
Grade 7–8 | Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics (2026) 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>

Data and Probability

Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data, considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.1.1.1</p> <p>Formulate statistical investigative questions with data collection, keeping cultural perspectives in mind, which compare differences between groups, require a sample of a population and use categorical and/or numerical data.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Food Waste and the Environment</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Where Does Our Energy Come From?</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: How Old Are the Members of Congress?</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Coastal Clean Up</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: A Timeline of Organisms on Earth</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Preserved Land in the United States</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Language Diversity Across America</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: How Close Is the Airport?</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: A Day in the Life</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Ice Hockey Championships</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Let’s Go to the Moon!</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: The Monthly Cost of Groceries</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: A Changing Population</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Called to Service</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: A Typical Day</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: National Park Visitors</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: Language Diversity</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address considering cultural perspectives.</i></p>
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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.1.1.2</p> <p>Describe how statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population. Explain how generalizations about a population are valid only when the sample is representative of that population and that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 10: Populations and Samples</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean</p>
<p>7.1.1.3</p> <p>Make inferences using statistics about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 13: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion</p>
<p>7.1.1.4</p> <p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution that can be described by its center, variability and overall shape. Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. Justify the choice of measures of center and variability, the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 16: Comparing Population Means</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 17: Memory Games</p>

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<p>7.1.1.5</p> <p>Create a visualization about a data set, organizing and presenting the data in appropriate ways, including in tables, circle graphs and histograms, and incorporating any other relevant information that helps to tell a story about the data.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 4: Creating a Histogram</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 14: Using a Box Plot to Summarize a Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 15: More Practice with Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 16: Interpreting Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects</p> <p>7 Data Investigation: Language Diversity</p> <p>7 Data Investigation: A Typical Day</p> <p>8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address circle graphs.</i></p>
<p>7.1.1.6</p> <p>Compare and communicate multiple explanations for data trends observed, considering reasonable alternatives given the variability in findings and sampling methods and cultural perspectives.</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> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address considering cultural perspectives.</i></p>

Data and Probability

Chance and Uncertainty: Apply and explain the concepts of probability to interpret data, generate questions, predict and make informed decisions to solve problems and communicate ideas

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<p>7.1.2.1</p> <p>Calculate probability as a fraction of sample space or as a fraction of area. Express probabilities as fractions, decimals and percentages.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?</p>
<p>7.1.2.2</p> <p>Approximate the probability of a chance event, where the theoretical probability is unknown, by collecting data and observing its long-run frequency. Represent the probabilities as percentages, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1 inclusive. Use approximate probabilities to make predictions when actual probabilities are unknown.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 2: Outcomes of Chance Experiments</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 5: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue</p>
<p>7.1.2.3</p> <p>Recognize that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space where the compound event occurs.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 4: Multistage Experiments</p>

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<p>7.1.2.4</p> <p>Represent sample spaces for compound events by decomposing the events using methods such as organized lists, tables and/or tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language, identify the outcomes in the sample space that compose the event.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 4: Multistage Experiments</p>
<p>7.1.2.5</p> <p>Design and use a simulation within a computational tool to generate frequencies for compound events.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 8: Probability Simulations</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 9: Simulations with Random Number Tables</p>
<p>7.1.2.6</p> <p>Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams and/or simulation via a computational tool.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 4: Multistage Experiments</p>

Data and Probability

Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data, considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.

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Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>8.1.1.1</p> <p>Formulate statistical investigative questions, such as questions about variation, the differences between groups and associations between two numerical variables.</p>	<p>8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process</p> <p>8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: The Power of the Wind</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Sea Turtle Hospital</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Hours of Daylight Around the Earth</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Share of Electricity</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Dead Zones in the Gulf of Mexico</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Drought in the United States</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Presidents’ Ages</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Page Turners</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Buckle Up!</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Lifetime Learner</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: A Nation of Parks</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: US Armed Services Members</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: California Trees</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: US Presidents</p> <p>7–8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact</p>

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<p>8.1.1.2</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots</p>
<p>8.1.1.3</p> <p>Identify when to use straight lines to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line and assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models</p>
<p>8.1.1.4</p> <p>Use the equation of a linear model to solve situations in the context of bivariate measurement data. Interpret the slope and intercepts in context of the variables.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models</p>

