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| **7th Grade Mathematics – Planning Tool** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collaborators: | | | | | Academic Year: | | | | | | |
| *This planning tool can be used by collaborating teachers across a given school year or term to help insure full implementation of the Iowa Core Content Standards into their classroom instructional and assessment activities.* *Full implementation is accomplished when the district or school is able to provide evidence that an ongoing process is in place to ensure that each and every student is learning the standards and the essential concepts and skills of the Iowa Core. A school that has fully implemented the Iowa Core is engaged in an ongoing process of data gathering and analysis, decision making, identifying actions, and assessing the impact around alignment and professional development focused on content, instruction, and assessment. The school is fully engaged in a continuous improvement process that specifically targets improved student learning and performance.*  ***Effective implementation of the Iowa Core is not a simple checklist. Implementation requires that educators strategically and systematically address the knowledge and skills being taught, engage in collaboration around the use of effective instructional practices and materials and develop activities to elicit evidence of student learning that match the level of rigor called for in the standards.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mathematic Content Standard** | **Aug.** | **Sept** | **Oct.** | **Nov.** | | **Dec.** | **Jan.** | **Feb.** | **Mar** | **Apr.** | **May** |
| **Ratios and Proportional Relationships: Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. *For example, if a person walks 1/2 mile in each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction 1/2/1/4 miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour.* **(7.RP.1.) (DOK 1,2)** |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities. **(7.RP.2.) (DOK 1,2)** 2. 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. |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Represent proportional relationships by equations. *For example, if total 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.* |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. 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. |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  | | **Aug.** | | **Sept** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar** | | **Apr.** | | **May** |
| 1. Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. *Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.* **(7.RP.3.) (DOK 1,2)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **The Number System: Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.**(7.NS.1.) (DOK 1,2)** 2. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. *For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.* | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. 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. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. 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. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers. **(7.NS.2.) (DOK 1,2)** 2. 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. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
|  | | **Aug.** | | **Sept** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar** | | **Apr.** | | **May** |
| 1. 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. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. 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. | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. **(7.NS.3.) (DOK 1,2)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Expressions and Equations: Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients. **(7.EE.1.) (DOK 1)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. *For example, a + 0.05a = 1.05a means that "increase by 5%" is the same as "multiply by 1.05."* **(7.EE.2.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Expressions and Equations: Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 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. *For example: 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. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.* **(7.EE.3.) (DOK 1,2,3)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **Aug.** | | **Sept** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar** | | **Apr.** | | **May** | |
| 1. 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. **(7.EE.4.) (DOK 1,2,3)**     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. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach. *For example, the perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width?* |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. *For example: As a salesperson, you are paid $50 per week plus $3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least $100. Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make, and describe the solutions.* |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Geometry: Draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. **(7.G.1.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. **(7.G.2.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids. **(7.G.3.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
|  | **Aug.** | | **Sept** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar** | | **Apr.** | | **May** | |
| **Geometry: Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 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. **(7.G.4.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. **(7.G.5.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. **(7.G.6.) (DOK 1,2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Statistics and Probability: Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. **(7.SP.1.) (DOK 2)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 1. 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. *For example, estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be.* **(7.SP.2.) (DOK 2,3)** |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |

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| **Statistics and Probability: Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variability’s, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability. *For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability (mean absolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable.* **(7.SP.3.) (DOK 2,3)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. *For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.* **(7.SP.4.) (DOK 2,3)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Statistics and Probability: Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 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. **(7.SP.5.) (DOK 1)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. 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. *For example, when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.* **(7.SP.6.) (DOK 2,3)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| 1. 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.**(7.SP.7.) (DOK 2,3)**     1. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to 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.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. 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?* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation. **(7.SP.8.) (DOK 1,2,3)**     1. 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * 1. 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * 1. Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events. *For example, use random digits as a simulation tool to approximate the answer to the question: If 40% of donors have type A blood, what is the probability that it will take at least 4 donors to find one with type A blood?* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **Mathematics Depth-Of-Knowledge Definitions - Mathematics** |

