Grade 7 | 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.

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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.

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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

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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 M6 Lesson 11: Populations and Samples 7 M6 Lesson 12: Selecting a Sample 7 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples 7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean

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 M6 Lesson 17: Comparing Sample Means 7 M6 Lesson 18: Comparing Population Means 7 M6 Lesson 19: Memory Games

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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 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples 7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean 7 M6 Lesson 15: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size 7 M6 Lesson 16: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion

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 M6 Lesson 11: Populations and Samples 7 M6 Lesson 12: Selecting a Sample 7 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples 7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*² 2nd Edition
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 M6 Lesson 13: Variability Between Samples 7 M6 Lesson 14: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Mean 7 M6 Lesson 15: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size 7 M6 Lesson 16: Sampling Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion

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 M6 Lesson 17: Comparing Sample Means 7 M6 Lesson 18: Comparing Population Means 7 M6 Lesson 19: 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 M6 Lesson 17: Comparing Sample Means 7 M6 Lesson 18: Comparing Population Means 7 M6 Lesson 19: Memory Games

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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 M6 Lesson 1: What Is Probability?
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 M6 Lesson 2: Empirical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 3: Outcomes of Chance Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 6: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
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 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers 7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue

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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 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 9: Probability Simulations 7 M6 Lesson 10: Simulations with Random Number Tables

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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 M2 Lesson 1: Combining Opposites 7 M2 Lesson 2: Adding Integers 7 M2 Lesson 3: Adding Integers Efficiently 7 M2 Lesson 4: KAKOOMA® 7 M2 Lesson 5: Decomposing Rational Numbers to Make Addition More Efficient 7 M2 Lesson 6: Adding Rational Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 7: What Subtraction Means 7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1 7 M2 Lesson 9: Subtracting Integers, Part 2 7 M2 Lesson 10: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 1 7 M2 Lesson 11: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 2 7 M2 Lesson 12: The Integer Game

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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 M2 Lesson 13: Understanding Multiples of Negative Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 14: Understanding the Product of Two Negative Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 15: Multiplying Rational Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 16: Exponential Expressions with Rational Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 17: Understanding Negative Dividends 7 M2 Lesson 18: Understanding Negative Divisors 7 M2 Lesson 19: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 1 7 M2 Lesson 20: Rational Numbers as Decimals, Part 2 7 M2 Lesson 21: Comparing and Ordering Rational Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 22: Multiplication and Division Expressions 7 M2 Lesson 24: Order of Operations with Rational Numbers 7 M2 Lesson 25: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 1 7 M2 Lesson 26: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 2

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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 M1 Lesson 15: Scale Drawings 7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor 7 M1 Lesson 17: Finding Actual Distances from a Scale Drawing 7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings 7 M1 Lesson 19: Scale and Scale Factor 7 M1 Lesson 20: Creating Multiple Scale Drawings 7 M5 Lesson 1: Proportionality and Scale Factor 7 M5 Lesson 14: Scale Factor—Percent Increase and Decrease

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 M1 Lesson 1: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates 7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables

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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 M1 Lesson 1: An Experiment with Ratios and Rates 7 M1 Lesson 2: Exploring Tables of Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 3: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Tables 7 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 5: Analyzing Graphs of Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 6: Identifying Proportional Relationships in Written Descriptions 7 M1 Lesson 8: Relating Representations of Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 9: Comparing Proportional Relationships 7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning 7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates 7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1 7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2 7 M1 Lesson 14: Extreme Bicycles 7 M1 Lesson 16: Using a Scale Factor 7 M1 Lesson 18: Relating Areas of Scale Drawings 7 M5 Lesson 1: Proportionality and Scale Factor 7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent 7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators

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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 M1 Lesson 7: Handstand Sprint 7 M1 Lesson 10: Applying Proportional Reasoning 7 M1 Lesson 11: Constant Rates 7 M1 Lesson 12: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 1 7 M1 Lesson 13: Multi-Step Ratio Problems, Part 2 7 M5 Lesson 2: Racing for Percents 7 M5 Lesson 3: Percent as a Rate per 100 7 M5 Lesson 4: Proportion and Percent 7 M5 Lesson 5: Common Denominators or Common Numerators 7 M5 Lesson 6: Finding Commission 7 M5 Lesson 7: Finding Discounts 7 M5 Lesson 8: Determining Fees 7 M5 Lesson 9: Tax as a Fee 7 M5 Lesson 10: Percent Increase 7 M5 Lesson 11: Percent Decrease 7 M5 Lesson 12: More Discounts 7 M5 Lesson 13: What Is the Best Deal? 7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes 7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts 7 M5 Lesson 17: Simple Interest and Proportionality 7 M5 Lesson 18: Simple Interest—Solving for Unknown Values 7 M5 Lesson 19: Applying Percent Error 7 M5 Lesson 20: Making Money, Day 1 7 M5 Lesson 21: Making Money, Day 2 7 M5 Lesson 22: Making Mixtures 7 M5 Lesson 23: Percents of Percents

