Grade 7–8 | Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² 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 Math²* 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 Math² 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 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 into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² 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 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.

Math Confidence

Eureka Math² 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.

Mathematical Practice Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
Standard 1 Problem Solve and Persevere	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 2 Abstract and Generalize	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 3 Justify and Prove	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 4 Model with Mathematics	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 5 Represent	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 6 Collaborate Mathematically	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
Standard 7 Culturally Connect	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson. *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

Ratios and Proportional Relationships (RP)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.RP.1 Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, measured in like or different units.	7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships
MT.7.RP.2 Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities, using tables, graphs, and equations by: • Deciding whether a table represents quantities in a proportional relationship, by testing for equivalent ratios and deciding whether a graph represents quantities in a proportional relationship if the graph is a straight line through the origin, and • Identifying the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, and equations, of proportional relationships.	7-8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables 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 7–8 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

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.RP.3 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems, including problems in context that involve simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, and percent error. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

The Number System (NS)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.NS.1 Add and subtract rational numbers, represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram, and understand subtraction as adding the additive inverse $p - q = p + (-q)$.	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers 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
MT.7.NS.2 Multiply and divide rational numbers and use operations of rational numbers to solve problems in context. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.7.NS.3 Write any rational number as a fraction, decimal, and percent using long division, and know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or repeats.	7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers
MT.8.NS.1 Know real numbers are made up of rational and irrational numbers, understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion, and convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.	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 7–8 M2 Lesson 6: Expressing Repeating Decimals as Fractions

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.NS.2 Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the value of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions.	7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots 7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers

Expressions and Equations (EE)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.EE.1 Use properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients and generate equivalent expressions.	7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations
MT.7.EE.2 Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem in context can show 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
MT.7.EE.3 Write and solve one- and two-step equations including problems in context with rational numbers, convert between forms as appropriate, and assess the reasonableness of answers.	6 M4 Lesson 21: Solving Problems with Equations 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?

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.EE.4 Use variables to represent quantities and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems in context. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities by: • Solving, accurately and efficiently, problems in context leading to equations of the form $p \cdot x + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers, comparing an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, and identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach, and • Solving problems in context leading to inequalities of the form $p \cdot x + q > r$ or $px + q < r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers graphing the solution set of the inequality, and interpreting the solution in context.	7–8 M2 Lesson 3: Solving Equations 7–8 M2 Lesson 4: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities 7–8 M2 Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Equations and Inequalities *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.8.EE.1 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

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.EE.2 Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number and evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes.	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
MT.8.EE.3 Represent very large or very small quantities using scientific notation, limited to a single digit times an integer power of ten.	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
MT.8.EE.4 Perform operations with numbers expressed 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
MT.8.EE.5 Graph proportional relationships, interpret the unit rate as the slope of the graph, and compare two different proportional relationships as tables, graphs, and equations.	7–8 M4 Lesson 4: Comparing Proportional Relationships 7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.EE.6 Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a nonvertical line in the coordinate plane and derive the equation $y = mx$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting the vertical axis at b.	7–8 M4 Lesson 5: 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 7–8 M4 Lesson 8: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line
MT.8.EE.7 Solve linear equations in one variable by: • Giving examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions and showing which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form $x = a$, $a = a$, or $a = b$ results (where a and b are different numbers), and • Solving linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.	7–8 M2 Lesson 6: Expressing Repeating Decimals as Fractions 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

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.EE.8 Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations by: • Understanding that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously, • Solving systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, estimating solutions by graphing the equations, and solving simple cases by inspection, and • Solving problems in context that lead to two linear equations in two variables. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	7–8 M4 Lesson 11: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 7–8 M4 Lesson 12: Identifying Solutions 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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

