Mathematics Pacing Document 2023-2024
(Revised 8/3/2023)

Content Area	Mathematics	Grade Level	7th
Course Name	7th Grade Mathematics		
Term One: August 7 - October 10, 2023			
Instructional Days Unit Title 45	MS College and Career Readiness Standards	Instructional Resources	Assessment Resources
Unit 2: Numbers and Operations: Add and Subtract Rational Numbers **(Lesson 7-10)** ***Lesson 7:** 7.NS.1, NS.1a, NS.1b ***Lesson 8:** 7.NS.1, NS.1d ***Lesson 9:** 7.NS.1, NS.1c ***Lesson 10:** 7.NS.1, NS.1d	**7.NS.1** 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. **7.NS.1a** Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged. **7.NS.1b** 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 real-world contexts. **7.NS.1c** 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. **7.NS.1d** Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers	Scaffolding Document & MS CCRS Resources for Mathematics	Clever

Unit 3: Numbers and Operations: Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers **(Lesson 11-14)** ***Lesson 11:** *7.NS.2, 7.NS.2a* **Lesson 12:** *7.NS.2, 7.NS.2b, 7.NS.2c* **Lesson 13:** *7.NS.2, 7.NS.2d, 7.EE.3* **Lesson 14:** *7.NS.3, 7.EE.3*	**7.NS.2** Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers. **7.NS.2a** 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. **7.NS.2b** Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. If p and q are integers, then -(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q). Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts. **7.NS.2c** Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. **7.NS.2d** Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats. **7.NS.3** Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. **7.EE.3** 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. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.		
Academic Vocabulary • 7.NS.1 - Absolute Value, Additive Inverse, Integer, Inverse Operation, Negative, Number Properties, Opposite, Positive, Ratio, Rational Number • 7.NS.2 - Convert, Integer, Inverse Operation, Multiplicative Inverse, Negative, Number Properties, Opposite, Percent, Positive, Ratio, Rational Number, Reciprocal, Least Common Multiple, Fraction, Decimal, Percent, Repeating Decimal, Terminating Decimal, Terminate • 7.NS.3 - Absolute Value, Additive Inverse, Convert, Integer, Inverse Operation, Least Common Multiple, Negative, Number Properties, Multiplicative Inverse, Opposite, Percent, Positive, Ratio, Rational Number, Reciprocal • 7.EE.3 – Absolute Value, Additive Inverse, Convert, Equation, Expression, Integer, Inverse Operation, Least Common Multiple, Multiplicative Inverse, Negative, Number Properties, Opposite, Percent, Positive, Ratio, Rational Number, Reciprocal		Mathematical Practices MP.1 - Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 MP.2- Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2 MP.3- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3 MP.4- Model with mathematics. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 MP.5- Use appropriate tools strategically. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5 MP.6- Attend to precision. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6 MP.7- Look for and make use of structure. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7 MP.8- Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8	

Mathematics Pacing Document 2023-2024
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District Term 1 Benchmark Assessment October 2 – 12, 2023			
Term Two: October 11 – December 21, 2023			
Instructional Days **Unit Title** **45**	**MS College and Career Readiness Standards**	**Instructional Resources**	**Assessment Resources**
Unit 1: Proportional Relationships: Ratios, Rates, and Circles **(Lessons 1-6)** ***Lesson 3:** *7.RP.2, 7.RP.2b, 7.RP.2c*	**7.RP.1** Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. For example, if a person walks 1/2 mile in each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction (1/2) / (1/4) miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour. **7.RP.2** Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.	Scaffolding Document & MS CCRS Resources for Mathematics	Clever
***Lesson 4:** *7.RP.2, 7.RP.2a, 7.RP.2b, 7.RP.2d* ***Lesson 5:** *7.RP.2, 7.RP.2b, 7.RP.3*	**7.RP.2a** Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin. **7.RP.2b** Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. **7.RP.2c** Represent proportional relationships by equations. *For example, if total cost t is proportional to the number n of items purchased at a constant price p, the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be*		

Unit 4: Decimals and Fractions: Base-Ten Operations, Division with Fractions, and Volume (Lesson 15-19) ***Lesson 18:** *7.EE.4, 7.EE.4a* **Lesson 19:** *7.EE.4, 7.EE.4b*	*expressed as t = pn.* **7.RP.2d** Explain what a point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points (0, 0) and (1, r) where r is the unit rate. **7.RP.3** 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.G.1** Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale. **7.G.4** Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle. **7.EE.1** Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients. **7.EE.2** Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem context can shed light on the problem and how the quantities in it are related. *For example, a + 0.05a = 1.05a means that "increase by 5%" is the same as "multiply by 1.05."* **7.EE.4**		

	Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities. **7.EE.4a** 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. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach. *For example, the perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width?* **7.EE.4b** 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 solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem. *For example: As a salesperson, you are paid $50 per week plus $3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least $100. Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make and describe the solutions.* a scale drawing at a different scale.		
Academic Vocabulary • 7.G.1 – Complex Fraction, Dimensions, Proportion, Proportional Relationship, Scale, Scale Drawing • 7.RP.1 - Complex Fractions, Rate, Ratio, Proportion, Proportional Relationship, Unit Rate • 7.RP.2 – Complex Fractions, Constant of Proportionality, Rate, Ratio, Proportion, Proportional		**Mathematical Practices** MP.1 - Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 MP.2- Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2 MP.3- **Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.**	

