Math 7

Unit 1: Integers and Rational Numbers

Estimated Unit Time Frames	Big Ideas	Essential Questions	Concepts (Know)	Competencies (Do)	Lessons/ Suggested Resources	Vocabulary	Standards/ Eligible Content
24 Days	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Integers and Absolute Value	Students should be able to read and write integers. Students should be able to find the absolute value of an integer.	Lesson 1-1 Relate Integers and their Opposites. SWBAT relate integers, their opposites and their absolute values. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 7-12	Integer Negative integer Positive integer Graph Absolute value Opposites	CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Terminating and Repeating decimals	Students should be able to write fractions as terminating or repeating decimals. Students should be able to write decimals as fractions (including repeating decimals).	Lesson 1-2 Understanding Rational Numbers. SWBAT recognize rational numbers and write them in decimal form. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 13-18	Rational Number Repeating decimals Terminating decimals	CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations.

							M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.B-E.2.2.1 Solve word problems leading to the form px +q = r and p(x + q) = r where p, q and r are specific rational numbers.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Add Integers	Students should be able to add integers. .	Lesson 1-3 Add Integers SWBAT add integers. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 19-24	Opposites Additive inverse	CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and.or graphical representaions. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number

							terminates or eventually repeats. M07.A-N.1.1.2 Represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Subtract Integers	Students should be able to subtract integers on a number line. Students should be able to subtract integers. Students should be able to find distance between two rational numbers on a number line. .	Lesson 1-4 Subtract Integers SWBAT subtract integers. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 25-30		CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. M07.A-N.1.1.2 Represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Add and Subtract Rational Numbers	Students should be able to add and subtract any and all rational numbers. .	Lesson 1-5 Add and Subtract Rational Numbers SWBAT add and subtract rational numbers.		CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers.

	situations and structures in many equivalent forms.				enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 31-36		CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations. M07.A-N.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add and subtract rational numbers, including real-world contexts. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.A-N.1.1.2 Represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems	Multiply Integers	Students should be able to multiply integers on a number line.	Lesson 1-6 Multiply Integers SWBAT multiply integers enVision 2.0	Product Factors	CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers.

	mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	involving rational numbers?		Student should be able to multiply integers. Students should be able to use properties to prove the rules for multiplying integers. Students should be able to use area models to multiply integers. .	Grade 7 Pgs. 39-44		CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Multiply Rational Numbers	Students should be able to multiply fractions and mixed numbers. .	Lesson 1-7 Multiply Rational Numbers SWBAT multiply rational numbers enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 45-50		CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations.

							M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Divide Integers	Students should be able to divide integers .	Lesson 1-8 Divide Integers SWBAT divide integers enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 51-56		CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats.

							M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Divide fractions	Students should be able to divide fractions and mixed numbers. .	Lesson 1-9 Divide Rational Numbers SWBAT divide rational numbers enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 57-62	Reciprocal Multiplicative Inverse Complex Fraction	CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.

	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can the properties of operations be used to solve problems involving rational numbers?	Divide fractions	Students should be able to add, subtract, multiply and/or divide rational numbers. Students will determine which operation to use in a real-world problem. .	Lesson 1-10 Solve Problems with Rational Numbers SWBAT solve problems with rational numbers enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 63-68		CC.2.1.7.E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to operations with rational numbers. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical. Algebraic, and/.or graphical representations. M07.A-N.1.1.3 Apply properties of operations to multiply and divide rational numbers, including real world contexts; demonstrate that the decimal form of a rational number terminates or eventually repeats. M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate.
Review Unit 1 Integers and Rational Numbers – 1 Day							
Test Common Assessment: Unit 1 Integers and Rational Numbers – 1 Day							