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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 M3 Lesson 1: Equivalent Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 2: The Distributive Property and the Tabular Model 7 M3 Lesson 3: The Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms 7 M3 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 5: Factoring Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 6: Comparing Expressions
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 M3 Lesson 2: The Distributive Property and the Tabular Model 7 M3 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 5: Factoring Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 6: Comparing Expressions 7 M3 Lesson 9: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 7 M5 Lesson 10: Percent Increase 7 M5 Lesson 11: Percent Decrease 7 M5 Lesson 12: More Discounts 7 M5 Lesson 14: Scale Factor—Percent Increase and Decrease 7 M5 Lesson 15: Tips and Taxes 7 M5 Lesson 16: Markups and Discounts 7 M5 Lesson 23: Percents of Percents

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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 M2 Lesson 25: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 1 7 M2 Lesson 26: Writing and Evaluating Expressions with Rational Numbers, Part 2 7 M3 Lesson 9: Solving Equations to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 10: Problem Solving with Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 11: Dominoes and Dominoes 7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems 7 M3 Lesson 17: Using Equations to Solve Problems
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 M3 Lesson 7: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 8: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 11: Dominoes and Dominoes 7 M3 Lesson 12: Solving Equations Algebraically and Arithmetically 7 M3 Lesson 13: Solving Equations—Puzzles 7 M3 Lesson 14: Solving Equations—Scavenger Hunt 7 M3 Lesson 15: Solving Equations Fluently 7 M3 Lesson 16: Using Equations to Solve Rate Problems 7 M3 Lesson 17: Using Equations to Solve Problems 7 M3 Lesson 18: Understanding Inequalities and Their Solutions 7 M3 Lesson 19: Using Equations to Solve Inequalities 7 M3 Lesson 20: Preserving and Reversing

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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)	7 M3 Lesson 21: Solving Two-Step Inequalities 7 M3 Lesson 22: Solving Problems Involving Inequalities 7 M3 Lesson 23: Inequalities vs. Equations

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 M4 Lesson 1: Sketching, Drawing, and Constructing Geometric Figures 7 M4 Lesson 2: Constructing Parallelograms and Other Quadrilaterals 7 M4 Lesson 3: Side Lengths of a Triangle 7 M4 Lesson 4: Angles of a Triangle 7 M4 Lesson 5: Constructing Quadrilaterals and Triangles 7 M4 Lesson 6: Unique Triangles 7 M4 Lesson 7: Two Angles and One Side 7 M4 Lesson 8: Two Sides and One Angle 7 M4 Lesson 9: Constructing a Circle
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 M4 Lesson 22: Understanding Planes and Cross Sections 7 M4 Lesson 23: Cross Section Scavenger Hunt

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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 M4 Lesson 10: The Outside of a Circle 7 M4 Lesson 11: The Inside of a Circle 7 M4 Lesson 12: Exploring the Area and Circumference of a Circle 7 M4 Lesson 13: Finding Areas of Circular Regions 7 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions 7 M4 Lesson 15: Watering a Lawn
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 M3 Lesson 7: Angle Relationships and Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 8: Strategies to Determine Unknown Angle Measures 7 M3 Lesson 10: Problem Solving with Unknown Angle Measures
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 M4 Lesson 14: Composite Figures with Circular Regions 7 M4 Lesson 16: Solving Area Problems by Composition and Decomposition 7 M4 Lesson 17: Surface Area of Right Rectangular and Right Triangular Prisms 7 M4 Lesson 18: Surface Area of Right Prisms 7 M4 Lesson 20: Surface Areas of Right Pyramids 7 M4 Lesson 21: Surface Area of Other Solids 7 M4 Lesson 24: Volume of Prisms 7 M4 Lesson 25: Volume of Composite Solids 7 M4 Lesson 26: Designing a Fish Tank

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