Grade 7–8 | Washington State K–12 Learning Standards for Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*[2]® 2nd Edition

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.

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
4. Model with math.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
6. Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
7. Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Formulate statistical investigative questions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.DS.1 Pose statistical investigative questions about a broader population using samples taken from the population.	6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions 6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display 6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project 7 Data Talk: Food Waste and the Environment 7 Data Talk: Where Does Our Energy Come From? 7 Data Talk: How Old Are the Members of Congress? 7 Data Talk: Coastal Clean Up 7 Data Talk: A Timeline of Organisms on Earth 7 Data Talk: Preserved Land in the United States 7 Data Talk: Language Diversity Across America 7 Data Talk: How Close Is the Airport? 7 Data Talk: A Day in the Life 7 Data Talk: Ice Hockey Championships 7 Data Talk: Let's Go to the Moon! 7 Data Talk: The Monthly Cost of Groceries 7 Data Talk: A Changing Population 7 Data Talk: Called to Service 7 Data Investigation: A Typical Day 7 Data Investigation: National Park Visitors 7 Data Investigation: Language Diversity

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.DS.1 Formulate statistical investigative questions to articulate research topics and uncover patterns of association seen in bivariate categorical data, that multiple investigative questions may exist for a research topic and must take into account context.	8 Data Talk: The Power of the Wind 8 Data Talk: Sea Turtle Hospital 8 Data Talk: Hours of Daylight Around the Earth 8 Data Talk: Share of Electricity 8 Data Talk: Dead Zones in the Gulf of Mexico 8 Data Talk: Drought in the United States 8 Data Talk: Presidents' Ages 8 Data Talk: Page Turners 8 Data Talk: Buckle Up! 8 Data Talk: Lifetime Learner 8 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing 8 Data Talk: A Nation of Parks 8 Data Talk: US Armed Services Members 8 Data Talk: California Trees 8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading 8 Data Investigation: US Presidents 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Collect and consider data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.DS.2 Understand information from a sample is valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand data can be used to make comparisons between different groups at one point in time and the same group over time.	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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.DS.2 Understand how to interrogate the data to determine how the data were collected, from whom they were collected, what types of variables are in the data, how the variables were measured, and possible outcomes for the variables.	7–8 M6 Lesson 22: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading 8 Data Investigation: US Presidents 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Analyze the data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.DS.3 Identify, determine, and interpret measures of center (mean and median) and measures of variability (range, interquartile range) to answer a statistically investigative question, summarizing the distribution of data using the measures of center and variability. Use reasoning about distributions to compare two groups based on the variables.	7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 16: Comparing Population Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 17: Memory Games

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.DS.3 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. (Priority)	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models 7–8 M6 Lesson 22: Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 23: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 24: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data 8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading 8 Data Investigation: US Presidents 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Interpret results.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.DS.4 Acknowledge that looking beyond the data is feasible and recognize the uncertainty caused by sample-to-sample variability when making comparisons and/or conclusions from data to answer the investigative question. (Priority)	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

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.DS.4 Generalize beyond the sample providing statistical evidence for the conclusion, being sure to address limitations of the sample, evidenced in the data. Consider the reasonableness of the results. (Priority)	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 8 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing 8 Data Talk: US Armed Service Members

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.SP.1 Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.	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
M.7.DA.SP.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. (Priority)	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Data Analysis

Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.SP.3 Informally assess the degree of overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability.	7–8 M6 Lesson 15: Comparing Sample Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 16: Comparing Population Means 7–8 M6 Lesson 17: Memory Games
M.7.DA.SP.4 Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal 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

Data Analysis

Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.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. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.	7–8 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.SP.6 Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. (Priority)	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
M.7.DA.SP.7 Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy. a. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events. *For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected.* b. Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process.	7–8 M6 Lesson 3: Theoretical Probability 7–8 M6 Lesson 6: The Law of Large Numbers 7–8 M6 Lesson 7: Picking Blue

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.DA.SP.8 Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation. a. Understand the probability of a compound event is a fraction of outcomes in the sample space. b. Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables, and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., "rolling double sixes"), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event. c. Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events.	7–8 M6 Lesson 4: Multistage Experiments 7–8 M6 Lesson 8: Probability Simulations 7–8 M6 Lesson 9: Simulations with Random Number Tables

Data Analysis

Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.SP.1 Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.	7–8 M6 Lesson 18: Scatter Plots 7–8 M6 Lesson 19: Patterns in Scatter Plots

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.8.DA.SP.2 Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. 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
M.8.DA.SP.3 Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept. (Priority)	7–8 M6 Lesson 20: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 21: Linear Models
M.8.DA.SP.4 Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables.	7–8 M6 Lesson 22: Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 23: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 7–8 M6 Lesson 24: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Quantity

Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.Q.NS.1 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram. a. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. b. Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance $\|q\|$ from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. c. Understand 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 real-world contexts. d. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.Q.NS.2 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers. a. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. b. Understand integers can be divided as long as the divisor isn't zero, resulting in rational numbers. c. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. d. Convert rational numbers into decimals using flexible, efficient, and accurate strategies, recognizing that the decimal form either ends in 0s or repeats eventually. (Priority)	7–8 M1 Lesson 1: Adding Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 3: Finding Distances to Find Differences 7–8 M1 Lesson 4: Subtracting Integers 7–8 M1 Lesson 5: Subtracting Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 6: Multiplying Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 7: Exponential Expressions and Relating Multiplication to Division 7–8 M1 Lesson 8: Dividing Integers and Rational Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 9: Decimal Expansions of Rational Numbers