Unit 2: Analyze and Use Proportional Relationships							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
16 Days	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to determine and compare unit rates.	Lesson 2-1 Connect Ratios, Rates, and Unit Rates SWBAT use ratio concepts and reasoning to solve multi-step problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 85-90	Rate Unit Rate Ratio	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.3 Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able simplify complex fractions and find unit rates.	Lesson 2-2 Determine Unit Rates with Ratios of Fractions SWBAT use ratio concepts and reasoning to solve multi-step problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 91-96	Complex fractions Unit Rate	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.1 Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas, and other quantities measures in like or different units.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to identify proportional and not proportional relationships using equivalent ratios	Lesson 2-3 Understand Proportional Relationships: Equivalent Ratios SWBAT test for equivalent ratios to decide whether	Proportional Not proportional Equivalent ratios Proportional Relationship	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.2 Determine whether two quantities

	structures in many equivalent forms.				quantities are in a proportional relationship. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 97-102		are proportionally related (e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table, graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is straight line through the origin. M07.A-R.1.1.3 Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to use find the constant of proportionality and use it to describe proportional relationships.	Lesson 2-4 Describe Proportional Relationships: Constant of Proportionality SWBAT use the constant of proportionality in an equation to represent a proportional relationship. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 103-108	Proportions Independent Variable Dependent Variable Constant of Proportionality	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.3 Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. M07.A-R.1.1.4 Represent proportional relationships by equations. (Ex. If the 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).

	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to identify proportional and not proportional relationships by graphing on the coordinate plane.	Lesson 2-5 Graph Proportional Relationships SWBAT use a graph to determine whether two quantities are proportional. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 115-120	Coordinate plane Quadrants Ordered pairs x-coordinate y-coordinate y-axis x-axis origin	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.2 Determine whether two quantities are proportionally related(e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table, graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is straight line through the origin.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can you recognize and represent proportional relationships and use them to solve problems?	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to use proportions to solve problems.	Lesson 2-6 Apply Proportional Reasoning to Solve Problems SWBAT determine whether a relationship is proportional and use representations to solve problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 121-126	Proportions Cross products	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.3 Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. M07.A-R.1.1.4 Represent proportional relationships by equations. (Ex. If the 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.

Review Common Assessment: Unit 2 Apply and Use Proportional Relationships – 1 Day							
Test Common Assessment: Unit 2 Apply and Use Proportional Relationships – 1 Day							
Unit 3: Analyze and Solve Percent Problems							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
16 Days	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can percents show proportional relationships between quantities and be used to solve problems?	Percent	Students should be able to find and analyze the percent of a number.	Lesson 3-1 Analyze Percents of Numbers SWBAT understand, find, and analyze percents of numbers. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 137-142	Percent	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems.. *(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.)*
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and	How can percents show proportional relationships	Percent and Proportional Relationships	Students should be able to use knowledge of proportions to find	Lesson 3-2 Connect Percent and Proportion	Percent proportion	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model

	inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	between quantities and be used to solve problems?		percent, and use percent proportion to find missing information.	SWBAT use proportions to solve percent problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 143-148		and solve real-world and mathematical problems. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems.. *(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.)*
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can percents show proportional relationships between quantities and be used to solve problems?	Percent Equation	Students should be able to use the percent equation.	Lesson 3-3 Represent and Use the Percent Equation SWBAT represent and solve percent problems using equations. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 149-154	Percent Equation	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.A-R.1.1.4 Represent proportional relationships by equations. (Ex. If the 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. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems..

							(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.) M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form, convert between forms when appropriate.*(Ex., 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 an hour. (or 1.1 x $25 = $27.50)*
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can percents show proportional relationships between quantities and be used to solve problems?	Percent Change & Percent Error	Students should be able to find the percent change. Student should be able to find the percent error.	Lesson 3-4 Solve Percent Change and Percent Error Problems SWBAT solve problems involving percent change and percent error. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 157-162	Percent change Percent increase Percent decrease Percent error	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems. *(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.)*

							M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form, convert between forms when appropriate.*(Ex., 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 an hour. (or 1.1 x $25 = $27.50)*
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can percents show proportional relationships between quantities and be used to solve problems?	Markup and Markdown Problems	Students should be able to solve problems involving sales tax, tips, markup, and markdown	Lesson 3-5 Solve Markup and Markdown Problems SWBAT solve problems involving percent markup and markdown enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 167-172	Sales tax Tip Gratuity Markup Markdown Selling price	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems.. *(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.)* M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form, convert