Relationship, Unit Rate • 7.G.4 – Area, Circumference, Diameter, Pi, Radius • 7.EE.1 – Coefficient, Distributive Property, Factor, Like Terms • 7.EE.2 - Coefficient, Distributive Property, Factor, Like Terms • 7.EE.4 – Absolute Value, Additive Inverse, Convert, Equation, Expression, Inequality, Integer, Inverse Operation, Least, Common Multiple, Maximum, Minimum, Multiplicative Inverse, Negative, Number Properties, Opposite, Percent, Positive, Ratio, Rational Number, Reciprocal	CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3 MP.4- **Model with mathematics.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 MP.5- **Use appropriate tools strategically.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5 **MP.6- Attend to precision.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6 **MP.7- Look for and make use of structure.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7 MP.8- **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8

District First Semester Benchmark Assessment
December 11 – 21, 2023

Term Three: January 9 – March 22, 2024

Instructional Days Unit Title	MS College and Career Readiness Standards	Instructional Resources	Assessment Resources
46			
Unit 5: Proportional Reasoning: Percents and Statistical Samples **(Lessons 20-24)**	**7.RP.3** 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.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	Scaffolding Document & MS CCRS Resources for Mathematics	Clever

	produce representative samples and support valid inferences.		
***Lesson 24:** *7.SP.3, 7.SP.4*	**7.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.** For example, estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be. **7.SP.3** **Informally assess the degree of visual 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.** For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable. **7.SP.4** **Use measures of center and measures of variability (i.e. inter-quartile range) for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.** For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.		

Unit 6: Geometry: Solids, Triangles, and Angles	**7.G.2** Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle. **7.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.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.G.6** 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.		
Academic Vocabulary • 7.RP.3 - Commission, Fee, Gratuity (Tip), Markdown, Markup, Percent Decrease, Percent Error, Percent Increase, Proportion, Proportional Relationship, Rate, Ratio, Simple Interest, Tax, Unit Rate • 7.SP.1 – Bias, Inference, Population, Representative, Random Sampling, Sample, Statistics, Survey • 7.SP.2 – Bias, Inference, Prediction, Population		**Mathematical Practices** MP.1 - Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 MP.2- Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2 MP.3- **Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3 MP.4- **Model with mathematics.**	

Representative, Random Sampling, Sample, Statistics, Survey • 7.SP.3 – Distribution Variability, Variation, Measures of Center, Measures of Variability • 7.SP.4 - Distribution Variability, Variation, Measures of Center, Measures of Variability • 7.G.2 – Acute Triangle, Isosceles Triangle, Obtuse Triangle, Right, Scalene, Triangle, Triangle Angle Sum, Theorem, Triangle Inequality Theorem • 7.G.3 – Plane Section, Right Rectangular Prism, Right Rectangular Pyramid • 7.G.5 – Adjacent, Angle, Complementary, Supplementary, Vertical • 7.G.6 – Area, Surface Area, Volume	CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 MP.5- **Use appropriate tools strategically.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5 **MP.6- Attend to precision.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6 **MP.7- Look for and make use of structure.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7 MP.8- **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8

District Final Benchmark Assessment February 26 – March 8, 2024			
Term Four: March 25 – May 29, 2024			
Instructional Days Unit Title	**MS College and Career Readiness Standards**	**Instructional Resources**	**Assessment Resources**
45			
Unit 7: Probability: Theoretical Probability, Experimental Probability, and Compound Events (Lessons 30-33) **Lesson 31:**	**7.SP.5** Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event. **7.SP.6**	**Scaffolding Document & MS CCRS Resources for Mathematics**	**Clever**

7.SP.6, 7.SP.7, 7.SP.7b **Lesson 32:** *7.SP.7, 7.SP.7a, 7.SP.7b* **Lesson 33:** *7.SP.8, 7.SP.8a, 7.SP.8b, 7.SP.8c*	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. *For example, when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.* **7.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. **7.SP.7a** 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.* **7.SP.7b** Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. *For example, find the approximate probability that a spinning penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper cup will land open end down. Do the outcomes for the spinning penny appear to be equally likely based on the observed frequencies?* **7.SP.8** Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.		

	7.SP.8a Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs. **7.SP.8b** 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. **7.SP.8c** Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events. *For example, use random digits as a simulation tool to approximate the answer to the question: If 40% of donors have type A blood, what is the probability that it will take at least 4 donors to find one with type A blood?*		
Academic Vocabulary • 7.SP.5 – Certain, Equally Likely, Event, Impossible, Likely, Outcome, Probability, Unlikely • 7.SP.6 – Chance Event, Frequency, Outcome, Prediction, Probability • 7.SP.7 – Chance Event, Frequency, Outcome, Prediction, Probability, Simple Event • 7.SP.8 - Chance Event, Compound Event, Frequency, Outcome, Prediction, Probability, Simple Event		**Mathematical Practices** MP.1 - Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP1 MP.2- Reason abstractly and quantitatively. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP2 MP.3- **Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP3 MP.4- **Model with mathematics.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP4 MP.5- **Use appropriate tools strategically.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP5 **MP.6- Attend to precision.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP6	

	MP.7- Look for and make use of structure. CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP7 MP.8- **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.** CCSS.MATH.PRACTICE.MP8
End-of-Year Assessments	