

E = Endurance, (used over time) **L** = Leverage (help in other areas of the curriculum) **R** = Readiness (need for next unit/course) **A** = Assessment Connected (on state test)

Essential Standards – Course/Grade Level: 8th Math

Identify the essential standards for each course at least for one month in advance

Essential Standards - Written Out	Date to be taught	E	L	R	A
8.NS.A.2 Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., π^2).		x		x	x
8.EE.A.1 Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions using product, quotient, power to a power, or expanded form.. For example, $3^2 \times 3^{-5} = 3^{-3} = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$	3-9-20 -		x	x	x
8.EE.A.4 Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used.			x	x	x
8.EE.B.5 Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways (graphs, tables, equations)	9-23-19 - 11-1-20	x	x	x	x
8.EE.C.7 Solve linear equations in one variable	8-17-19 - 9-20-19	x	x	x	x
8.EE.C.8 Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations	1-6-20 - 1-23-20		x	x	x
8.F.A.2 Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	2-11-20 - 2-28-20	x	x	x	x
8.F.B.4 Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities.	9-23-19 - 11-1-20		x	x	x
8.G.B.7 Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions	3-30-20 - 4-15-20		x	x	x
8.G.A.3 Given a two-dimensional figure on a coordinate plane, identify and describe the effect (rule or new coordinates) of a transformation (dilation, translation, rotation, and reflection).	9-23-19 - 11-1-20	x	x	x	x
8.G.A.4 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations and dilations.	9-23-19 - 11-1-20	x	x	x	x
8.SP.A.1 Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive and negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.	1-27-20 - 2-11-20	x	x	x	x