							between forms when appropriate.*(Ex., 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 an hour. (or 1.1 x $25 = $27.50)*
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How can percents show proportional relationships between quantities and be used to solve problems?	Simple Interest Problems	Students should be able to solve problems involving simple interest.	Lesson 3-6 Solve Simple Interest Problems SWBAT apply percent reasoning to solve simple interest problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 173-178	Principle Simple Interest	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.A-R.1.1.6 Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems. *(Ex. Simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease.)* M07.B-E.2.1.1 Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form, convert between forms when appropriate.*(Ex., 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 an hour. (or 1.1 x $25 = $27.50)
Review Unit 3 Apply and Solve Percent Problems – 1 Day							
Test Common Assessment: Unit 3 Apply and Solve Percent Problems – 1 Day							
Unit 4: Generate Equivalent Expressions							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
20 Days	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Writing and Evaluating Expressions	Students will be able to write and evaluate algebraic expressions.	Lesson 4-1 Write and Evaluate Algebraic Expressions SWBAT write and evaluate algebraic expressions. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 189-194	Expressions Evaluate	CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent	Equivalent Expressions	Students will be able to identify and use mathematical properties to simplify	Lesson 4-2 Generate Equivalent Expressions	Equivalent Expressions Commutative Property	CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.

	relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities	expressions that can be used in solving problems?		algebraic expressions.	SWBAT write and evaluate algebraic expressions. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 195-200	Associative Property Distributive Property Counter example	M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Simplifying Expressions	Students will be able to simplify algebraic expressions.	Lesson 4-3 Simplify Expressions SWBAT use properties of operations to simplify expressions. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 201-206	Term Like term Constant Simplest Form Combine Like Terms	CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Expanding Expressions	Students will be able to apply the Distributive Property to simplify and rewrite algebraic expressions.	Lesson 4-4 Expand Expressions SWBAT expand expressions using the Distributive Property enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 207-212	Distributive Property Expand	CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.

	writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities						
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Factor Expressions	Students will be able to use properties of mathematics to factor linear expressions.	Lesson 4-5 Factor Expressions SWBAT use common factors and the Distributive Property to factor expressions enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 213-218	Factor Common Factor Factored form	CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Add Expressions	Students will be able to add linear expressions.	Lesson 4-6 Add Expressions SWBAT add expressions that represent real-world problems. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 225-230		CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.

	equations and inequalities						
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Subtract Expressions	Students will be able to subtract linear expressions.	Lesson 4-7 Subtract Expressions SWBAT subtract expressions using properties of operations. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 231-236		CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities	How can properties of operations help to generate equivalent expressions that can be used in solving problems?	Analyzing Equivalent Expressions	Students will be able to analyze equivalent algebraic expressions.	Lesson 4-8 Simplify Expressions SWBAT use an equivalent expression to find new information. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 237-242		CC.2.2.7.B.1 Apply properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. M07.B-E.1.1.1 Apply properties of operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational numbers.
Review Unit 4 Generate Equivalent Expressions – 1 Day							

Test Common Assessment: Unit 4 Generate Equivalent Expressions – 1 Day							
Unit 5: Solve Problems Using Equations and Inequalities							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
20 Days	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Writing Equations	Students will be able to write two-step equations.	Lesson 5-1 Write Two-Step Equations SWBAT represent a problem with a two-step equation. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 253-258		CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.1 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.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Solve Equations	Students will be able to solve two-step equations.	Lesson 5-2 Solve Two-Step Equations SWBAT solve a problem with a two-step equation. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 259-264	Two-Step Equation Isolate the Variable	CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.1 Solve word problems leading to equations of the form px + q = r and p(x + q) = r,

	forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.						where p, q and r are specific rational numbers
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Distributing & Solving Equations	Students will be able to solve two-step equations of the form p(x + q) = r.	Lesson 5-3 Solve Equations using the Distributive Property SWBAT use the Distributive Property to solve equations. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 265-270	Two-Step Equation	CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.1 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
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Algebraic Inequalities (Add/Subtract)	Students will be able to solve inequalities by using the Addition and Subtraction Properties of Inequality.	Lesson 5-4 Solve Inequalities using Addition or Subtraction SWBAT solve inequalities using addition or subtraction. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 273-278	Subtraction Property of Inequality Addition Property of Inequality.	CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.2 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 and graph the solution set of the inequality.

