



**Community Consolidated
School District 46**

565 Frederick Road, Grayslake, IL 60030

23-24 Seventh Grade Math Priority Standards

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Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
Geometry	Expressions & Equations	Ratios & Proportional Relationships
Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	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.	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ration and percent problems.
Ratios & Proportional Relationships	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.	Geometry
Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas, and other quantities measured in like or different units.	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	Draw geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.
The Number System	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.	Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.
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.	Ratios & Proportional Relationships	Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.
Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.	Recognize and represent proportional relationships.	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.
Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.		Statistics & Probability
		Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring.
		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.
		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.
		Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation
		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.
		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.
		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.
		Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.