Grade 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.	8 M1 Lesson 13: Applications with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M2 Lesson 8-1: Problem Solving with Unknown Angle Measures 8 M4 Lesson 4: Using Linear Equations to Solve Problems 8 M4 Lesson 17: Slopes of Rising Lines 8 M4 Lesson 24: The Patterns, the Pops, and the Pastries 8 M4 Lesson 27: Get to Work 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane 8 M6 Lesson 20-2: Probability Simulations
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	8 M1 Lesson 1: Large and Small Positive Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 14: Choosing Units of Measurement 8 M1 Lesson 18: The Pythagorean Theorem 8 M1 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 1-1: Side Lengths of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 21: Applying the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M4 Lesson 10: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 8 M4 Lesson 15: Comparing Proportional Relationships 8 M4 Lesson 26: Linear Equations from Word Problems 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 8 M6 Lesson 2-1: Definition of a Function

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.2 ***continued***	8 M6 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 12: Patterns in Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	8 M1 Lesson 3: Time to Be More Precise—Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 7: Making Sense of the Exponent of 0 8 M1 Lesson 10: Evaluating Numerical Expressions by Using Properties of Exponents (Optional) 8 M1 Lesson 11: Small Positive Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 17: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 22: Familiar and Not So Familiar Numbers 8 M2 Lesson 2-1: Angles of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 4-1: Conditions of Unique Triangles 8 M2 Lesson 13-1: Angle Sum of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 17-1: Verifying the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 18-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M4 Lesson 18: Slopes of Falling Lines 8 M4 Lesson 21-1: Slope and Parallel Lines 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M6 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions 8 M6 Lesson 13: Informally Fitting a Line to Data

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	8 M1 Lesson 15: Get to the Point 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path 8 M4 Lesson 11: Planning a Trip 8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	8 M1 Lesson 12: Operations with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M2 Lesson 5-1: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures 8 M4 Lesson 25: Lines, Lines, and More Lines 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M6 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions 8 M6 Lesson 20: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 20-3: Simulations with Random Number Tables
MP.6 Attend to precision.	8 M1 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 8: Making Sense of Integer Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 24: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes 8 M2 Lesson 6-1: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 8 M4 Lesson 1-1: Inequalities 8 M4 Lesson 2: Solving Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 13: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables 8 M4 Lesson 16-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 8 M5 Lesson 2: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 8 M5 Lesson 6: Solving Systems of Linear Equations without Graphing

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 ***continued***	8 M6 Lesson 5: Graphs of Functions and Equations 8 M6 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 8 M6 Lesson 14: Determining an Equation of a Line Fit to Data 8 M6 Lesson 19: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	8 M1 Lesson 2: Comparing Large Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 9: Writing Equivalent Expressions 8 M1 Lesson 23: Ordering Irrational Numbers 8 M2 Lesson 7-1: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 8 M2 Lesson 15: Exterior Angles of Triangles 8 M2 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse 8 M2 Lesson 20: Distance in the Coordinate Plane 8 M4 Lesson 1: Equations 8 M4 Lesson 3: Solving Linear Equations with Rational Coefficients 8 M4 Lesson 7: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 8 M4 Lesson 8: Another Possible Number of Solutions 8 M4 Lesson 9: Writing Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 20-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M4 Lesson 22: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M4 Lesson 23: Comparing Equations in Different Forms

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 ***continued***	8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 8: Using Tape Diagrams to Solve Systems of Equations (Optional) 8 M5 Lesson 9: Rewriting Equations to Solve a System of Equations 8 M6 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions 8 M6 Lesson 15-1: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 18: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 20-1: Multistage Experiments
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	8 M1 Lesson 5: Products of Exponential Expressions with Whole Number Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 6: More Properties of Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 16: Perfect Squares and Perfect Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 20: Square Roots 8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots and π^2 8 M2 Lesson 3-1: Constructing Triangles Given Side Lengths 8 M4 Lesson 5: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 1 (Optional) 8 M4 Lesson 6: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 2 (Optional) 8 M4 Lesson 12: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables 8 M4 Lesson 14: Lines with Special Characteristics 8 M4 Lesson 19: Using Coordinates to Find Slope 8 M5 Lesson 6: Solving Systems of Linear Equations without Graphing 8 M6 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed

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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.	8 M1 Lesson 22: Familiar and Not So Familiar Numbers
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.	8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots and π^2 8 M1 Lesson 23: Ordering 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.	8 M1 Lesson 5: Products of Exponential Expressions with Whole-Number Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 6: More Properties of Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 7: Making Sense of the Exponent of 0 8 M1 Lesson 8: Making Sense of Integer Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 9: Writing Equivalent Expressions 8 M1 Lesson 10: Evaluating Numerical Expressions by Using Properties of Exponents (Optional)
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.	8 M1 Lesson 17: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 20: Square Roots 8 M1 Lesson 24: 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.	8 M1 Lesson 16: Perfect Squares and Perfect Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 17: Solving 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.	8 M1 Lesson 12: Operations with Numbers 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.	8 M1 Lesson 1: Large and Small Positive Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 2: Comparing Large Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 3: Time to Be More Precise—Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 7: Making Sense of the Exponent of 0 8 M1 Lesson 11: Small Positive Numbers in Scientific Notation
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.	8 M1 Lesson 2: Comparing Large Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 12: Operations with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 13: Applications with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 14: Choosing Units of Measurement 8 M1 Lesson 15: Get to the Point