	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Algebraic Inequalities (Multiply/Divide)	Students will be able to solve inequalities by using the Multiplication or Division Properties of Inequality.	Lesson 5-5 Solve Inequalities using Multiplication or Division SWBAT solve inequalities using multiplication or division. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 279-284	Multiplication Property of Inequality Division Property of Inequality.	CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.2 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 and graph the solution set of the inequality.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and algebraic equations and inequalities?	Algebraic Inequalities (Two-Step)	Students will be able to solve two-step inequalities.	Lesson 5-6 Solve Two-Step Inequalities SWBAT write and solve two-step inequalities. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 289-294		CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.1 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
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true, and these relationships are	How can you solve real-world and mathematical problems with numerical and	Algebraic Inequalities (Multi-Step)	Students will be able to solve two-step inequalities.	Lesson 5-6 Solve Multi-Step Inequalities SWBAT solve inequalities that require multiple steps.		CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real world and mathematical problems by using and connecting numerical, algebraic

	used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	algebraic equations and inequalities?			enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 295-300		and/or graphical representations. M07.B-E.2.2.1 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
Review Common Assessment: Unit 5 Equations & Inequalities – 1 Day							
Test Common Assessment: Unit 5 Equations & Inequalities – 1 Day							
Unit 6: Use Sampling to Draw Inferences about Populations							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
12 Days	Some questions can be answered by collecting, representing, and analyzing data, and the question to be answered determines the data to be collected, how best to collect it, and how best to represent it.	How can sampling be used to draw inferences about one or more populations?	Representative Samples	Students should be able to predict actions of a larger group by using a sample.	Lesson 6-1 Populations and Samples SWBAT determine if a sample is representative of a population. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 313-318	Population Sample Representative Sample Random Sample	CC.2.4.7.B.1 Draw inferences about populations based on random sampling concepts. M07.D-S.1.1.1 Determine whether a sample is a random sample given a real world situation. M07.D-S.1.1.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with a

							unknown characteristic of interest. *(Ex.1 Estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words form the book. Ex2. Predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data.)*
	Some questions can be answered by collecting, representing, and analyzing data, and the question to be answered determines the data to be collected, how best to collect it, and how best to represent it.	How can sampling be used to draw inferences about one or more populations?	Valid Inferences	Students should be able to determine whether sample methods are valid.	Lesson 6-2 Draw Inferences from Data SWBAT make inferences about a population from a sample data set. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 319-326	Inference Valid Inference	CC.2.4.7.B.1 Draw inferences about populations based on random sampling concepts. M07.D-S.1.1.1 Determine whether a sample is a random sample given a real world situation. M07.D-S.1.1.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with a unknown characteristic of interest. *(Ex.1 Estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words form the book. Ex2. Predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data.)*
	Some questions can be answered by collecting, representing, and analyzing data, and the question to be answered	How can sampling be used to draw inferences about one or more populations?	Comparative Inferences	Students should be able to draw inferences using data.	Lesson 6-3 Make Comparative Inferences about Populations SWBAT draw comparative inferences about two populations using median and interquartile range (IQR)	Median Interquartile Range Box & Whisker Plot	CC.2.4.7.B.1 Draw inferences about populations based on random sampling concepts. M07.D-S.1.1.1 Determine whether a sample is a

	determines the data to be collected, how best to collect it, and how best to represent it.				enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 329-334		random sample given a real world situation. M07.D-S.1.1.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with a unknown characteristic of interest. *(Ex.1 Estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words form the book. Ex2. Predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data.)*
	Some questions can be answered by collecting, representing, and analyzing data, and the question to be answered determines the data to be collected, how best to collect it, and how best to represent it.	How can sampling be used to draw inferences about one or more populations?	Comparative Inferences	Students should be able to draw inferences using data.	Lesson 6-4 Make More Comparative Inferences about Populations SWBAT compare populations using the mean, median, mode, range, interquartile range, and mean absolute deviation. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 335-340	Mean Mode Range Mean Absolute Deviation	CC.2.4.7.B.1 Draw inferences about populations based on random sampling concepts. M07.D-S.1.1.1 Determine whether a sample is a random sample given a real world situation. M07.D-S.1.1.2 Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with a unknown characteristic of interest. *(Ex.1 Estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words form the book. Ex2. Predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data.)*

