The Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills process standards are skill based and are embedded in the content throughout the year. The number of days listed for each unit are an estimate and are subject to change based on student needs.

Mathematical process standards. The student uses mathematical processes to acquire and demonstrate mathematical understanding. The student is expected to:
(A) apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace
(B) use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution
(C) select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems
(D) communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations, including symbols, diagrams, graphs, and language as appropriate
(E) create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas
(F) analyze mathematical relationships to connect and communicate mathematical ideas
(G) display, explain, and justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication

First Semester
1st Nine Weeks

Rational Numbers (16 Days):
6.2 The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and use rational numbers in a variety of forms. The student is expected to:
  (A) classify whole numbers, integers, and rational numbers using a visual representation such as a Venn diagram to describe relationships between sets of numbers
  (B) identify a number, its opposite, and its absolute value
  (C) locate, compare, and order integers and rational numbers using a number line
  (D) order a set of rational numbers arising from mathematical and real-world contexts
  (E) extend representations for division to include fraction notation such as a/b represents the same number as $a \div b$ where $b \neq 0$
6.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop an understanding of proportional relationships in problem situations. The student is expected to:
(G) generate equivalent forms of fractions, decimals, and percents using real-world problems, including problems that involve money
6.11 **The student applies mathematical process standards to use coordinate geometry to identify locations on a plane. The student is expected to graph points in all four quadrants using ordered pairs of rational numbers.**
7.2 The student is expected to extend previous knowledge of sets and subsets using a visual representation to describe relationships between sets of rational numbers

Operations with Rational Numbers (17 Days):
Fractions and Decimals:
6.3 The student applies mathematical process standards to represent addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division while solving problems and justifying solutions. The student is expected to:
  (A) recognize that dividing by a rational number and multiplying by its reciprocal result in equivalent values
  (B) determine, with and without computation, whether a quantity is increased or decreased when multiplied by a fraction, including values greater than or less than one
  (E) multiply and divide positive rational numbers fluently

Integers:
6.3 The student applies mathematical process standards to represent addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division while solving problems and justifying solutions. The student is expected to:
  (C) represent integer operations with concrete models and connect the actions with the models to standardized algorithms
  (D) add, subtract, multiply, and divide integers fluently
7.3 The student applies mathematical process standards to add, subtract, multiply, and divide while solving problems and justifying solutions. The student is expected to:

(A) add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers fluently
(B) apply and extend previous understandings of operations to solve problems using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of rational numbers

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2nd Nine Weeks

Proportionality (21 Days):
Ratios and Rates
6.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop an understanding of proportional relationships in problem situations. The student is expected to:
(B) apply qualitative and quantitative reasoning to solve prediction and comparison of real-world problems involving ratios and rates
(C) give examples of ratios as multiplicative comparisons of two quantities describing the same attribute
(D) give examples of rates as the comparison by division of two quantities having different attributes, including rates as quotients
(E) represent ratios and percents with concrete models, fractions, and decimals
(H) convert units within a measurement system, including the use of proportions and unit rates
6.5 The student applies mathematical process standards to solve problems involving proportional relationships. The student is expected to:
(A) represent mathematical and real-world problems involving ratios and rates using scale factors, tables, graphs, and proportions

Generating/Modeling Fractions Decimals and Percents
6.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop an understanding of proportional relationships in problem situations. The student is expected to:
(E) represent ratios and percents with concrete models, fractions, and decimals
(F) represent benchmark fractions and percents such as 1%, 10%, 25%, 33 1/3%, and multiples of these values using 10 by 10 grids, strip diagrams, number lines, and numbers
(G) generate equivalent forms of fractions, decimals, and percents using real-world problems, including problems that involve money
6.5 The student applies mathematical process standards to solve problems involving proportional relationships. The student is expected to:
(B) solve real-world problems to find the whole given a part and the percent, to find the part given the whole and the percent, and to find the percent given the part and the whole, including the use of concrete and pictorial models.
(C) use equivalent fractions, decimals, and percents to show equal parts of the same whole
7.11 The student applies mathematical process standards to solve one-variable equations and inequalities. The student is expected to:
(A) model and solve one-variable, two-step equations and inequalities
(B) determine if the given value(s) make(s) one-variable, two-step equations and inequalities true

Relationships (17 Days):
6.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop an understanding of proportional relationships in problem situations. The student is expected to:
(A) compare two rules verbally, numerically, graphically, and symbolically in the form of $y = ax$ or $y = x + a$ in order to differentiate between additive and multiplicative relationships
6.6 The student applies mathematical process standards to use multiple representations to describe algebraic relationships. The student is expected to:
(A) identify independent and dependent quantities from tables and graphs
(B) write an equation that represents the relationship between independent and dependent quantities from a table
(C) represent a given situation using verbal descriptions, tables, graphs, and equations in the form $y = kx$ or $y = x + b$

Second Semester
3rd Nine Weeks

Expressions and Equations (20 Days):

Equivalent Algebraic Expressions

6.7 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop concepts of expressions and equations. The student is expected to:

(A) generate equivalent numerical expressions using order of operations, including whole number exponents and prime factorization

