TNReady 7th Grade Mathematics Blueprint

Sadlier *Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments*

Correlated to the **TNReady 7th Grade Math Blueprint** (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster	Standards		# of Items	% of Test	Sadlier *Progress Mathematics* Grade 7		Sadlier *Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments: Mathematics***	
							# of Items	% of Test
7.RP.A* Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems			12–16	17–25%			14	20%
	7.RP.A.1	Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units.			Lesson 1	Compute Unit Rates—pp. 10–17	2	
	7.RP.A.2	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.					9	
		a. Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.			Lesson 2	Identify Proportional Relationships—pp. 18–25		
		b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.			Lesson 3	Identify the Constant of Proportionality—pp. 26–33		
		c. Represent proportional relationships by equations.			Lesson 4	Represent Proportional Relationships with Equations —pp. 34–41		
		d. 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.			Lesson 5	Interpret Graphs of Proportional Relationships—pp. 42–49		

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	7.RP.A.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems.			Lesson 6	Problem Solving: Multi-step Ratio Problems—pp. 50–57	3	
					Lesson 7	Problem Solving: Multi-step Percent Problems—pp. 58–65		
7.NS.A* Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers.			7–10	10–17%			23	33%
	7.NS.A.1	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.					10	
		a. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0.			Lesson 8	Understand Addition of Integers—pp. 72–79		
		b. Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance $|q|$ from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.			Lesson 8	Understand Addition of Integers—pp. 72–79		

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		c. Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts.			Lesson 9	Understand Subtraction of Integers—pp. 80–87		
		d. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.			Lesson 10	Add and Subtract Rational Numbers—pp. 88–95		
	7.NS.A.2	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.					11	
		a. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.			Lesson 11	Understand Multiplication of Integers—pp. 96–103		

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		b. Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non–zero divisor) is a rational number. If p and q are integers, then $-(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q)$. Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real world contexts.			Lesson 12	Understand Division of Integers—pp. 104–111		
		c. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.			Lesson 13	Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers—pp. 112–119		
		d. Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.			Lesson 14	Convert Rational Numbers to Decimal Form—pp. 120–127		
	7.NS.A.3	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. (Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions.)			Lesson 15	Apply Rational-Number Operations—pp. 128–135	2	
7.EE.A* Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.			4–7	6–11%			4	6%
	7.EE.A.1	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.			Lesson 16	Combine Like Terms to Simplify Linear Expressions —pp. 142–149	2	
					Lesson 17	Expand and Factor Linear Expressions—pp. 150–157		

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	7.EE.A.2	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.			Lesson 16	Combine Like Terms to Simplify Linear Expressions —pp. 142–149	2	
					Lesson 17	Expand and Factor Linear Expressions—pp. 150–157		
7.EE.B* Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.			4–7	6–13%			7	10%
	7.EE.B.3	Solve multi–step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.			Lesson 18	Problem Solving: Multi-step Problems with Rational Numbers—pp. 158–165	3	
	7.EE.B.4	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.					4	
		a. Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an *— continued on next page —*			Lesson 19	Solve Linear Equations—pp. 166–173		
					Lesson 20	Problem Solving: Linear Equations— pp. 174–181		

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		— continued from previous page — algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach.						
		b. Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form *px + q > r* or *px + q < r*, where *p*, *q*, and *r* are specific rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem.			Lesson 21	Solve Linear Inequalities—pp. 182–189		
					Lesson 22	Problem Solving: Linear Inequalities—pp. 190–197		
7.G.A Draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.			2–4	3–9%			6	9%
	7.G.A.1	Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.			Lesson 23	Use Scale Drawings to Solve Problems—pp. 204–211	2	
	7.G.A.2	Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) 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.			Lesson 24	Draw Shapes that Meet Given Conditions—pp. 212–219	2	
					Lesson 25	Construct Triangles Using Both Side Lengths and Angle Measures—pp. 220–227		

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	7.G.A.3	Describe the two–dimensional figures that result from slicing three dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.			Lesson 26	Slice Three-Dimensional Figures—pp. 228–235	2	
7.G.B Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.			3–5	4–10%			7	10%
	7.G.B.4	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.			Lesson 27	Use Formulas for Area and Circumference of Circles—pp. 236–243	2	
	7.G.B.5	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 the figure.			Lesson 28	Use Equations to Find Unknown Angle Measures—pp. 244–251	2	
	7.G.B.6	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.			Lesson 29	Problem Solving: Area, Volume, and Surface Area—pp. 252–259	3	

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7.SP.A Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.			4–6	6–11%			4	6%
	7.SP.A.1	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.			Lesson 30	Understand Sampling—pp. 266–273	2	
	7.SP.A.2	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.			Lesson 31	Use Sampling to Draw Inferences—pp. 274–281	2	
7.SP.B Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.			3–5	4–10%			6	9%
	7.SP.B.3	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.			Lesson 32	Use Visual Overlap to Compare Distributions—pp. 282–289	4	
	7.SP.B.4	Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.			Lesson 33	Use Sample Statistics to Compare Populations—pp. 290–297	2	

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7.SP.C Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.			4–6	5–11%			16	23%
	7.SP.C.5	Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.			Lesson 34	Understand Probability of a Chance Event—pp. 298–305	2	
	7.SP.C.6	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.			Lesson 35	Relate Relative Frequency and Probability—pp. 306–313	2	
	7.SP.C.7	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.					4	
		a. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to *— continued on next page —*			Lesson 36	Develop a Uniform Probability Model—pp. 314–321		

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		— continued from previous page — determine probabilities of events. For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected.						
		b. Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. For example, find the approximate probability that a spinning penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper cup will land open–end down. Do the outcomes for the spinning penny appear to be equally likely based on the observed frequencies?			Lesson 37	Use a Chance Process to Develop a Probability Model—pp. 322–329		
	7.SP.C.8	Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.					8	
		a. Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.			Lesson 38	Find Probabilities of Compound Events—pp. 330–337		

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		b. Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., "rolling double sixes"), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.			Lesson 39	Represent Sample Spaces for Compound Events—pp. 338–345		
		c. Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events.			Lesson 40	Simulate Compound Events—pp. 346–353		

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