
Grade 7 | Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards Correlation to *Eureka Math*®

About *Eureka Math*

Created by Great Minds®, a mission-driven Public Benefit Corporation, *Eureka Math*® helps teachers deliver unparalleled math instruction that provides students with a deep understanding and fluency in math. Crafted by teachers and math scholars, the curriculum carefully sequences the mathematical progressions to maximize coherence from Prekindergarten through Precalculus—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math.

Teachers and students using *Eureka Math* find the trademark “Aha!” moments in *Eureka Math* to be a source of joy and inspiration, lesson after lesson, year after year.

Aligned

Great Minds offers detailed analyses that demonstrate how each grade of *Eureka Math* aligns with specific state standards. Access these free alignment studies at greatminds.org/state-studies.

Data

Schools and districts nationwide are experiencing student growth and impressive test scores after using *Eureka Math*. See their stories and data at greatminds.org/data.

Full Suite of Resources

Great Minds offers the *Eureka Math* curriculum as PDF downloads for free, noncommercial use. Access the free PDFs at greatminds.org/math/curriculum.

The teacher-writers who created the curriculum have also developed essential resources, available only from Great Minds, including the following:

- Printed material in English and Spanish
- Digital resources
- Professional development
- Classroom tools and manipulatives
- Teacher support materials
- Parent resources

Standards for Mathematical Practice

MP.1

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MP.2

Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MP.3

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

MP.4

Model with mathematics.

MP.5

Use appropriate tools strategically.

MP.6

Attend to precision.

MP.7

Look for and make use of structure.

MP.8

Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*

Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are designated in the Module Overview and labeled in lessons.

For example:

A STORY OF RATIOS

Lesson 13 7•3

Questions leading to finding a solution:

- What is a solution set of an inequality?
 - A solution set contains more than one number that makes the inequality a true statement.
- Is -3 a solution to our inequality in part (a)?
 - Yes. When the value of -3 is substituted into the inequality, the resulting statement is true.
- Could -4 be a solution to our inequality in part (a)?
 - Substituting -4 does not result in a true statement because -12 is equal to, but not greater than -12 .
- We have found that $x = -3$ is a solution to the inequality in part (a) where $x = -4$ and $x = -5$ are not. What is meant by the minimum value in this inequality? Explain.
 - The minimum value is the smallest value that makes the inequality true. -3 is not the minimum value because there are rational numbers that are smaller than -3 but greater than -4 . For example, $-3\frac{1}{2}$ is smaller than -3 but still creates a true statement.
- How is solving an inequality similar to solving an equation? How is it different?
 - Solving an equation and an inequality are similar in the sequencing of steps taken to solve for the variable. The same if-then moves are used to solve for the variable.
 - They are different because in an equation, you get one solution, but in an inequality, there are an infinite number of solutions.

MP.2

Mathematical Modeling Framework	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>MF.1 Explore and describe real-life, mathematical situations or problems.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical modeling.</p>
<p>MF.2 Gather information, make assumptions, and define variables related to the problem.</p>	
<p>MF.3 Create a model and arrive at a solution to explain the problem presented.</p>	
<p>MF.4 Analyze and revise models, as necessary.</p>	
<p>MF.5 Evaluate the model and interpret solutions generated from other models. Draw and validate conclusions.</p>	

Framework for Statistical Reasoning	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>SR</p> <p>Create statistical investigative questions that can be answered using quantitative data, collect data through random sampling to make inferences about population distributions using data distributions, and interpret data to answer statistical investigative questions.</p>	<p>Lessons in Module 5 engage students in statistical reasoning.</p>
<p>SR.1</p> <p>Ask: Create a statistical investigative question that can be answered by gathering data from real situations and determine strategies for gathering data to answer the statistical investigative question.</p>	
<p>SR.2</p> <p>Collect: Use statistical reasoning and methods to predict characteristics of a population by examining the characteristics of a representative sample. Recognize the potential limitations and scope of the sample to the population.</p>	
<p>SR.3</p> <p>Collect: Analyze sampling methods and conclude that random sampling produces and supports valid inferences.</p>	
<p>SR.4</p> <p>Analyze: Use data from repeated random samples to evaluate how much a sample mean is expected to vary from a population mean. Simulate multiple samples of the same size.</p>	
<p>SR.5</p> <p>Interpret: Use appropriate graphical displays and numerical summaries from data distributions with categorical or quantitative (numerical) variables to draw informal inferences about two samples or populations.</p>	

