DS.C.6.b Determine the probability of a compound event as a fraction of outcomes in the sample space that result in the event.	7–8 M6 Lesson 4-1: Multistage Experiments

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