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<p>8.1.1.5</p> <p>Create data visualizations about a data set. Organize and present the data in appropriate ways, including in tables and scatter plots, and incorporate other relevant information that helps to tell a story and support a claim about the data.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots</p> <p>7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots</p>
<p>8.1.1.6</p> <p>Compare and communicate competing explanations for data trends observed, considering the reasonableness of the model’s predictions and correlation versus causation.</p>	<p>7–8 M6 L18: Scatter Plots</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing</p> <p>7–8 Data Talk: US Armed Service Members</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 20: Interpreting Correlation</p> <p>A1 M2 Lesson 21: Analyzing Bivariate Quantitative Data</p> <p>A1 Data Talk: US House Tenure</p>

Spatial Reasoning

Measurement: Investigate measurement using a variety of tools, units, systems, processes and techniques in various cultures. Explain and reason with attributes, estimations and formulas to communicate measurement(s) and relationships effectively. Justify decisions and consider the reasonableness of the measurement.

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.2.3.1</p> <p>Demonstrate an understanding of the proportional relationship between the diameter and circumference of a circle and that the unit rate (constant of proportionality) is π.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 4: Area and Circumference of a Circle</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 5: Area and Circumference of Circular Regions</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn</p>
<p>7.2.3.2</p> <p>Calculate the circumference and area of circles to solve situations in various contexts.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 4: Area and Circumference of a Circle</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 5: Area and Circumference of Circular Regions</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn</p>
<p>7.2.3.3</p> <p>Calculate the arc length and area of sectors of circles (given the central angle) to solve situations in various contexts.</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 13: Finding Areas of Circular Regions</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to fully address this standard.</i></p>
<p>7.2.3.4</p> <p>Calculate the surface area and volume of cylinders. Justify the formulas used.</p>	<p>7–8 M5 Lesson 12: Surface Area of Cylinders</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 17: Volume of Cylinders</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume</p>

Spatial Reasoning

Geometry: Analyze characteristics of geometric shapes to make mathematical arguments and justifications about geometric relationships. Use visualization and geometric modeling to compare, solve problems and communicate ideas.

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.2.4.1</p> <p>Graph and describe translations and reflections of figures on a coordinate grid. Determine the coordinates of the vertices of the figure after the transformation. Describe the properties of congruency when performing translations and reflections.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 8: Translations, Reflections, and Rotations</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 9: Rigid Motions on the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 11: Showing Figures Are Congruent</p>
<p>7.2.4.2</p> <p>Describe the properties of similarity, distinguishing between similarity and congruency, compare geometric figures for similarity and determine scale factors.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 26: Dilations on the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 27: Similar Figures</p>
<p>7.2.4.3</p> <p>Apply scale factors, length ratios and area ratios to determine side lengths and areas of similar geometric figures.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 18: Scale Drawings</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 19: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor</p>

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<p>7.2.4.4</p> <p>Use proportional reasoning and ratios to solve situations involving scale drawings and conversions of measurement units.</p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 21: Solving Multi-Step Rate Problems</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 18: Scale Drawings</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 19: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 21: Modeling with Scale Drawings</p>
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Spatial Reasoning

Measurement: Investigate measurement using a variety of tools, units, systems, processes and techniques in various cultures. Explain and reason with attributes, estimations and formulas to communicate measurement(s) and relationships effectively. Justify decisions and consider the reasonableness of the measurement.

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.2.3.1</p> <p>Informally justify the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse by using measurements, diagrams or computer software.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 15: Proving the Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 16: Proving the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem</p>
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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.2.3.2</p> <p>Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to solve multi-step contextual situations by determining unknown side lengths in right triangles in both two- and three-dimensional shapes.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 16: Proving the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 29: Using Similar Figures to Find Unknown Side Lengths</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 19: Volumes of Pyramids and Cones</p>
<p>8.2.3.3</p> <p>Determine the distance between two points on a horizontal or vertical line in a coordinate system. Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between any two points in a coordinate system.</p>	<p>7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem</p>

Spatial Reasoning

Geometry: Analyze characteristics of geometric shapes to make mathematical arguments and justifications about geometric relationships. Use visualization and geometric modeling to compare, solve problems and communicate ideas.