Numerical Reasoning—integers, percentages, fractions, decimal numbers

7.NR.1 Solve relevant, mathematical problems, including multi-step problems, involving the four operations with rational numbers and quantities in any form (integers, percentages, fractions, and decimal numbers).

Georgia’s K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>7.NR.1.1</p> <p>Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 1: Opposite Quantities Combine to Make Zero</p>
<p>7.NR.1.2</p> <p>Show and explain $p + q$ as the number located a distance q from p, in the positive or negative direction, depending on whether q is positive or negative. Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing applicable situations.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 1: Opposite Quantities Combine to Make Zero</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 2: Using the Number Line to Model the Addition of Integers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 3: Understanding Addition of Integers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 4: Efficiently Adding Integers and Other Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 7: Addition and Subtraction of Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 8: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 9: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.3</p> <p>Represent addition and subtraction with rational numbers on a horizontal or a vertical number line diagram to solve authentic problems.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Topic A: Addition and Subtraction of Integers and Rational Numbers</p>

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<p>7.NR.1.4</p> <p>Show and explain 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 contextual situations.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 5: Understanding Subtraction of Integers and Other Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 6: The Distance Between Two Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 7: Addition and Subtraction of Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 8: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 9: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.5</p> <p>Apply properties of operations, including part-whole reasoning, as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 8: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 9: Applying the Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.6</p> <p>Make sense of multiplication of rational numbers using realistic applications.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Topic B: Multiplication and Division of Integers and Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.7</p> <p>Show and explain that integers can be divided, assuming the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers is a rational number.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 12: Division of Integers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 15: Multiplication and Division of Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.8</p> <p>Represent the multiplication and division of integers using a variety of strategies and interpret products and quotients of rational numbers by describing them based on the relevant situation.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Topic B: Multiplication and Division of Integers and Rational Numbers</p>

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<p>7.NR.1.9</p> <p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to solve multiplication and division problems involving rational numbers represented in an applicable scenario.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 16: Applying the Properties of Operations to Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers</p>
<p>7.NR.1.10</p> <p>Convert rational numbers between forms to include fractions, decimal numbers and percentages, using understanding of the part divided by the whole. Know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 13: Converting Between Fractions and Decimals Using Equivalent Fractions</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 14: Converting Rational Numbers to Decimals Using Long Division</p>
<p>7.NR.1.11</p> <p>Solve multi-step, contextual problems involving rational numbers, converting between forms as appropriate, and assessing the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 18: Writing, Evaluating, and Finding Equivalent Expressions with Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 19: Writing, Evaluating, and Finding Equivalent Expressions with Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 20: Investments—Performing Operations with Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 21: If-Then Moves with Integer Number Cards</p>

Patterning & Algebraic Reasoning—linear expressions with rational coefficients, complex unit rates, proportional relationships

7.PAR.2 Use properties of operations, generate equivalent expressions and interpret the expressions to explain relevant situations.

Georgia’s K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>7.PAR.2.1</p> <p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Topic A: Use Properties of Operations to Generate Equivalent Expressions</p>
<p>7.PAR.2.2</p> <p>Rewrite an expression in different forms from a contextual problem to clarify the problem and show how the quantities in it are related.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 18: Writing, Evaluating, and Finding Equivalent Expressions with Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 19: Writing, Evaluating, and Finding Equivalent Expressions with Rational Numbers</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 21: If-Then Moves with Integer Number Cards</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 3: Writing Products as Sums and Sums as Products</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 4: Writing Products as Sums and Sums as Products</p>

Patterning & Algebraic Reasoning—linear expressions with rational coefficients, complex unit rates, proportional relationships

7.PAR.3 Represent authentic situations using equations and inequalities with variables; solve equations and inequalities symbolically, using the properties of equality.

