
Grade 7 | Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics (2022) 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.

Mathematical Actions and Processes	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>²
Develop a Deep and Flexible Conceptual Understanding	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Accurate and Appropriate Procedural Fluency	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Strategies for Problem Solving	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Mathematical Reasoning	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop a Productive Mathematical Disposition	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Make Conjectures, Model, and Generalize	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Communicate Mathematically	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.

Numbers & Operations

7.N.1 Read, write, represent, and compare rational numbers, expressed as integers, fractions, and decimals.

Explain and apply the concept of absolute value.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.N.1.1</p> <p>Compare and order rational numbers expressed in various forms using the symbols $<$, $>$, and $=$.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 8: Absolute Value and Order</p>
<p>7.N.1.2</p> <p>Recognize and generate equivalent representations of rational numbers, including equivalent fractions.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 19: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 20: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 2</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 5: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 1</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 6: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 2</p>
<p>7.N.1.3</p> <p>Explain the relationship between the absolute value of a rational number and the distance of that number from zero on a number line. Use the symbol for absolute value. Apply the concept of absolute value to model and solve problems.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 7: Absolute Value</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 8: Absolute Value and Order</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 7: What Subtraction Means</p>

Numbers & Operations

7.N.2 Calculate with rational numbers, with and without positive integer exponents, to model and solve mathematical problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.N.2.1</p> <p>Estimate solutions to multiplication and division of integers in order to assess the reasonableness of results.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p>7.N.2.2</p> <p>Illustrate multiplication and division of integers using a variety of representations.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 13: Understanding Multiples of Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 14: Understanding the Product of Two Negative Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 17: Understanding Negative Dividends</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 18: Understanding Negative Divisors</p>
<p>7.N.2.3</p> <p>Multiply and divide integers in a variety of situations; use efficient and generalizable procedures, including standard algorithms.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 15: Multiplying Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 18: Understanding Negative Divisors</p>
<p>7.N.2.4</p> <p>Raise rational numbers (integers, fractions, and decimals) to positive integer exponents.</p>	<p>7 M2 Lesson 16: Exponential Expressions with Rational Numbers</p>

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<p>7.N.2.5</p> <p>Model and solve problems using rational numbers involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and positive integer exponents.</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 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Area Problems by Composition and Decomposition</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 17: Surface Area of Right Rectangular and Right Triangular Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 18: Surface Area of Right Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 19: Surface Area of Cylinders</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 20: Surface Area of Right Pyramids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 21: Surface Area of Other Solids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 24: Volume of Prisms</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 25: Volume of Composite Solids</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 26: Designing a Fish Tank</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 17: Simple Interest and Proportionality</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 18: Simple Interest—Solving for Unknown Values</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 19: Applying Percent Error</p>
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Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

7.A.1 Explain the concept of proportionality in mathematical models and situations and distinguish between proportional and non-proportional relationships.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.A.1.1</p> <p>Identify a relationship between two varying quantities, x and y, as proportional if it can be expressed in the form $\frac{y}{x} = k$ or $y = kx$; distinguish proportional relationships from non-proportional relationships.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 8: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 1: Proportionality and Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators</p>
<p>7.A.1.2</p> <p>Recognize that the graph of a proportional relationship is a line through the origin and the coordinate $(1, r)$, where r is the slope and the unit rate (constant of proportionality, k).</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 9: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 15: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p> <p>8 M4 Lesson 16: Proportional Relationships and Slope</p>

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

7.A.2 Identify and justify proportional relationships using mathematical models and situations; solve problems involving proportional relationships and interpret results in the original context.