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| *Level 1 (Recall of a fact or information procedure)* includes the recall of information such as a fact, definition, term, or a simple procedure, as well as performing a simple algorithm or applying a formula. That is, in mathematics a one-step, well-defined, and straight algorithmic procedure should be included at this lowest level. Other key words that signify a Level 1 include “identify,” “recall,” “recognize,” “use,” and “measure.” Verbs such as “describe” and “explain” could be classified at different levels depending on what is to be described and explained. Examples: |

* Recall or recognize a fact, term or property
* Represent in words, pictures or symbols in a math object or relationship
* Perform routine procedure like measuring

Level 2 (Basic Reasoning: Use information or conceptual knowledge, two or more steps) includes the engagement of some mental processing beyond a habitual response. A Level 2 assessment item requires students to make some decisions as to how to approach the problem or activity, whereas Level 1 requires students to demonstrate a rote response, perform a well-known algorithm, follow a set procedure (like a recipe), or perform a clearly defined series of steps. Keywords that generally distinguish a Level 2 item include “classify,” “organize,” ”estimate,” “make observations,” “collect and display data,” and “compare data.” These actions imply more than one step. For example, to compare data requires first identifying characteristics of the objects or phenomenon and then grouping or ordering the objects.

Some action verbs, such as “explain,” “describe,” or “interpret” could be classified at different levels depending on the object of the action. For example, if an item required students to explain how light affects mass by indicating there is a relationship between light and heat, this is considered a Level 2. Other Level 2 activities include explaining the purpose and use of experimental procedures; carrying out experimental procedures; making observations and collecting data; classifying, organizing, and comparing data; and organizing and displaying data in tables, graphs, and charts.

* Specify and explain relationships between facts, terms, properties or operations
* Select procedure according to criteria and perform it
* Solve routine multiple-step problems

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| *Level 3 (Complex Reasoning: Requires reasoning, developing a plan or a sequence of steps, working with some complexity, and considering more than one possible approach and answer)* requires reasoning, planning, using evidence, and a higher level of thinking than the previous two levels. In most instances, requiring students to explain their thinking is a Level 3. Activities that require students to make conjectures are also at this level. The cognitive demands at Level 3 are complex and abstract. The complexity does **not** result from the fact that there are multiple answers, a possibility for both Levels 1 and 2, but because the task requires more demanding reasoning. An activity, however, that has more than one possible answer and requires students to justify the response they give would most likely be a Level 3. Other Level 3 activities include drawing conclusions from observations; citing evidence and developing a logical argument for concepts; explaining phenomena in terms of concepts; and using concepts to solve problems. |

* Analyze similarities and differences between procedures
* Formulate original problem given situation
* Formulate mathematical model for complex situation

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| *Level 4 (Extended Reasoning: Requires an investigation, time to think and process multiple conditions of the problem)* requires complex reasoning, planning, developing, and thinking most likely over an extended period of time. The extended time period is **not** a distinguishing factor if the required work is only repetitive and does **not** require applying significant conceptual understanding and higher-order thinking. For example, if a student has to take the water temperature from a river each day for a month and then construct a graph, this would be classified as a Level 2. However, if the student is to conduct a river study that requires taking into consideration a number of variables, this would be a Level 4. At Level 4, the cognitive demands of the task should be high and the work should be very complex. Students should be required to make several connections—relate ideas within the content area or among content areas—and have to select one approach among many alternatives on how the situation should be solved, in order to be at this highest level. Level 4 activities include designing and conducting experiments; making connections between a finding and related concepts and phenomena; combining and synthesizing ideas into new concepts; and critiquing experimental designs. |

* Apply mathematical model to illuminate a problem, situation
* Conduct a project that specifies a problem, identifies solution paths, solves the problem, and reports results
* Design a mathematical model to inform and solve a practical or abstract situation