Georgia’s K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>7.PAR.3.1</p> <p>Construct algebraic equations to solve practical problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Interpret the solution based on the situation.</p>	<p>G7 M2 Lesson 17: Comparing Tape Diagram Solutions to Algebraic Solutions</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 21: If-Then Moves with Integer Number Cards</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 22: Solving Equations Using Algebra</p> <p>G7 M2 Lesson 23: Solving Equations Using Algebra</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 7: Understanding Equations</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 8: Using If-Then Moves in Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 9: Using If-Then Moves in Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 10: Angle Problems and Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 11: Angle Problems and Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 10: Simple Interest</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 11: Tax, Commissions, Fees, and Other Real-World Percent Applications</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 17: Mixture Problems</p>
<p>7.PAR.3.2</p> <p>Construct algebraic inequalities to solve problems, leading to inequalities of the form $px \pm q > r$, $px \pm q < r$, $px \pm q \leq r$, or $px \pm q \geq r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Graph and interpret the solution based on the realistic situation that the inequalities represent.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 12: Properties of Inequalities</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 13: Inequalities</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 14: Solving Inequalities</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 15: Graphing Solutions to Inequalities</p>

Patterning & Algebraic Reasoning—linear expressions with rational coefficients, complex unit rates, proportional relationships

7.PAR.4 Recognize proportional relationships in relevant, mathematical problems; represent, solve, and explain these relationships with tables, graphs, and equations.

Georgia’s K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>7.PAR.4.1</p> <p>Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units presented in realistic problems.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Lesson 11: Ratios of Fractions and Their Unit Rates</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 12: Ratios of Fractions and Their Unit Rates</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 13: Finding Equivalent Ratios Given the Total Quantity</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 15: Equations of Graphs of Proportional Relationships Involving Fractions</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.2</p> <p>Determine the unit rate (constant of proportionality) in tables, graphs (1, r), equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships to solve realistic problems.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Topic B: Unit Rate and Constant of Proportionality</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 16: Relating Scale Drawings to Ratios and Rates</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 17: The Unit Rate as the Scale Factor</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 12: The Scale Factor as a Percent for a Scale Drawing</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.3</p> <p>Determine whether two quantities presented in authentic problems are in a proportional relationship.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Topic A: Proportional Relationships</p> <p>G7 M1 Topic B: Unit Rate and Constant of Proportionality</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 15: Equations of Graphs of Proportional Relationships Involving Fractions</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 16: Relating Scale Drawings to Ratios and Rates</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 17: The Unit Rate as the Scale Factor</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 1: Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 2: Part of a Whole as Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 3: Comparing Quantities with Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 4: Percent Increase and Decrease</p>

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<p>7.PAR.4.3 <i>continued</i></p>	<p>G7 M4 Lesson 6: Fluency with Percents</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 7: Markup and Markdown Problems</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 9: Problem Solving When the Percent Changes</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 10: Simple Interest</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 11: Tax, Commissions, Fees, and Other Real-World Percent Applications</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 12: The Scale Factor as a Percent for a Scale Drawing</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.4</p> <p>Identify, represent, and use proportional relationships.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Topic A: Proportional Relationships</p> <p>G7 M1 Topic B: Unit Rate and Constant of Proportionality</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 15: Equations of Graphs of Proportional Relationships Involving Fractions</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 16: Relating Scale Drawings to Ratios and Rates</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 17: The Unit Rate as the Scale Factor</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 1: Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 2: Part of a Whole as Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 3: Comparing Quantities with Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 4: Percent Increase and Decrease</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 6: Fluency with Percents</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 7: Markup and Markdown Problems</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 9: Problem Solving When the Percent Changes</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 10: Simple Interest</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 11: Tax, Commissions, Fees, and Other Real-World Percent Applications</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 12: The Scale Factor as a Percent for a Scale Drawing</p>