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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.	8 M4 Lesson 16-1: 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.	8 M4 Lesson 15: Comparing Proportional Relationships
8.AT.A.2 Use proportional reasoning to identify slope and represent linear relationships.	8 M4 Lesson 12: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables 8 M4 Lesson 13: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables 8 M4 Lesson 14: Lines with Special Characteristics 8 M4 Lesson 20-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M4 Lesson 21-1: Slope and Parallel Lines 8 M4 Lesson 22: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M4 Lesson 23: Comparing Equations in Different Forms

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.A.2 ***continued***	8 M4 Lesson 24: The Patterns, the Pops, and the Pastries 8 M4 Lesson 25: Lines, Lines, and More Lines 8 M4 Lesson 26: Linear Equations from Word Problems 8 M4 Lesson 27: Get to Work
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.	8 M4 Lesson 16-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 8 M4 Lesson 17: Slopes of Rising Lines 8 M4 Lesson 18: Slopes of Falling Lines 8 M4 Lesson 19: 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.	8 M4 Lesson 20-1: 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.	8 M4 Lesson 2: Solving Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 3: Solving Linear Equations with Rational Coefficients 8 M4 Lesson 4: Using Linear Equations to Solve Problems 8 M4 Lesson 10: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 8 M4 Lesson 11: Planning a Trip
8.AT.B.3.a Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. 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.	8 M4 Lesson 7: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 8 M4 Lesson 8: Another Possible Number of Solutions 8 M4 Lesson 9: Writing Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 10: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems
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.	8 M4 Lesson 1: Equations 8 M4 Lesson 2: Solving Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 3: Solving Linear Equations with Rational Coefficients 8 M4 Lesson 5: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 1 (Optional) 8 M4 Lesson 6: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 2 (Optional) 8 M4 Lesson 7: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.B.3.b *continued*	8 M4 Lesson 8: Another Possible Number of Solutions 8 M4 Lesson 10: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 8 M4 Lesson 11: Planning a Trip
8.AT.B.4 Solve linear inequalities in one variable.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
8.AT.B.4.a Solve inequalities including those requiring the use of the distributive property and combining like terms.	8 M2 Lesson 1-1: 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.	8 M2 Lesson 1-1: 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.	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 2: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
8.AT.B.5.a *continued*	8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane
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.	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 6: Solving Systems of Linear Equations without Graphing 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method 8 M5 Lesson 8: Using Tape Diagrams to Solve Systems of Equations (Optional) 8 M5 Lesson 9: Rewriting Equations to Solve a System of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane
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.	8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 9: Rewriting Equations to Solve a System of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method
8.AT.B.5.d Model and solve contextual problems using systems of two linear equations.	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems

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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.	8 M6 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed 8 M6 Lesson 2-1: Definition of a Function 8 M6 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.	8 M6 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).	8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 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.	8 M6 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 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.	8 M4 Lesson 16-1: Proportional Relationships and Slope 8 M4 Lesson 17: Slopes of Rising Lines 8 M4 Lesson 18: Slopes of Falling Lines 8 M4 Lesson 20-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions
8.AT.D.9.b Match a linear equation in the form $y = mx + b$ to its graph.	8 M4 Lesson 20-1: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line 8 M4 Lesson 25: Lines, Lines, and More Lines 8 M6 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.*

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
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.	8 M6 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value
8.AT.D.10.b Interpret the rate of change and initial value in the context of the problem.	8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 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.	8 M6 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 8 M6 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

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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.	8 M2 Lesson 5-1: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures 8 M2 Lesson 6-1: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 8 M2 Lesson 7-1: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 8 M2 Lesson 8-1: Problem Solving with Unknown Angle Measures
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.	8 M2 Lesson 1-1: Side Lengths of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 2-1: Angles of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 3-1: Constructing Triangles Given Side Lengths 8 M2 Lesson 4-1: 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.	8 M2 Lesson 13-1: Angle Sum of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 15: 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.	8 M2 Lesson 17-1: 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.	8 M2 Lesson 18-1: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse
8.GR.B.5 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems in context.	8 M2 Lesson 21: Applying the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path

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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.	8 M1 Lesson 18: The Pythagorean Theorem 8 M1 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M1 Lesson 20: Square Roots 8 M2 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse 8 M2 Lesson 21: Applying the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path
8.GR.B.5.b Find the distance between two points in a coordinate system using the Pythagorean Theorem.	8 M2 Lesson 20: Distance in the Coordinate Plane 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path

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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.	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 15-1: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 20: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 15-1: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 12: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 13: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 8 M6 Lesson 15-1: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model
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.	8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 Lesson 14: Determining an Equation of a Line Fit to Data 8 M6 Lesson 15-1: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model

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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.	8 M6 Lesson 18: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 19: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 20: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data
8.DS.C.6 Find probabilities of compound events by representing or simulating the sample space or simulating events.	8 M6 Lesson 20-2: Probability Simulations 8 M6 Lesson 20-3: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 20-1: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 20-1: Multistage Experiments

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