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<p>7.A.2.1</p> <p>Represent proportional relationships with tables, verbal descriptions, symbols, and graphs; translate from one representation to another. Determine and compare the unit rate (constant of proportionality, slope, or rate of change) given any of these representations.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 6: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Written Descriptions</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 8: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 9: Comparing Proportional Relationships</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings</p>
<p>7.A.2.2</p> <p>Solve multi-step problems with proportional relationships (e.g., distance-time, percent increase or decrease, discounts, tips, unit pricing, mixtures and concentrations, similar figures, other mathematical situations).</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 7: Handstand Sprint</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 2: Racing for Percents</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 3: Percent as a Rate per 100</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 6: Finding Commission</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 7: Finding Discounts</p>

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<p>7.A.2.2 <i>continued</i></p>	<p>7 M5 Lesson 8: Determining Fees</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 9: Tax as a Fee</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 10: Percent Increase</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 11: Percent Decrease</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 12: More Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 13: What Is the Best Deal?</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 17: Simple Interest and Proportionality</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 18: Simple Interest—Solving for Unknown Values</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 19: Applying Percent Error</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 20: Making Money, Day 1</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 21: Making Money, Day 2</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 22: Making Mixtures</p> <p>7 M5 Lesson 23: Percents of Percents</p>
<p>7.A.2.3</p> <p>Use proportional reasoning to solve problems involving ratios.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 7: Handstand Sprint</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2</p>
<p>7.A.2.4</p> <p>Use proportional reasoning to assess the reasonableness of solutions.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

7.A.3 Represent mathematical situations using equations and inequalities involving variables and rational numbers.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.A.3.1</p> <p>Write and solve problems leading to linear equations with one variable in the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are rational numbers.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 7: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 8: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 12: Solving Equations Algebraically and Arithmetically</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 13: Solving Equations—Puzzles</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 14: Solving Equations—Scavenger Hunt</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 15: Solving Equations Fluently</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems</p>
<p>7.A.3.2</p> <p>Represent, write, solve, and graph problems leading to linear inequalities with one variable in the form $x + p > q$ and $x + p < q$, where p, and q are nonnegative rational numbers.</p>	<p>7 M3 Lesson 18: Understanding Inequalities and Their Solutions</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 19: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 20: Preserving and Reversing</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 21: Solving Two-Step Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 22: Solving Problems Involving Inequalities</p> <p>7 M3 Lesson 23: Inequalities vs. Equations</p>

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

7.A.4 Use order of operations and properties of operations to generate and evaluate equivalent numerical and algebraic expressions.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.A.4.1</p> <p>Use properties of operations (associative, commutative, and distributive) to generate equivalent numerical and algebraic expressions containing rational numbers, grouping symbols and whole number exponents.</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.A.4.2</p> <p>Evaluate numerical expressions using calculators and other technologies and justify solutions using order of operations and grouping symbols.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

Geometry & Measurement

7.GM.1 Develop and understand the concept of surface area and volume of rectangular prisms with rational-valued edge lengths.

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<p>7.GM.1.1</p> <p>Recognize that the surface area of a rectangular prism can be found by finding the area of each component of the net of that figure. Know that rectangular prisms of different dimensions can have the same surface area.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 14: Designing a Box</p>
<p>7.GM.1.2</p> <p>Using a variety of tools and strategies, develop the concept that surface area of a rectangular prism can be found by wrapping the figure with same-sized square units without gaps or overlap. Use appropriate measurements (e.g., cm^2).</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area</p>
<p>7.GM.1.3</p> <p>Using a variety of tools and strategies, develop the concept that the volume of rectangular prisms can be found by counting the total number of same-sized unit cubes that fill a shape without gaps or overlaps. Use appropriate measurements (e.g., cm^3).</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 15: Exploring Volume</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 16: Applying Volume Formulas</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with Volume</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 18: Volumes of Composite Solids</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p>

Geometry & Measurement

7.GM.2 Use mathematical models and problems to calculate and justify the area of trapezoids and the area and perimeter of composite figures with rational measurements.

