Grade 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.

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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.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 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model 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

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Data Analysis

Collect and consider data.

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.	8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model 8 M6 Lesson 18: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading 8 Data Investigation: US Presidents 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact

Data Analysis

Analyze the data.

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)	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 12: Patterns in Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 13: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 8 M6 Lesson 14: Determining an Equation of a Line Fit to Data 8 M6 Lesson 15: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model 8 M6 Lesson 18: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 19: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 20: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data 8 Data Investigation: Obstacles to Leisure Reading 8 Data Investigation: US Presidents 8 Data Investigation: Crash Impact

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Data Analysis

Interpret results.

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)	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 Data Talk: Alaskan Sled Dog Racing 8 Data Talk: US Armed Service Members

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.	8 M6 Lesson 11: Scatter Plots 8 M6 Lesson 12: Patterns in Scatter Plots

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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.	8 M6 Lesson 13: Informally Fitting a Line to Data 8 M6 Lesson 15: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model
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)	8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 Lesson 14: Determining an Equation of a Line Fit to Data 8 M6 Lesson 15: Linear Models 8 M6 Lesson 16: Using the Investigative Process 8 M6 Lesson 17: Analyzing the Model
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.	8 M6 Lesson 18: Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 19: Association in Bivariate Categorical Data 8 M6 Lesson 20: Analyzing Bivariate Categorical Data

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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.	8 M1 Lesson 22: Familiar and Not So Familiar Numbers 8 M4 Lesson 5: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 1 8 M4 Lesson 6: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 2
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).	8 M1 Lesson 21: Approximating Values of Roots and π^2 8 M1 Lesson 23: Ordering Irrational Numbers

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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.	8 M1 Lesson 5: Products of Exponential Expressions with Whole Number Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 6: More Properties of Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 7: Making Sense of the Exponent of 0 8 M1 Lesson 8: Making Sense of Integer Exponents 8 M1 Lesson 9: Writing Equivalent Expressions 8 M1 Lesson 10: Evaluating Numerical Expressions by Using Properties of 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)	8 M1 Lesson 16: Perfect Squares and Perfect Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 17: Solving Equations with Squares and Cubes 8 M1 Lesson 20: Square Roots 8 M1 Lesson 22: Familiar and Not So Familiar Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 24: 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.	8 M1 Lesson 1: Large and Small Positive Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 2: Comparing Large Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 3: Time to Be More Precise—Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 7: Making Sense of the Exponent of 0 8 M1 Lesson 11: Small Positive Numbers in Scientific Notation

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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.	8 M1 Lesson 2: Comparing Large Numbers 8 M1 Lesson 4: Adding and Subtracting Numbers Written in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 12: Operations with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 13: Applications with Numbers in Scientific Notation 8 M1 Lesson 14: Choosing Units of Measurement 8 M1 Lesson 15: Get to the Point

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.	8 M4 Lesson 15: Comparing Proportional Relationships 8 M4 Lesson 16: 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.	8 M3 Lesson 17: Similar Triangles on a Line 8 M4 Lesson 16: Proportional Relationships and Slope 8 M4 Lesson 17: Slopes of Rising Lines 8 M4 Lesson 18: Slopes of Falling Lines 8 M4 Lesson 19: Using Coordinates to Find Slope 8 M4 Lesson 20: Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line

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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.	8 M4 Lesson 1: Equations 8 M4 Lesson 2: Solving Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 3: Solving Linear Equations with Rational Coefficients 8 M4 Lesson 4: Using Linear Equations to Solve Problems 8 M4 Lesson 5: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 1 8 M4 Lesson 6: An Interesting Application of Linear Equations, Part 2 8 M4 Lesson 7: Linear Equations with More Than One Solution 8 M4 Lesson 8: Another Possible Number of Solutions 8 M4 Lesson 9: Writing Linear Equations 8 M4 Lesson 10: Using Linear Equations to Solve Real-World Problems 8 M4 Lesson 11: Planning a Trip