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<p>7.PAR.4.5</p> <p>Use context to 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.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Lesson 10: Interpreting Graphs of Proportional Relationships</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.6</p> <p>Solve everyday 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.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Lesson 17: The Unit Rate as the Scale Factor</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 18: Computing Actual Lengths from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 19: Computing Actual Areas from a Scale Drawing</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 20: An Exercise in Creating a Scale Drawing</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 21: An Exercise in Changing Scales</p> <p>G7 M1 Lesson 22: An Exercise in Changing Scales</p> <p>G7 M4 Topic C: Scale Drawings</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.7</p> <p>Use similar triangles to explain why the slope, m, is the same between any two distinct points on a nonvertical line in the coordinate plane.</p>	<p>G8 M4 Lesson 16: The Computation of the Slope of a Non-Vertical Line</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 17: The Line Joining Two Distinct Points of the Graph $y = mx + b$ has Slope m</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 18: There Is Only One Line Passing Through a Given Point with a Given Slope</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 19: The Graph of a Linear Equation in Two Variables is a Line</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 20: Every Line is a Graph of a Linear Equation</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 21: Some Facts About Graphs of a Linear Equation in Two Variables</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 22: Constant Rates Revisited</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 23: The Defining Equation of a Line</p>

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<p>7.PAR.4.8</p> <p>Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways.</p>	<p>G8 M4 Topic B: Linear Equations in Two Variables and Their Graphs</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 15: The Slope of a Non-Vertical Line</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 22: Constant Rates Revisited</p> <p>G8 M4 Lesson 24: Introduction to Simultaneous Equations</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.9</p> <p>Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems presented in applicable situations.</p>	<p>G7 M1 Lesson 14: Multi-Step Ratio Problems</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 1: Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 3: Comparing Quantities with Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 4: Percent Increase and Decrease</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 5: Find One Hundred Percent Given Another Percent</p> <p>G7 M4 Lesson 6: Fluency with Percents</p> <p>G7 M4 Topic B: Percent Problems Including More than One Whole</p> <p>G7 M4 Topic D: Population, Mixture, and Counting Problems Involving Percents</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.10</p> <p>Predict characteristics of a population by examining the characteristics of a representative sample. Recognize the potential limitations and scope of the sample to the population.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 13: Populations, Samples, and Generalizing from a Sample to a Population</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 14: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 15: Random Sampling</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 18: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 19: Understanding Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion</p>
<p>7.PAR.4.11</p> <p>Analyze sampling methods and conclude that random sampling produces and supports valid inferences.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 14: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 15: Random Sampling</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 16: Methods for Selecting a Random Sample</p>

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<p>7.PAR.4.12</p> <p>Use data from repeated random samples to evaluate how much a sample mean is expected to vary from a population mean. Simulate multiple samples of the same size.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 14: Selecting a Sample</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 15: Random Sampling</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 16: Methods for Selecting a Random Sample</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 17: Sampling Variability</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 18: Sampling Variability and the Effect of Sample Size</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 19: Understanding Variability When Estimating a Population Proportion</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 20: Estimating a Population Proportion</p>
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Geometric & Spatial Reasoning—vertical, adjacent, complementary, and supplementary angles, circumference and area of circles, area and surface area, volume of cubes, right prisms, and cylinders

7.GSR.5 Solve practical problems involving angle measurement, circles, area of circles, surface area of prisms and cylinders, and volume of cylinders and prisms composed of cubes and right prisms.

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<p>7.GSR.5.1</p> <p>Measure angles in whole nonstandard units.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p>7.GSR.5.2</p> <p>Measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>

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<p>7.GSR.5.3</p> <p>Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve equations for an unknown angle in a figure.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 10: Angle Problems and Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 11: Angle Problems and Solving Equations</p> <p>G7 M6 Topic A: Unknown Angles</p>
<p>7.GSR.5.4</p> <p>Explore and describe the relationship between pi, radius, diameter, circumference, and area of a circle to derive the formulas for the circumference and area of a circle.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 16: The Most Famous Ratio of All</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 17: The Area of a Circle</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 18: More Problems on Area and Circumference</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 20: Composite Area Problems</p>
<p>7.GSR.5.5</p> <p>Given the formula for the area and circumference of a circle, solve problems that exist in everyday life.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 16: The Most Famous Ratio of All</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 17: The Area of a Circle</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 18: More Problems on Area and Circumference</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 20: Composite Area Problems</p>
<p>7.GSR.5.6</p> <p>Solve realistic problems involving surface area of right prisms and cylinders.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 19: Unknown Area Problems on the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 20: Composite Area Problems</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 21: Surface Area</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 22: Surface Area</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 23: The Volume of a Right Prism</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 24: The Volume of a Right Prism</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 25: Volume and Surface Area</p> <p>G7 M3 Lesson 26: Volume and Surface Area</p>