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<p>8.2.4.1</p> <p>Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane. Derive the equation $y = mx$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting vertical axis at b.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p>
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<p>8.2.4.2</p> <p>Given a line on a coordinate plane and the coordinates of a point not on the line, find lines through that point that are parallel and perpendicular to the given line, using graphing technology or hand drawn graphs.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p>8.2.4.3</p> <p>Identify the different types of solutions possible for a system of linear equations (no solution, one solution, infinitely many solutions). Using slope, compare the number of solutions to the graphical representation of pairs of lines that are intersecting, parallel or identical.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 12: Identifying Solutions</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 15: The Substitution Method</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method</p>

Patterns and Relationships

Number Relationships: Describe, Interpret and use quantities, relationships between quantities, representations of quantities, and number systems. Describe operations and the relationship between operations. Use strategies and procedures accurately, efficiently and flexibly. Assess the reasonableness of the results.

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<p>7.3.5.1</p> <p>Know that every rational number can be written as the ratio of two integers and as a terminating or repeating decimal. Recognize that π is not rational but that it can be approximated by rational numbers such as $\frac{22}{7}$ and 3.14.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers</p>
<p>7.3.5.2</p> <p>Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line. Recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, such as $-(-3) = 3$. Recognize that 0 is its own opposite.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.3.5.3</p> <p>Compare positive and negative rational numbers expressed in various forms including the symbols $<$, $>$, $=$, \leq and \geq.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 21: Comparing and Ordering Rational Numbers</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address using the symbols \leq and \geq.</i></p>

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<p>7.3.5.4</p> <p>Recognize subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference and apply this principle in contexts.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.3.5.5</p> <p>Create a budget using positive and negative rational numbers for an event and calculate what percentage of the total budget each category comprises. Justify choices of the allocation of the available resources.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p>7.3.5.6</p> <p>Solve mathematical situations involving adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing positive and negative rational numbers that are integers, fractions and terminating decimals. Use efficient and generalizable procedures. Raise positive rational numbers to whole-number exponents.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 2: KAKOOMA[®] with Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 7: Exponential Expressions and Relating Multiplication to Division</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers</p>

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<p>7.3.5.7</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>6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 17: Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 21: Solving Multi-Step Rate Problems</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p>
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Patterns and Relationships

Equivalence and Relational Thinking: Use concepts and properties of equivalence and relational thinking to represent and compare numerical expressions, proportional relationships, algebraic expressions and equations.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.3.6.1</p> <p>Use properties of algebra to generate equivalent numerical and algebraic expressions containing rational numbers, grouping symbols and whole number exponents. Properties of algebra include associative, commutative and distributive laws.</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>7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations</p>
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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.3.6.2</p> <p>Represent and solve contextual situations resulting in two-step equations and inequalities involving variables and positive/negative rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret the solution in context.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities</p>
<p>7.3.6.3</p> <p>Evaluate algebraic expressions, including expressions containing rational numbers, absolute value and whole number exponents, by applying computational hierarchy of operations at specified values of their variables.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 7: Algebraic Expressions with Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 8: Algebraic Expressions with Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 10: Multiplication and Division Expressions from Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 12: Applying Properties to Multiplication and Division Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions</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><i>Supplemental material is necessary to evaluate algebraic expressions containing absolute value.</i></p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.3.6.4</p> <p>Solve multi-step situations involving proportional relationships in numerous contexts using models, such as tables of equivalent ratios involving scaling up and down, tape diagrams, double number lines or equations.</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>7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 18: Handstand Sprint</p> <p>7–8 M3 Lesson 20: Scale and Scale Factor</p>
<p>7.3.6.5</p> <p>Solve multi-step financial literacy situations including simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, tips and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease and percent error. Distinguish between sales tax and income tax for earned wages. Situations include finding the whole, the part and the percent.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 20: Commissions, Fees, and Taxes</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 21: Discount, Markup, Sales Tax, and Tip</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 22: Percent Increase and Percent Decrease</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 23: What Is the Best Deal?</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 24: Simple Interest</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 25: Applying Percent Error</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address income tax from earned wages.</i></p>

Patterns and Relationships

Patterns and Relationships: Represent and connect mathematical patterns and relationships using verbal descriptions, generalizations, tables and graphs. Use representations to generate questions, make predictions and solve mathematical problems.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.3.7.1</p> <p>Represent proportional relationships with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols, equations and graphs. Translate from one representation to another. Determine the unit rate (constant of proportionality or rate of change) given any of these representations.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 16: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 17: Using Proportional Reasoning to Solve Multi-Step Problems</p>
<p>7.3.7.2</p> <p>Express a relationship between two variables, the independent (x) and the dependent (y), as proportional if it can be written in the form $\frac{y}{x} = k$ or $y = kx$. Distinguish proportional relationships from non-proportional relationships, including relationships where the x and y value are not 0.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>7.3.7.3</p> <p>Determine whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and by observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin. Use graphing technology to examine the relationship between the unit rate and the line for a given situation.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 2: KAKOOMA[®] with Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 14: Extreme Bicycles</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 14: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 15: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p>
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Patterns and Relationships

