Carderock Springs Elementary School Math - Grade 7

School Year:

Recording Codes:

4 = **Complete understanding** – Students have been taught the material and have consistently demonstrated thorough understanding and application.

3 =General understanding – Students have been taught the material and have usually demonstrated understanding and application.

2 = Developing understanding - Students have been taught the material and show some understanding but are not yet able to consistently apply these skills.

1 = Minimal understanding - Students have been exposed to the material but there is minimal understanding.

Math Grade 6 Unit 2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
• Compares, converts, and estimates units of measure of length, time, weight, mass, capacity, and volume within the same measurement system.				
• Uses estimation and mental math to solve problems with fractions, decimals, and percents, explaining the reasoning involved.				
 Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides with decimals and fractions, expressing answers in simplest form. 				
• Determines equivalent ratios, decimals, and percents.				
• Compares, orders, and describes rational numbers in equivalent forms.				
Math Grade 6 Unit 2 Acceleration				
• Demonstrates an understanding of precision, error, and tolerance in measurement.				
• Models and explains the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of integers.				
• Determines the absolute value of rational numbers.				
• Writes, solves, and applies ratios, proportions, and percents.				
• Uses ratios and proportions to create scale drawings and models.				
Math Grade 7 Unit 1				
• Organizes and displays data using a variety of displays, including box and whisker plots, scatter plots, and back-to-back stem and leaf plots.				
• Analyzes and interprets data in a variety of displays, including box and whisker plots, scatter plots, and back-to-back stem and leaf plots.				
• Uses the measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) to compare two sets of data.				
• Evaluates the validity of claims based on analysis of data.				
Math Grade 7 Unit 2				
• Recognizes and appropriately uses exponential, scientific, and calculator notation.				
• Models and explains the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of integers.				
• Simplifies expressions, using the order of operations, on expressions involving the four operations, exponents, and parentheses.				
• Models, identifies, and solves 2-step linear equations and inequalities using concrete and informal methods.				

Math (Grade 7 Unit 3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
•	Defines and identifies interior, exterior, alternate exterior, alternate interior, and corresponding angles that are formed by two lines cut by a transversal.				
•	Uses properties of vertical, complementary, and supplementary angles to determine the measure of other angles.				
•	Uses a compass and straightedge to construct basic elements of geometric figures including angles, segments, bisectors, and perpendicular lines.				
•	Identifies parallel, perpendicular, intersecting, and skew lines and applies properties of parallelism and perpendicularity to problem situations.				
Math (Grade 7 Unit 4				
•	Writes, solves, and applies ratios, proportions, and percents.				
•	Uses ratios and proportions to create scale drawings and models.				
•	Uses strategies to solve problems involving ratios, proportions, and percents.				
٠	Draws circle graphs using ratios, proportions, and percents.				
Math C	Math Grade 7 Unit 5				
•	Describes, extends, analyzes, and represents a wide variety of patterns to investigate functional relationships and solve problems.				
٠	Determines whether functions are linear or nonlinear when given graphic examples.				
•	Uses coordinate graphs to interpret patterns and relationships.				
•	Identifies, describes the effect, and performs combinations of transformations on figures in the coordinate plane.				
Math (Grade 7 Unit 6				
•	Demonstrates an understanding of precision, error, and tolerance in measurement.				
•	Uses models to find and derive a formula for surface area and volume of prisms and cylinders.				
•	Determines relationships between length and area and describes how a change in one affects the other.				