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<p>7.GSR.5.6 <i>continued</i></p>	<p>G7 M6 Topic D: Problems Involving Area and Surface Area G7 M6 Topic E: Problems Involving Volume</p>
<p>7.GSR.5.7</p> <p>Describe the two-dimensional figures (cross sections) that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in the plane sections of right rectangular prisms, right rectangular pyramids, cones, cylinders, and spheres.</p>	<p>G7 M6 Topic C: Slicing Solids</p>
<p>7.GSR.5.8</p> <p>Explore volume as a measurable attribute of cylinders and right prisms. Find the volume of these geometric figures using concrete problems.</p>	<p>G7 M3 Lesson 23: The Volume of a Right Prism G7 M3 Lesson 24: The Volume of a Right Prism G7 M3 Lesson 25: Volume and Surface Area G7 M3 Lesson 26: Volume and Surface Area G7 M6 Topic D: Problems Involving Area and Surface Area G7 M6 Topic E: Problems Involving Volume</p>

Probability Reasoning—likelihood, theoretical and experimental probability

7.PR.6 Using mathematical reasoning, investigate chance processes and develop, evaluate, and use probability models to find probabilities of simple events presented in authentic situations.

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<p>7.PR.6.1</p> <p>Represent the probability of a chance event as a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Describe that 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.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 1: Chance Experiments</p>
<p>7.PR.6.2</p> <p>Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on an event and observing its long-run relative frequency will approach the theoretical probability.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 2: Estimating Probabilities by Collecting Data</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 3: Chance Experiments with Equally Likely Outcomes</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 4: Calculating Probabilities for Chance Experiments with Equally Likely Outcomes</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 5: Chance Experiments with Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 8: The Difference Between Theoretical Probabilities and Estimated Probabilities</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 12: Applying Probability to Make Informed Decisions</p>
<p>7.PR.6.3</p> <p>Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of simple events. Compare experimental and theoretical probabilities of events. If the probabilities are not close, explain possible sources of the discrepancy.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 4: Calculating Probabilities for Chance Experiments with Equally Likely Outcomes</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 5: Chance Experiments with Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 8: The Difference Between Theoretical Probabilities and Estimated Probabilities</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 9: Comparing Estimated Probabilities to Probabilities Predicted by a Model</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 12: Applying Probability to Make Informed Decisions</p>

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p>7.PR.6.4</p> <p>Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes and use the model to determine probabilities of events.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 4: Calculating Probabilities for Chance Experiments with Equally Likely Outcomes</p>
<p>7.PR.6.5</p> <p>Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process.</p>	<p>G7 M5 Lesson 5: Chance Experiments with Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely</p> <p>G7 M5 Lesson 12: Applying Probability to Make Informed Decisions</p>
<p>7.PR.6.6</p> <p>Use appropriate graphical displays and numerical summaries from data distributions with categorical or quantitative (numerical) variables as probability models to draw informal inferences about two samples or populations.</p>	<p>G6 M6 Lesson 7: The Mean as a Balance Point</p> <p>G6 M6 Lesson 8: Variability in a Data Distribution</p> <p>G6 M6 Lesson 9: The Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)</p> <p>G6 M6 Lesson 10: Describing Distributions Using the Mean and MAD</p> <p>G6 M6 Lesson 11: Describing Distributions Using the Mean and MAD</p> <p>G6 M6 Topic C: Summarizing a Distribution that is Skewed Using the Median and the Interquartile Range</p> <p>G6 M6 Topic D: Summarizing and Describing Distributions</p> <p>G7 M5 Topic D: Comparing Populations</p>