Review Unit 6 Population & Sampling – 1 Day							
Test Common Assessment: Unit 6 Population & Sampling – 1 Day							
Unit 7: Probability							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
18 Days	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Simple Probability	Students should be able to find and interpret the probability of simple events.	Lesson 7-1 Understand Likelihood and Probability SWBAT describe the likelihood that an event will occur. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 356-360	Probability Outcome	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.1.1 Predict or determine whether some outcomes are certain, more likely, less likely, equally likely, or impossible. *(i.e., a probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around ½ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.)*
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Theoretical Probability	Students should be able to find and compare experimental and theoretical probabilities.	Lesson 7-2 Understand Theoretical Probability SWBAT determine the theoretical probability of an event. enVision 2.0	Event Theoretical probability	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.1.1 Predict or determine whether some outcomes are certain,

					Grade 7 Pgs. 361-366		more likely, less likely, equally likely, or impossible. *(i.e., a probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around ½ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.)* M07.D-S.3.2.1 Determine the probability of a chance event given the relative frequency. Predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. *(Ex. When rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or six would be rolled roughly 200 times but probably not exactly 200 times.)* M07.D-S.3.2.2 Find the probability of a simple event, including the probability of a simple event not occurring. *(Ex. What is the probability of not rolling a 1 on a number cube?)*
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Experimental Probability	Students should be able to find and compare experimental and theoretical probabilities.	Lesson 7-3 Understand Experimental Probability SWBAT determine the experimental probability of an event. enVision 2.0 Grade 7	Relative Frequency Experimental probability	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.1.1 Predict or determine whether some outcomes are certain, more likely, less likely,

					Pgs. 367-372		equally likely, or impossible. *(i.e., a probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around ½ indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.)* M07.D-S.3.2.1 Determine the probability of a chance event given the relative frequency. Predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. *(Ex. When rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or six would be rolled roughly 200 times but probably not exactly 200 times.)* M07.D-S.3.2.2 Find the probability of a simple event, including the probability of a simple event not occurring. *(Ex. What is the probability of not rolling a 1 on a number cube?)*
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Simulations and Probability	Students should be able to perform probability simulations to model real-world situations involving uncertainty.	Lesson 7-4 Understand Probability Models SWBAT use probability models to find probabilities of events. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 373-378	Probability Model Sample Space	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.2.3 Find probabilities of independent compound events using organized

							lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulations.
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Outcomes of Compound Events.	Students should be able to use multiplication to count outcomes and find probabilities.	Lesson 7-5 Determine Outcomes of Compound Events SWBAT find all possible outcomes of compound event. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 385-390	Compound event	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.2.3 Find probabilities of independent compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulations.
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Probability of Compound Events.	Students should be able to use multiplication to count outcomes and find probabilities.	Lesson 7-6 Find Probabilities of Compound Events SWBAT find the probability of a compound event. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 391-396	Compound event Tree Diagram Organized List Table	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.2.3 Find probabilities of independent compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulations.
	The likelihood of an event occurring can be described numerically and used to make predictions.	How can you investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models?	Simulate Compound Events.	Students should be able to use multiplication to count outcomes and find probabilities.	Lesson 7-7 Simulate Compound Events SWBAT simulate a compound event to approximate its probability. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 397-402	Simulation	CC.2.4.7.B.3 Investigate the chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. M07.D-S.3.2.3 Find probabilities of independent compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulations.
Review Common Assessment: Unit 7 Probability – 1 Day							

Test Common Assessment: Unit 7 Probability – 1 Day							
Unit 8: Solving Problems Using Geometry							
Estimated Unit Time Frames	**Big Ideas**	**Essential Questions**	**Concepts (Know)**	**Competencies (Do)**	**Lessons/ Suggested Resources**	**Vocabulary**	**Standards/ Eligible Content**
22 Days	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Scale Drawings	Students should be able solve problems involving scale drawings.	Lesson 8-1 Solve Problems Involving Scale Drawings SWBAT use the key in a scale drawing to find missing measures. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 415-420	Scale Drawings Scale Scale factor	CC.2.1.7.D.1 Analyze proportional relationships and use them to model and solve real-world and mathematical problems. CC.2.3.7.A.2 Visualize and represent geometric figures and describe the relationship between them. M07.C-G.1.1.1 Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including finding length and area
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Geometric Figures	Students should be able draw geometric figures	Lesson 8-2 Draw Geometric Figures SWBAT draw figures with given conditions. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 421-426		CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real world problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference and volume. M07.C-G.2.1.1 Identify and use properties of supplementary, complementary, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for