    (C) determine if two expressions are equivalent using concrete models, pictorial models, and algebraic representations

    (D) generate equivalent expressions using the properties of operations: inverse, identity, commutative, associative, and distributive properties

6.9 The student applies mathematical process standards to use equations and inequalities to represent situations. The student is expected to:

(A) write one-variable, one-step equations and inequalities to represent constraints or conditions within problems

Equations and Inequalities

6.7 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop concepts of expressions and equations. The student is expected to:

    (B) distinguish between expressions and equations verbally, numerically, and algebraically

6.8 The student applies mathematical process standards to use geometry to represent relationships and solve problems. The student is expected to:

    (C) write equations that represent problems related to the area of rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles and volume of right rectangular prisms where dimensions are positive rational numbers

6.9 The student applies mathematical process standards to use equations and inequalities to represent situations. The student is expected to:

(A) write one-variable, one-step equations and inequalities to represent constraints or conditions within problems

    (B) represent solutions for one-variable, one-step equations and inequalities on number lines

    (C) write corresponding real-world problems given one-variable, one-step equations or inequalities

6.10 The student applies mathematical process standards to use equations and inequalities to solve problems. The student is expected to:

    (A) model and solve one-variable, one-step equations and inequalities that represent problems, including geometric concepts

    (B) determine if the given value(s) make(s) one-variable, one-step equations or inequalities true

7.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and solve problems involving proportional relationships. The student is expected to:

    (A) represent constant rates of change in mathematical and real-world problems given pictorial, tabular, verbal, numeric, graphical, and algebraic representations, including $d = rt$

Geometry in Algebra (21 Days):

6.8 The student applies mathematical process standards to use geometry to represent relationships and solve problems. The student is expected to:

    (A) extend previous knowledge of triangles and their properties to include the sum of angles of a triangle, the relationship between the lengths of sides and measures of angles in a triangle, and determining when three lengths form a triangle

    (B) model area formulas for parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles by decomposing and rearranging parts of these shapes

    (C) write equations that represent problems related to the area of rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles and volume of right rectangular prisms where dimensions are positive rational numbers

    (D) determine solutions for problems involving the area of rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles and volume of right rectangular prisms where dimensions are positive rational numbers

6.10 The student applies mathematical process standards to use equations and inequalities to solve problems. The student is expected to:

    (A) model and solve one-variable, one-step equations and inequalities that represent problems, including geometric concepts

7.9 The student applies mathematical process standards to solve geometric problems. The student is expected to:

    (B) determine the circumference and area of circles

7.11 The student applies mathematical process standards to solve one-variable equations and inequalities. The student is expected to:

    (C) write and solve equations using geometry concepts, including the sum of the angles in a triangle, and angle relationships

Data Displays (17 Days):

6.12 The student applies mathematical process standards to use numerical or graphical representations to analyze problems. The student is expected to:

    (A) represent numeric data graphically, including dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, histograms, and box plots

    (B) use the graphical representation of numeric data to describe the center, spread, and shape of the data distribution

    (C) summarize numeric data with numerical summaries, including the mean and median (measures of center) and the range and interquartile range (IQR) (measures of spread), and use these summaries to describe the center, spread, and shape of the data distribution

    (D) summarize categorical data with numerical and graphical summaries, including the mode, the percent of values in each category (relative frequency table), and the percent bar graph, and use these summaries to describe the data distribution

6.13 The student applies mathematical process standards to use numerical or graphical representations to solve problems. The student is expected to:

    (A) interpret numeric data summarized in dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, histograms, and box plots

    (B) distinguish between situations that yield data with and without variability

7.12 The student applies mathematical process standards to use statistical representations to analyze data. The student is expected to:

    (A) compare two groups of numeric data using comparative dot plots or box plots by comparing their shapes, centers, and spreads

    (B) use data from a random sample to make inferences about a population

    (C) compare two populations based on data in random samples from these populations, including informal comparative inferences about differences between the two populations

4th Nine Weeks

Financial Literacy (9 Days):

6.14 The student applies mathematical process standards to develop an economic way of thinking and problem solving useful in one's life as a knowledgeable consumer and investor. The student is expected to:

    (A) compare the features and costs of a checking account and a debit card offered by different local financial institutions

    (B) distinguish between debit cards and credit cards

    (C) balance a check register that includes deposits, withdrawals, and transfers

    (D) explain why it is important to establish a positive credit history

    (E) describe the information in a credit report and how long it is retained

    (F) describe the value of credit reports to borrowers and to lenders

    (G) explain various methods to pay for college, including through savings, grants, scholarships, student loans, and work-study

    (H) compare the annual salary of several occupations requiring various levels of post-secondary education or vocational training and calculate the effects of the different annual salaries on lifetime income

Two Step Equations and Inequalities (6 Days):

7.4 The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and solve problems involving proportional relationships. The student is expected to:

    (B) calculate unit rates from rates in mathematical and real-world problems

    (D) solve problems involving ratios, rates, and percents, including multi-step problems involving percent increase and percent decrease, and financial literacy problems

    (E) convert between measurement systems, including the use of proportions and the use of unit rates