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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)	8 M5 Lesson 1: Solving Problems with Equations and Their Graphs 8 M5 Lesson 2: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations 8 M5 Lesson 3: Identifying Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 4: More Than One Solution 8 M5 Lesson 5: Estimating Solutions 8 M5 Lesson 6: Solving Systems of Linear Equations without Graphing 8 M5 Lesson 7: The Substitution Method 8 M5 Lesson 8: Using Tape Diagrams to Solve Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 9: Rewriting Equations to Solve a System of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 10: Choosing a Solution Method 8 M5 Lesson 11: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Mathematical Problems 8 M5 Lesson 12: Solving Historical Problems with Systems of Equations 8 M5 Lesson 13: Writing and Solving Systems of Equations for Real-World Problems 8 M5 Lesson 14: Back to the Coordinate Plane

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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.	8 M6 Lesson 1: Motion and Speed 8 M6 Lesson 2: Definition of a Function 8 M6 Lesson 4: More Examples of Functions 8 M6 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).	8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 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.	8 M6 Lesson 3: Linear Functions and Proportionality 8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

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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)	8 M6 Lesson 6: Linear Functions and Rate of Change 8 M6 Lesson 7: Interpreting Rate of Change and Initial Value 8 M6 Lesson 25: 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.	8 M6 Lesson 9: Increasing and Decreasing Functions 8 M6 Lesson 10: Graphs of Nonlinear Functions

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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.	8 M2 Lesson 1: Motions of the Plane 8 M2 Lesson 2: Translations 8 M2 Lesson 3: Reflections 8 M2 Lesson 5: Rotations 8 M2 Lesson 7: Working Backward 8 M2 Lesson 8: Sequencing the Rigid Motions
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.	8 M2 Lesson 7: Working Backward 8 M2 Lesson 8: Sequencing the Rigid Motions 8 M2 Lesson 9: Ordering Sequences of Rigid Motions 8 M2 Lesson 10: Congruent Figures 8 M2 Lesson 11: Showing Figures Are Congruent 8 M2 Lesson 12: Lines Cut by a Transversal

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Washington State Learning Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*^{2} 2nd Edition
M.8.SR.G.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.	8 M2 Lesson 4: Translations and Reflections on the Coordinate Plane 8 M2 Lesson 6: Rotations on the Coordinate Plane 8 M2 Lesson 9: Ordering Sequences of Rigid Motions 8 M3 Lesson 1: Exploring Dilations 8 M3 Lesson 2: Enlargements 8 M3 Lesson 3: Reductions and More Enlargements 8 M3 Lesson 4: Using Lined Paper to Explore Dilations 8 M3 Lesson 5: Figures and Dilations 8 M3 Lesson 6: The Shadowy Hand 8 M3 Lesson 7: Dilations on a Grid 8 M3 Lesson 8: Dilations on the Coordinate Plane 8 M3 Lesson 9: Describing Dilations 8 M3 Lesson 10: Sequencing Transformations 8 M3 Lesson 16: Similar Right Triangles
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)	8 M3 Lesson 11: Similar Figures 8 M3 Lesson 12: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles 8 M3 Lesson 13: Similar Triangles 8 M3 Lesson 17: Similar Triangles on a Line

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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.*	8 M2 Lesson 12: Lines Cut by a Transversal 8 M2 Lesson 13: Angle Sum of a Triangle 8 M2 Lesson 14: Showing Lines Are Parallel 8 M2 Lesson 15: Exterior Angles of Triangles 8 M2 Lesson 16: Find Unknown Angle Measures 8 M3 Lesson 12: Exploring Angles in Similar Triangles 8 M3 Lesson 13: Similar Triangles 8 M3 Lesson 14: Using Similar Figures to Find Unknown Side Lengths 8 M3 Lesson 15: Applications of Similar Figures 8 M3 Lesson 16: Similar Right Triangles

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.	8 M2 Lesson 17: Proving the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 18: Proving the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

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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)	8 M1 Lesson 18: The Pythagorean Theorem 8 M1 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M1 Lesson 20: Square Roots 8 M2 Lesson 19: Using the Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse 8 M2 Lesson 21: Applying the Pythagorean Theorem 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path 8 M3 Lesson 16: Similar Right Triangles
M.8.SR.G.8 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.	8 M2 Lesson 20: Distance in the Coordinate Plane 8 M2 Lesson 22: On the Right Path

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.	8 M6 Lesson 21: Volumes of Prisms and Pyramids 8 M6 Lesson 22: Volume of Cylinders 8 M6 Lesson 23: Volume of Cones 8 M6 Lesson 24: Volume of Spheres 8 M6 Lesson 25: Applications of Volume

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