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Quantity

Draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.Q.G.1 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately 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

Quantity

Know that there are numbers that are not rational and approximate them by rational numbers.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.Q.NS.1 Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers efficiently, flexibly, and accurately show that the decimal expansion repeats eventually, 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
M.8.Q.NS.2 Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., π^2).	7–8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots 7–8 M1 Lesson 22: Rational and Irrational Numbers

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Quantity

Work with radicals and integer exponents.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.8.Q.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
M.8.Q.EE.2 Use square roots and cube roots where p is a positive rational number. Use square root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$. Evaluate square roots of perfect squares. Use cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^3 = p$ and evaluate cube roots of perfect cubes. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. (Priority)	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
M.8.Q.EE.3 Use numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate very large or very small quantities, and to express how many times as much one is than the other.	7–8 M1 Lesson 10: Large and Small Positive Numbers 7–8 M1 Lesson 14: Writing Very Large and Very Small Numbers in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 15: Operations with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 16: Applications with Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 7–8 M1 Lesson 17: Get to the Point

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.Q.EE.4 Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used. Use scientific notation and choose units of appropriate size for measurements of very large or very small quantities (e.g., use millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology.	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

Relationships

Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.R.RP.1 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units.	7–8 M2 Lesson 12: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates 7–8 M2 Lesson 13: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.R.RP.2 Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities. a. Decide whether the relationship between two quantities is proportional using equivalent ratios in a table, graphing on the coordinate plane to see of the graph is a straight line through origin. b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. c. Represent proportional relationships by equations. d. Analyze graphs to understand what the data points indicate about the real-world situation, focusing on points like $(0, 0)$ and $(1, r)$ where r is the unit rate. (Priority)	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.7.R.RP.3 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. *Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.*	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

Relationships

Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.7.R.EE.1 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately use properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	7–8 M2 Lesson 2: Using Equivalent Expressions to Solve Equations
M.7.R.EE.2 Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem context can bring awareness to parts of the problem and how the quantities in it are related. (Priority)	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Relationships

Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately *s*olve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.R.EE.3 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.	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?
M.7.R.EE.4 Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem and write equations and inequalities to efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve problems by reasoning about the quantities. a. Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Compare solving the same problem algebraically vs. with arithmetic, explaining the steps involved in each approach.	7–8 M2 Lesson 1: Finding Unknown Angle Measures 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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.R.EE.4 ***continued*** b. Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Graph the solutions of these inequalities and interpret them in the context of the problem. (Priority)	

Relationships

Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.R.EE.5 Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways.	7–8 M4 Lesson 4: Comparing Proportional Relationships 7–8 M4 Lesson 5: Proportional Relationships and Slope
M.8.R.EE.6 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 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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Relationships

Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.R.EE.7 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve linear equations in one variable. a. Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Show 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). b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients where solution paths may require 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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.R.EE.8 Analyze and efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations. a. Understand the solution to a system of linear equations is the point of intersection, because the intersection is a solution to both equations. b. Solve systems of linear equations using a variety of strategies (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, verbally, etc.). c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. (Priority)	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Relationships

Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.R.F.1 Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output.	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
M.8.R.F.2 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	7–8 M5 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 7–8 M5 Lesson 8: Comparing Functions
M.8.R.F.3 Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear. For example, the function $A = s^2$ giving the area of a square as a function of its side length is not linear because its graph contains the points $(1, 1)$, $(2, 4)$ and $(3, 9)$, which are not on a straight line.	7–8 M5 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 7–8 M5 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Relationships

Use functions to model relationships between quantities.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.R.F.4 Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (x, y) values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. (Priority)	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
M.8.R.F.5 Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described informally.	7–8 M5 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 7–8 M5 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Spatial Reasoning

Draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.SR.G.2 Draw 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
M.7.SR.G.3 Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.	7–8 M5 Lesson 13: Understanding Planes and Cross Sections 7–8 M5 Lesson 14: Cross Section Scavenger Hunt 7–8 M5 Lesson 15: Proportionality and Scale Factor of Cross Sections

Spatial Reasoning

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.7.SR.G.4 Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; informally show the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	7–8 M3 Lesson 3: Exploring and Constructing Circles 7–8 M3 Lesson 4: Area and Circumference of a Circle 7–8 M3 Lesson 5: Area and Circumference of Circular Regions 7–8 M3 Lesson 6: Watering a Lawn

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.7.SR.G.5 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
M.7.SR.G.6 Efficiently, flexibly, and accurately solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume, and surface area of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms. (Priority)	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

Spatial Reasoning

Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.1 Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations. a. Line and segment lengths are preserved in rotations, reflections, and translations. b. Angles are taken to angles of the same measure. c. Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.2 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; 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
M.8.SR.G.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.	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
M.8.SR.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; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them. (Priority)	7–8 M3 Lesson 27: Similar Figures 7–8 M3 Lesson 28: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.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. *For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.*	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

Spatial Reasoning

Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.6 Efficiently, flexibly and accurately 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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.7 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions. (Priority)	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
M.8.SR.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

Spatial Reasoning

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.9 Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	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

© 2027 Great Minds PBC | greatminds.org