

Math Assessed Indicators

7th Grade

Assessed Indicator	Description
1.1.A1	generates and/or solves real-world problems using : a. ▲ equivalent representations of rational numbers and simple algebraic expressions
1.4.K2	performs and explains these computational procedures (2.4.K1a): a. ▲ N adds and subtracts decimals from ten millions place through hundred thousandths place; b. ▲ N multiplies and divides a four-digit number by a two-digit number using numbers from thousands place through thousandths place; c. ▲ N multiplies and divides using numbers from thousands place through thousandths place by 10; 100; 1,000; .1; .01; .001; or single-digit multiples of each, e.g., $54.2 \div .002$ or 54.3×300 ; d. ▲ N adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides fractions and expresses answers in simplest form;
1.4.K5	▲ finds percentages of rational numbers (2.4.K1a,c) (\$),
2.1.K1	identifies, states, and continues a pattern presented in various formats including numeric (list or table), algebraic (symbolic notation), visual (picture, table, or graph), verbal (oral description), kinesthetic (action), and written using these attributes: a. ▲ counting numbers including perfect squares, cubes, and factors and multiples (number theory) b. ▲ positive rational numbers including arithmetic and geometric sequences (arithmetic: sequence of numbers in which the difference of two consecutive numbers is the same, geometric: a sequence of numbers in which each succeeding term is obtained by multiplying the preceding term by the same number) (2.4.K1a)
2.1.K4	▲ ■ states the rule to find the nth term of a pattern with one operational change (addition or subtraction) between consecutive terms (2.4.K1a),
2.2.A1	▲ represents real-world problems using variables and symbols to write linear expressions, one- or two-step equations (2.4.A1e) (\$),
2.2.K7	▲ knows the mathematical relationship between ratios, proportions, and percents and how to solve for a missing term in a proportion with positive rational number solutions and monomials (2.4.K1a,c) (\$),
2.2.K8	▲ evaluates simple algebraic expressions using positive rational numbers (2.4.K1c) (\$),
3.1.K3	▲ identifies angle and side properties of triangles and quadrilaterals (2.4.K1h): a. sum of the interior angles of any triangle is 180° ; b. sum of the interior angles of any quadrilateral is 360° c. parallelograms have opposite sides that are parallel and congruent; d. rectangles have angles of 90° , opposite sides are congruent; e. rhombi have all sides the same length, opposite angles are congruent; f. squares have angles of 90° , all sides congruent; g. trapezoids have one pair of opposite sides parallel and the other pair of opposite sides are not parallel.
3.2.A1	solves real-world problems by (\$): c. ▲ ■ finding perimeter and area of two-dimensional composite figures of squares, rectangles, and triangles (2.4.A1h),
3.2.K4	▲ knows and uses perimeter and area formulas for circles, squares, rectangles, triangles, and parallelograms (2.4.K1h).
3.2.K6	▲ uses given measurement formulas to find (2.4.K1h): a. surface area of cubes, b. volume of rectangular prisms.
3.3.A3	▲ ■ determines the actual dimensions and/or measurements of a two-dimensional figure represented in a scale drawing (2.4.A1i).
4.2.K1	▲ organizes, displays, and reads quantitative (numerical) and qualitative (non-numerical) data in a clear, organized, and accurate manner including a title, labels, categories, and rational number intervals using these data displays (2.4.K1j) (\$): a. frequency tables; b. bar, line, and circle graphs; c. Venn diagrams or other pictorial displays; d. charts and tables; e. stem and leaf plots (single); f. scatter plots; g. box and whiskers plots
4.2.A3	▲ recognizes and explains (2.4.A1k): a. ■ misleading representations of data; b. the effects of scale or interval changes on graphs of data sets.