Number Relationships: Describe, Interpret and use quantities, relationships between quantities, representations of quantities, and number systems. Describe operations and the relationship between operations. Use strategies and procedures accurately, efficiently and flexibly. Assess the reasonableness of the results.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.5.1</p> <p>Classify real numbers as rational or irrational. Know that when a square root of a positive integer is not an integer, then it is irrational.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers</p>
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Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.5.2</p> <p>Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers and locate them approximately on a number line. Estimate the value of expressions involving irrational numbers.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers</p>
<p>8.3.5.3</p> <p>Know and apply the properties of positive and negative integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 11: Products of Exponential Expressions with Positive Whole-Number Exponents</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 12: More Properties of Exponents</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 13: Making Sense of Integer Exponents</p>
<p>8.3.5.4</p> <p>Express approximations of very large and very small numbers using scientific notation. Understand how technology displays numbers in scientific notation. Compare numbers expressed in scientific notation using the symbols $<$, $>$, $=$, \leq and \geq.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 10: Large and Small Positive Numbers</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 14: Writing Very Large and Very Small Numbers in Scientific Notation</p>
<p>8.3.5.5</p> <p>Multiply and divide numbers expressed in scientific notation. Express answers in scientific notation.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 16: Applications with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point</p>

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.5.6</p> <p>Solve situations in various contexts involving calculating and comparing simple and compound interest. Compound interest situations are limited to compounded annually.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 24: Simple Interest</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 15: Calculating Interest</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 19: Analyzing Exponential Growth</p>
<p>8.3.5.7</p> <p>Solve multi-step contextual situations comparing how interest rate and loan length affect the cost of credit. Calculate the total cost of repaying a loan under various rates of interest and over different periods of time.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 19: Analyzing Exponential Growth</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to fully address this standard.</i></p>
<p>8.3.5.8</p> <p>Compare and contrast employment opportunities and their payment methods, including per hour, with or without tips, salary, per diem and piecework pay. Justify financial decisions with representations, including linear relationships.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>

Patterns and Relationships

Equivalence and Relational Thinking: Use concepts and properties of equivalence and relational thinking to represent and compare numerical expressions, proportional relationships, algebraic expressions and equations.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.6.1</p> <p>Justify steps in generating equivalent algebraic expressions and identify the properties used. Properties include the associative, commutative, distributive, identity and inverse.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 8: Solving Equations with Rational Coefficients</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 9: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 10: Another Possible Number of Solutions</p>
<p>8.3.6.2</p> <p>Evaluate algebraic expressions, including expressions containing radicals and absolute values, by applying computational hierarchy of operations at specified values of their variables.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p>8.3.6.3</p> <p>Solve multi-step equations in one variable, including equivalent linear expressions. Solve for one variable in a multivariable equation in terms of the other variables. Justify the steps by identifying the properties of the equality used.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 7: Solving Multi-Step Equations</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 8: Solving Equations with Rational Coefficients</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 9: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 10: Another Possible Number of Solutions</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 11: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 12: Rearranging Formulas</p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.6.4</p> <p>Use the relationship between square roots and squares of a number to solve situations.</p>	<p>7–8 M1 Lesson 18: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 20: Using the Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p>7–8 M1 Lesson 23: Revisiting Equations with Squares and Cubes</p>
<p>8.3.6.5</p> <p>Represent linear relationships in point slope and standard form and convert to slope-intercept form.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising and Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 9: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 10: Comparing Equations in Different Forms</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 12: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 13: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 14: Lines with Special Characteristics</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 20: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 21: Slope and Parallel Lines</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 22: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 23: Comparing Equations in Different Forms</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 24: The Patterns, the Pops, and the Pastries</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 25: Lines, Lines, and More Lines</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 26: Linear Equations from Word Problems</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 27: Get to Work</p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.6.6</p> <p>Reason abstractly, involving variables as a point, slope or intercept, to compare general forms of linear relationships, including point-point, point-slope, standard form and slope-intercept form.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 1: Solutions to Linear Equations in Two Variables</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 2: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 3: Lines with Special Characteristics</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 4: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 9: Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 10: Comparing Equations in Different Forms</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address the point-point form of a linear equation.</i></p>
<p>8.3.6.7</p> <p>Represent relationships in various contexts using multi-step linear inequalities. Solve linear inequalities using properties of inequalities. Graph the solutions on a number line and interpret the solutions in context.</p>	<p>7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities</p> <p>7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 13: Solving Linear Inequalities in One Variable</p>
<p>8.3.6.8</p> <p>Represent relationships in various contexts with equations and inequalities involving the absolute value of a linear expression. Solve such equations and inequalities and graph the solutions on a number line.</p>	<p>A1 M1 Lesson 14: Solution Sets of Compound Statements</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 15: Solving and Graphing Compound Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 16: Solving Absolute Value Equations</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 17: Absolute Value Inequalities</p> <p>A1 M1 Lesson 18: Applying Absolute Value</p>