							an unknown angle in a figure. M07.C-G.2.1.2 Identify and use properties of angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal (e.g., angles may include alternate interior, alternate exterior, vertical, corresponding) M07.C-G.1.1.1 Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including finding length and area
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Draw Triangles	Students should be able draw geometric figures	Lesson 8-3 Draw Triangles with Given Conditions SWBAT draw triangles when given information about their side lengths and angle measures. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 427-434		CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real world problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference and volume. M07.C-G.2.1.1 Identify and use properties of supplementary, complementary, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure. M07.C-G.2.1.2 Identify and use properties of angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal (e.g., angles may include alternate interior, alternate

							exterior, vertical, corresponding) M07.C-G.1.1.1 Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including finding length and area
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Properties of Angles and their Measure	Students should be able to classify angles and identify supplementary and complementary angles. Students should be able to use the relationships of complementary and supplementary angles to find missing measures.	Lesson 8-4 Solve Problems Using Angle Relationships SWBAT solve problems using angle relationships. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 435-440	Complementary angles Supplementary Angles	CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real world problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference and volume. M07.C-G.2.1.1 Identify and use properties of supplementary, complementary, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure. M07.C-G.2.1.2 Identify and use properties of angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal (e.g., angles may include alternate interior, alternate exterior, vertical, corresponding)
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Circumference	Students should be able to solve circumference problems for circles	Lesson 8-5 Solve Problems Involving Circumference of a Circle. SWBAT solve problems involving radius,	Circumference Radius Diameter	CC.2.3.7.A.2 Visualize and represent geometric figures and describe the relationships between them. CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real world problems involving

	and/or visualization.				diameter, and circumference of circles. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 441-446		angle measure, area, surface area, circumference and volume. M07.C-G.1.1.1 Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including finding length and area M07.C-G.2.2.1 Find the area and circumference of a circle. Solve problems involving area and circumference of a circle(s)
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Circle Areas	Students should be able to find the area of circles.	Lesson 8-6 Solve Problems Involving Area of a Circle. SWBAT solve problems involving radius, diameter, and circumference of circles. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 449-454		CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real-worls and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference, and volume. CC.2.3.7.A.2 Visualize and represent geometric figures and describe the relationships between them. CC.2.2.7.B.3 Model and solve real-world and mathematical problems by using and connection numerical, algebraic, and/or graphical representations. M07.C-G.1.1.1 Solve problems involving scale drawing of geometric

							figures, including finding length and area. M07.C-G.2.2.1 Find the area and circumference of a circle. Solve problems involving area and circumference of a circle(s) M07.C-G.2.2.2 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. M07.B-E.2.2.1 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.
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Geometric Figures and their Properties	Students should be able to draw and analyze a cross section of a three dimensional figure.	Lesson 8-7 Describe Cross Sections SWBAT determine what the cross section looks like when a 3D figure is sliced. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 459-464	Cross section	CC.2.3.7.A.2 Visualize and represent geometric figures and describe the relationships between them. M07.C-G.1.1.4 Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures. M07.C-G.2.2.2 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.
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Geometric figures and their measurements	Students should be able to find the volumes of prisms.	Lesson 8-8 Solve Problems Involving Surface Area SWBAT find the area and surface area of 2-dimensional composite shapes and 3-dimensional prisms. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 465-470	Volume	CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference, and volume. M07.C-G.2.2.2 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.
	Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed and classified based on special reasoning and/or visualization.	How can geometry be used to solve problems?	Geometric figures and their measurements	Students should be able to find the surface area of prisms.	Lesson 8-9 Solve Problems Involving Surface Area SWBAT use the area of the base of a three-dimensional figure to find its volume. enVision 2.0 Grade 7 Pgs. 471-476	Volume	CC.2.3.7.A.1 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, circumference, and volume. M07.C-G.2.2.2 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.
Review Common Assessment: Unit 8 Geometry – 1 Day							

Test Common Assessment: Unit 8 Geometry – 1 Day