Geometry (G)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.G.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 7–8 M3 Lesson 22: Dilations
MT.7.G.2 Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions, focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.	7–8 M3 Lesson 1: Sketching and Constructing Geometric Figures 7–8 M3 Lesson 2: Conditions of Unique Triangles 7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles
MT.7.G.3 Know and use the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.G.4 Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.	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
MT.7.G.5 Solve geometrical problems including problems in context that involve area, volume, and surface area of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 21: Volume of Composite Solids *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.8.G.1 Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations and understand that these are rigid transformations, lines are taken to lines, line segments to line segments of the same length, angles are taken to angles of the same measure, and parallel lines are taken to parallel lines. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	7–8 M3 Lesson 7: Motions of the Plane 7–8 M3 Lesson 8: Translations, Reflections, and Rotations 7–8 M3 Lesson 9: Rigid Motions on the Coordinate Plane 7–8 M3 Lesson 10: Sequencing the Rigid Motions *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.G.2 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained by a sequence of rigid transformations, and, given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.	7–8 M3 Lesson 10: Sequencing the Rigid Motions 7–8 M3 Lesson 11: Showing Figures Are Congruent 7–8 M3 Lesson 12: Lines Cut by a Transversal
MT.8.G.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	7–8 M3 Lesson 9: Rigid Motions on the Coordinate Plane 7–8 M3 Lesson 22: Dilations 7–8 M3 Lesson 23: Using Lined Paper to Explore Dilations 7–8 M3 Lesson 24: Figures and Dilations 7–8 M3 Lesson 25: The Shadowy Hand 7–8 M3 Lesson 26: Dilations on the Coordinate Plane *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.8.G.4 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations, and, given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.	7–8 M3 Lesson 27: Similar Figures 7–8 M3 Lesson 28: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.G.5 Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles.	7–8 M3 Lesson 12: Lines Cut by a Transversal 7–8 M3 Lesson 13: Angle Sum of a Triangle 7–8 M3 Lesson 14: Exterior Angles of Triangles 7–8 M3 Lesson 28: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles 7–8 M3 Lesson 29: Using Similar Figures to Find Unknown Side Lengths
MT.8.G.6 Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.	7–8 M3 Lesson 15: Proving the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 16: Proving the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem
MT.8.G.7 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangle problems, including problems in context in two and three dimensions. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	7–8 M1 Lesson 19: The Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 16: Proving the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem 7–8 M3 Lesson 29: Using Similar Figures to Find Unknown Side Lengths 7–8 M5 Lesson 19: Volumes of Pyramids and Cones *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.8.G.8 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.	7–8 M3 Lesson 17: Applications of the Pythagorean Theorem

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.G.9 Know, use, and apply the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres to solve problems, including problems in context.	7–8 M5 Lesson 16: Volume of Prisms 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 22: Volumes of Truncated Cones and Pyramids 7–8 M5 Lesson 23: Applications of Volume

Statistics and Probability (SP)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.SP.1 Understand statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a representative sample of the population.	7–8 M6 Lesson 10: Populations and Samples 7–8 M6 Lesson 11: Selecting a Sample 7–8 M6 Lesson 12: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.SP.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest and generate or simulate multiple samples of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.7.SP.3 Visually analyze two data distributions to compare measures of central tendency and variability.	7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 16: Comparing Population Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 17: Memory Games
MT.7.SP.4 Use measures of central tendency and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw comparative inferences about two populations.	7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 16: Comparing Population Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 17: Memory Games
MT.7.SP.5 Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring.	7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.7.SP.6 Find the experimental probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 7: Picking Blue *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*
MT.7.SP.7 Develop a theoretical probability model and use it to find probabilities of events, compare theoretical and experimental probabilities, and explain possible sources of discrepancy, if any exist.	7–8 M6 Lesson 3: Theoretical Probability 7–8 M6 Lesson 6: The Law of Large Numbers 7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue
MT.7.SP.8 Represent sample spaces for compound events, identify the desired outcomes in the sample spaces, and find probabilities of events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulations.	7–8 M6 Lesson 4: Multistage Experiments 7–8 M6 Lesson 8: Probability Simulations 7–8 M6 Lesson 9: Simulations with Random Number Tables

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.SP.1 Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities and 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 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact
MT.8.SP.2 Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables and for scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line.	7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact
MT.8.SP.3 Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, and interpret the slope and intercept.	7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.SP.4 Construct and interpret frequencies and relative frequencies for bivariate categorical data in a two-way table to investigate patterns of association. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	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 *Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.*

Functions (F)

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.F.1 Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output and the graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs (x, y) each consisting of an input, x, and the corresponding output, y.	7–8 M5 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed 7–8 M5 Lesson 2: Definition of a Function 7–8 M5 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 5: Graphs of Functions and Equations
MT.8.F.2 Compare properties of two functions using tables, graphs, and equations.	7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions

Montana Content Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MT.8.F.3 Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a linear function whose graph is a straight line with slope m passing through the point $(0, b)$.	7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change
MT.8.F.4 Given linear data relating two quantities, construct a linear function that models the data and interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models.	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
MT.8.F.5 Given the graph of a function, describe qualitatively the functional relationship between quantities, and given a verbal description of a functional relationship, sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function.	7–8 M5 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions