

RCS 7th Grade Curriculum Map

MAJOR, SUPPORTING, AND ADDITIONAL CLUSTERS FOR GRADE 7

Emphases are given at the cluster level. Refer to the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics for the specific standards that fall within each cluster.

Key: ■ Major Clusters □ Supporting Clusters ○ Additional Clusters

Timeline	Standard	Resources	Prerequisite Standard
August/September	M.7.11 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.	Page 32 & 34 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.11, 7.12 & 7.13) Math Nation 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4, 7.1.5, 7.1.6, 7.1.7, 7.1.8, 7.1.9, 7.1.10, 7.1.11, 7.1.12, 7.1.13, 7.2.1, 7.3.6, 7.3.11, 7.9.4, 7.9.13 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry	
September/October	M.7.1 Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or	Page 4 & 32 Educator's Guide	

	different units. (e.g., If a person walks $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in each $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction $\frac{1/2}{1/4}$ miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour.)	WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.1, 7.2 & 7.3) Math Nation 7.2.8, 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 7.9.5 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Ratio and Proportions	
September/October	M.7.2 Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities. a. 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). 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. (e.g., 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 expressed as $t = pn$.) d. Explain what a point (x,y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation. Focus special attention on the points $(0,0)$ and $(1,r)$ where r is the unit rate.	Page 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 & 11 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.1, 7.2 & 7.3) Math Nation 7.2.2, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.5, 7.2.6, 7.2.7, 7.2.8, 7.2.9, 7.2.10, 7.2.11, 7.2.12, 7.2.13, 7.2.14, 7.2.15, 7.3.3, 7.4.3, 7.4.4, 7.4.5, 7.5.9, 7.5.12, 7.5.14, 7.9.3, 7.9.5 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Ratio and Proportions	
November	M.7.14 Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve	Page 35 & 36 Educator's Guide	

	problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.14, 7.15 & 7.16) Math Nation 7.3.3, 7.3.4, 7.3.5, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.10, 7.3.11, 7.9.4, 7.9.11, 7.9.12 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry	
December	M.7.3 Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems (e.g., simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, and/or percent error).	Page 12, 13, 14, 26 & 32 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.1, 7.2 & 7.3) Math Nation 7.3.5, 7.4.6, 7.4.7, 7.4.8, 7.4.9, 7.4.10, 7.4.11, 7.4.12, 7.4.13, 7.4.14, 7.4.15, 7.4.16, 7.9.1, 7.9.2, 7.9.3, 7.9.4, 7.9.6, 7.9.8, 7.9.13 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Ratio and Proportions	
January	M.7.4 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	Page 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, & 26 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.4, 7.5 & 7.6)	

	<p>situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. (e.g., A hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.) 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. (i.e., To add "$p + q$" on the number line, start at "0" and move to "p" then move q 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.</p>	<p>Math Nation 7.5.13 7.5.1, 7.5.4, 7.5.6, 7.6.18, 7.7.6 7.5.2, 7.5.3 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3 7.5.1, 7.5.3, 7.5.5, 7.5.6, 7.5.7, 7.6.18 7.5.3</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 The Number System</p>	
January	<p>M.7.5 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 that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every</p>	<p>Page 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.4, 7.5 & 7.6)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.5.9, 7.5.11 7.5.8, 7.5.9 7.5.11 7.5.9, 7.5.10 7.4.5, 7.5.1, 7.8.16, 7.9.4</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 The Number System</p>	

	<p>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. c. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. d. 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.</p>		
January	<p>M.7.6 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. Instructional Note: Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions.</p>	<p>Page 21, 24, & 26 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.4, 7.5 & 7.6)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.5.7, 7.5.12, 7.5.13, 7.5.14, 7.5.15, 7.5.16, 7.5.17, 7.9.3, 7.9.6</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 The Number System</p>	
February/March	<p>M.7.7 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.</p>	<p>Page 25 & 26 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.7 & 7.8)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.6.18, 7.6.19, 7.6.20, 7.6.21, 7.6.22, 7.9.7</p>	

		IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Expressions and Equations	
February/March	M.7.8 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. (e.g., $a + 0.05a = 1.05a$ means that “increase by 5%” is the same as “multiply by 1.05.”)	<p>Page 26 & 27 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.7 & 7.8)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.6.12</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Expressions and Equations</p>	
February/March	M.7.9 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. (e.g., If a woman making \$25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional $\frac{1}{10}$ of her salary an hour, or \$2.50, for a new salary of \$27.50. If you want to place a towel bar $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long in the center of a door that is $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches	<p>Page 26, 28, 29 & 31 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.9 & 7.10)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.3.11, 7.5.12, 7.5.17, 7.6.2, 7.6.3, 7.6.4, 7.6.5, 7.6.6, 7.6.11, 7.6.12</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Expressions and Equations</p>	

	from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.)		
February/March	<p>M.7.10 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. 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. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach. (e.g., The perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width? An arithmetic solution similar to “54 – 6 – 6 divided by 2” may be compared with the reasoning involved in solving the equation $2w - 12 = 54$. An arithmetic solution similar to “54/2 – 6” may be compared with the reasoning involved in solving the equation $2(w - 6) = 54$.) 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 solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem. (e.g., 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.)</p>	<p>Page 2, 26, 28 & 29 Educator’s Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.9 & 7.10)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.5.15, 7.6.5, 7.6.9, 7.6.11, 7.6.12, 7.6.13, 7.6.15, 7.7.5, 7.9.3 7.5.15, 7.5.16, 7.6.4, 7.6.5, 7.6.7, 7.6.8, 7.6.9, 7.6.10, 7.6.11, 7.6.12, 7.9.7 7.6.14, 7.6.16, 7.6.17</p> <p>IMA’s – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Expressions and Equations</p>	
April	<p>M.7.12 Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of</p>	<p>Page 2 & 34 Educator’s Guide</p>	

	angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.	WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.11, 7.12 & 7.13) Math Nation 7.3.2, 7.7.6, 7.7.7, 7.7.8, 7.7.9, 7.7.10, 7.7.17 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry	
April	M.7.13 Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.	Page 34 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.11, 7.12 & 7.13) Math Nation 7.7.11, 7.7.13 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry	
April	M.7.15 Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multistep problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.	Page 35 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.14, 7.15, 7.16) Math Nation 7.7.2, 7.7.3, 7.7.4, 7.7.5	

		IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry	
April	M.7.16 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.	<p>Page 35, 36 & 37 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.14, 7.15, 7.16)</p> <p>Math Nation</p> <p>7.1.6, 7.2.8, 7.3.6, 7.7.12, 7.7.13, 7.7.14, 7.7.15, 7.7.16, 7.7.17, 7.9.4, 7.9.5, 7.9.9</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Geometry</p>	
May/June	M.7.17 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.	<p>Page 37, 38 & 44 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.17 & 7.18)</p> <p>Math Nation</p> <p>7.8.12, 7.8.13, 7.8.14, 7.8.15, 7.8.20</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability</p>	

May/June	<p>M.7.18 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. (e.g., 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.)</p>	<p>Page 37 & 38 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.17 & 7.18)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.8.13, 7.8.14, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.20</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability</p>	
May/June	<p>M.7.19 Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.</p>	<p>Page 39 & 40 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.19, 7.20, 7.21 & 7.22)</p>	
May/June	<p>M.7.20 Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability</p>	<p>Page 39, 40 & 41 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.19, 7.20, 7.21 & 7.22)</p>	

	(interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.		
May/June	M.7.21 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. (e.g., 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 (mean absolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable.)	Page 39, 42 & 43 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.19, 7.20, 7.21 & 7.22) Math Nation 7.8.11, 7.8.18 IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability	
May/June	M.7.22 Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. (e.g., 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.)	Page 39, 42 & 43 Educator's Guide WVGSA Blueprint 0-3 questions (7.19, 7.20, 7.21 & 7.22) Math Nation 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.8.20, 7.9.3	

		IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability	
May/June	<p>M.7.23 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</p>	<p>Page 45 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.23, 7.24, 7.25 & 7.26)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.8.2, 7.8.3, 7.8.4, 7.8.5, 7.8.6</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability</p>	
May/June	<p>M.7.24 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. (e.g., 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.)</p>	<p>Page 45 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.23, 7.24, 7.25 & 7.26)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.8.1, 7.8.3, 7.8.4, 7.8.5, 7.8.6</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability</p>	

May/June	<p>M.7.25 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. (e.g., 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. (e.g., 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?)</p>	<p>Page 45 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.23, 7.24, 7.25 & 7.26)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.8.3, 7.8.20 7.8.4, 7.8.5, 7.8.6</p> <p>IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability</p>	
May/June	<p>M.7.26 Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation. a. 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. 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</p>	<p>Page 46 & 47 Educator's Guide</p> <p>WVGSA Blueprint 2-6 questions (7.23, 7.24, 7.25 & 7.26)</p> <p>Math Nation 7.8.9 7.8.8, 7.8.9 7.8.6, 7.8.7, 7.8.10</p>	

	compound events. (e.g., 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?)	IMA's – Choose any of the IMA Math Grade 7 Statistics and Probability	
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Link: WVDE Educator's Guide- <https://wvde.us/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Educators-Guide-for-Mathematics-Grade-7-1.pdf>