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Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.6.9</p> <p>Represent relationships in various contextual situations using systems of linear equations. Solve systems of linear equations in two variables, symbolically and graphically, understanding that the solution corresponds to the point of intersection of their graphs.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 12: Identifying Solutions</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 13: More Than One Solution</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 14: Solving Systems of Linear Equations Without Graphing</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 15: The Substitution Method</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 16: Choosing a Solution Method</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 17: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 18: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 19: Back to the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 20: Modeling a Real-World Problem</p>
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Patterns and Relationships

Patterns and Relationships: Represent and connect mathematical patterns and relationships using verbal descriptions, generalizations, tables and graphs. Use representations to generate questions, make predictions and solve mathematical problems.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.7.1</p> <p>Compare graphical properties of proportional and non-proportional linear relationships, including slope.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p>
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Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.7.2</p> <p>Analyze visual patterns to distinguish between linear and non-linear patterns. For linear patterns, describe how a pattern is changing, name the n^{th} term and write an equation to generalize the n^{th} term.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 1: Exploring Patterns</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 4: Explicit Formulas for Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p>
<p>8.3.7.3</p> <p>Recognize that a function is a rule that assigns each input to exactly one output. Use the function to represent the relationship in which changing the input (independent) variable, by an amount, leads to a change in the output (dependent) variable, a constant multiplied by that amount. Recognize that the graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output. Use functional notation, such as $f(x)$, to represent such relationships.</p>	<p>7–8 M5 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 2: Definition of a Function</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 5: Graphs of Functions and Equations</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 1: The Definition of a Function</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 2: Representing, Naming, and Evaluating Functions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 3: The Graph of a Function</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 4: The Graph of the Equation $y = f(x)$</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 5: Using Pseudocode to Compare Graphs of Functions and Graphs of Equations</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 6: Representations of Functions</p> <p>A1 M3 Lesson 7: Inverses of Linear Functions</p>
<p>8.3.7.4</p> <p>Represent linear functions with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols, equations and graphs. Translate from one representation to another.</p>	<p>7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume</p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.7.5</p> <p>Explain how changes to the values m or b in the linear function $f(x) = mx + b$ affect the graph of the function. Use graphing technology to examine these effects. Recognize that the graph of the linear equation $y = mx + b$ comes from b units translation of $y = mx$ graph.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address using graphing technology to examine the effects of changes to the values m or b on the graphs of linear functions.</i></p>
<p>8.3.7.6</p> <p>Identify graphical properties of linear functions in the form $y = mx + b$, including slope, y-intercept, and x-intercept. Know that the graph is a straight line, the slope (m) equals the rate of change, the y-intercept (b) is the value of the function at $x = 0$, and the x-intercept is the value of the function at $f(x) = 0$.</p>	<p>7–8 M4 Lesson 2: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 6: Slopes of Rising Lines and Falling Lines</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 7: Using Coordinates to Find Slope</p> <p>7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change</p> <p>7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value</p>
<p>8.3.7.7</p> <p>Recognize that an arithmetic sequence is a linear function that can be expressed in the form $f(x) = mx + b$, where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 6: Representations of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p>
<p>8.3.7.8</p> <p>Recognize that a geometric sequence is a non-linear function that can be expressed in the form $f(x) = a(b)^x$, where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 6: Representations of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p>

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>8.3.7.9</p> <p>Represent arithmetic and geometric sequences using equations, tables, graphs and verbal descriptions and use them to solve situations.</p>	<p>A1 M5 Lesson 5: Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 6: Representations of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences</p> <p>A1 M5 Lesson 7: Sierpinski Triangle</p>
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