

**Mathematics Standards
Catalina Foothills School District
Grade 8**

In Grade 8, the focus of instructional time is on four critical areas: (1) developing an understanding of expressions and equations, including modeling an association in bivariate data with a linear equation, and solving linear equations and systems of linear equations; (2) developing an understanding of the concept of a function and use functions to describe quantitative relationships; (3) analyzing two- and three-dimensional space and figures using distance, angle, similarity, congruence, and understanding and applying the Pythagorean Theorem; and (4) developing an understanding of irrational numbers.

(1) Students recognize equations for proportions ($y/x = m$ or $y = mx$) as special linear equations ($y = mx + b$), understanding that the constant of proportionality (m) is the slope, and the graphs are lines through the origin. They understand that the slope (m) of a line is a constant rate of change, so that if the input or x -coordinate changes by an amount A , the output or y -coordinate changes by the amount $m \cdot A$. Students also use a linear equation to describe the association between two quantities in bivariate data (such as arm span vs. height for students in a classroom). At this grade, fitting the model and assessing its fit to the data are done informally. Interpreting the model in the context of the data requires students to express a relationship between the two quantities in question and to interpret components of the relationship (such as slope and y -intercept) in terms of the situation.

Students strategically choose and efficiently implement procedures to fluently solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, understanding that when they use the properties of equality and the concept of logical equivalence, they maintain the solutions of the original equation. Students solve systems of two linear equations in two variables and relate the systems to pairs of lines in the plane; these intersect, are parallel, or are the same line. Students use linear equations, systems of linear equations, linear functions, and their understanding of slope of a line to analyze situations and solve problems.

(2) Students grasp the concept of a function as a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. They understand that functions describe situations where one quantity determines another. They can translate among representations and partial representations of functions (noting that tabular and graphical representations may be partial representations), and they describe how aspects of the function are reflected in the different representations.

(3) Students use ideas about distance and angles, how they behave under translations, rotations, reflections, and dilations, and ideas about congruence and similarity to describe and analyze two-dimensional figures and to solve problems. Students show that the sum of the angles in a triangle is the angle formed by a straight line and that various configurations of lines give rise to similar triangles because of the angles created when a transversal cuts parallel lines. Students understand the statement of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse, and can explain why the Pythagorean Theorem holds true; for example, by decomposing a square in two different ways. They apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find distances between points on the coordinate plane, to find lengths, and to analyze polygons. Students complete their work on volume by solving problems involving cones, cylinders, and spheres.

(4) Students use their knowledge of rational numbers to develop understanding of irrational numbers. Students use their understanding of multiplication and apply properties to develop understanding of radicals and integer exponents.

The Standards for Mathematical Practice complement the content standards so that students increasingly engage with the subject matter as they grow in mathematical maturity and expertise throughout the elementary, middle, and high school years.

Standards for Math 8 by Measurement Topic

The Number System (NS)	
8.NS.A.1	Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion. Know that numbers whose decimal expansions do not terminate in zeros or in a repeating sequence of fixed digits are called irrational.
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 their values.
8.NS.A.3	Understand that given any two distinct rational numbers, $a < b$, there exist a rational number c and an irrational number d such that $a < c < b$ and $a < d < b$. Given any two distinct irrational numbers, $a < b$, there exist a rational number c and an irrational number d such that $a < c < b$ and $a < d < b$.
Expressions and Equations (EE)	
8.EE.A.1	Understand and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.
8.EE.A.2	Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. a. Evaluate square roots of perfect squares less than or equal to 225. b. Evaluate cube roots of perfect cubes less than or equal to 1000.
8.EE.A.3	Use numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate very large or very small quantities, and express how many times larger or smaller one is than the other.
8.EE.A.4	Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used. Use scientific notation and choose units of appropriate size for measurements of very large or very small quantities.
8.EE.B.5	Graph proportional relationships interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways. <i>For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has greater speed.</i>
8.EE.B.6	Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane. Derive the equation $y = mx$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting the vertical axis at $(0, b)$.
8.EE.C.7	Fluently solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable. a. Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solution. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form $x = a$, $a = a$, or $a = b$ results (where a and b are different numbers). b. Solve linear equations and inequalities with rational number coefficients, including solutions that require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.
8.EE.C.8	Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations. a. Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously. b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations including cases of no solution and infinite number of solutions. Solve simple cases by inspection. c. Solve mathematical problems and problems in real-world context leading to two linear equations in two variables.
Functions (F)	
8.F.A.1	Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output. (Function notation is not required in Grade 8.)
8.F.A.2	Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). <i>For example, given a linear function represented by a table of values and a linear function represented by an algebraic expression, determine which function has the greater rate of change.</i>

8.F.A.3	Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a linear function whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear. <i>For example, the function $A = s^2$ giving the area of a square as a function of its side length is not linear because its graph contains the points (1,1), (2,4), and (3,9) which are not on a straight line.</i>
8.F.B.4	Given a description of a situation, generate a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (x, y) values, including reading these from a table or a graph. Track how the values of the two quantities change together. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, its graph, or its table of values.
8.F.B.5	Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally.
Geometry (G)	
8.G.A.1	Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations. Properties include: lines are taken to lines, line segments are taken to line segments of the same length, angles are taken to angles of the same measure, parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.
8.G.A.2	Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if one can be obtained from the other by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that demonstrates congruence.
8.G.A.3	Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.
8.G.A.4	Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if, and only if, one can be obtained from the other by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that demonstrates similarity.
8.G.A.5	Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. <i>For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.</i>
8.G.B.6	Understand the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.
8.G.B.7	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world context and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.
8.G.B.8	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.
8.G.C.9	Understand and use formulas for volumes of cones, cylinders and spheres and use them to solve real-world context and mathematical problems.
Statistics and Probability (SP)	
8.SP.A.1	Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate and describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.
8.SP.A.2	Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line, and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line.
8.SP.A.3	Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept.
8.SP.A.4	Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables.
8.SP.B.5	Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation. a. Understand that the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs. b. Represent sample spaces for compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams and other methods. Identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event. c. Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	
8.MP.1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
8.MP.2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
8.MP.3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
8.MP.4	Model with mathematics.
8.MP.5	Use appropriate tools strategically.
8.MP.6	Attend to precision.
8.MP.7	Look for and make use of structure.
8.MP.8	Look for an express regularity in repeated reasoning.