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<p>7.GM.2.1</p> <p>Develop and use the formula to determine the area of a trapezoid.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 7: Areas of Trapezoids and Other Polygons</p>
<p>7.GM.2.2</p> <p>Find the area and perimeter of composite figures.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Area Problems by Composition and Decomposition</p>

Geometry & Measurement

7.GM.3 Use mathematical models and reasoning with proportions and ratios to determine measurements, justify formulas, and solve problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.GM.3.1</p> <p>Solve problems that require the conversion of weights and capacities within the same measurement systems using appropriate units.</p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units</p>
<p>7.GM.3.2</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 pi (π) and can be approximated by rational numbers such as $\frac{22}{7}$ and 3.14.</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 10: The Outside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 11: The Inside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 12: Exploring the Area and Circumference of a Circle</p>
<p>7.GM.3.3</p> <p>Calculate the circumference and area of circles to solve problems in various contexts, in terms of pi (π) and using approximations for pi (π).</p>	<p>7 M4 Lesson 10: The Outside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 11: The Inside of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 12: Exploring the Area and Circumference of a Circle</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 13: Finding Areas of Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions</p> <p>7 M4 Lesson 15: Watering a Lawn</p>

Geometry & Measurement

7.GM.4 Analyze the effect of translations, reflections, rotations, and dilations on the attributes of two-dimensional figures on and off the coordinate plane.

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<p>7.GM.4.1</p> <p>Describe the properties of similarity, compare geometric figures for similarity, and determine scale factors resulting from dilations.</p>	<p>8 M3 Lesson 9: Describing Dilations</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 10: Sequencing Transformations</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 11: Similar Figures</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 12: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 13: Similar Triangles</p>
<p>7.GM.4.2</p> <p>Apply proportions, ratios, and scale factors to solve problems involving scale drawings and to determine side lengths and areas of similar triangles and rectangles.</p>	<p>7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 17: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings</p> <p>7 M1 Lesson 19: Scale and Scale Factor</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 14: Using Similar Figures to Find Unknown Side Lengths</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 15: Applications of Similar Figures</p> <p>8 M3 Lesson 16: Similar Right Triangles</p>
<p>7.GM.4.3</p> <p>Graph and describe translations (with directional and algebraic instructions), reflections across the x- and y-axes, and rotations in 90° increments about the origin of figures on a coordinate plane, and determine the coordinates of the vertices of a figure after a transformation.</p>	<p>8 M2 Lesson 4: Translations and Reflections on the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>8 M2 Lesson 6: Rotations on the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>8 M2 Lesson 9: Ordering Sequences of Rigid Motions</p>

Data & Probability

7.D.1 Interpret and analyze data, creating the most appropriate display, using a variety of tools.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>7.D.1.1</p> <p>Design simple experiments, collect data, and calculate measures of center (mean, median, and mode) and spread (range and interquartile range). Use these quantities to draw conclusions about the data collected and make predictions.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 7: Using the Mean to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 8: The Mean as a Balance Point</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 9: Variability in a Data Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 10: The Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 11: Using the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 12: Using the Median to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 13: Using the Interquartile Range to Describe Variability</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 18: Connecting Graphical Representations and Summary Measures</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 20: Choosing a Measure of Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 21: Comparing Measures of Variability</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address mode.</i></p>
<p>7.D.1.2</p> <p>Use reasoning with proportions to display and interpret data in circle graphs (pie charts) and histograms.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays</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>

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<p>7.D.1.3 Use technology to create and analyze box plots.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
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Data & Probability

7.D.2 Calculate and use proportional reasoning with probabilities to model and solve mathematical problems.

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<p>7.D.2.1 Determine the theoretical probability of an event using the ratio between the size of the event and the size of the sample space; represent probabilities as percents, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers</p>
<p>7.D.2.2 Calculate probability as a fraction of sample space or as a fraction of area. Express probabilities as percents, decimals and fractions.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 2: Empirical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 6: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers 7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue</p>
<p>7.D.2.3 Use proportional reasoning to draw conclusions about and predict relative frequencies of outcomes based on theoretical probabilities.</p>	<p>7 M6 Lesson 2: Empirical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability</p>