Promise Standard	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
6.RP.A.3.A: Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.									
6.RP.A.3.B: Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed. For example, if it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35 hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?									
7.RP.A.2.A 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.									
7.RP.A.2.B Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.									
7.RP.A.2.C Represent proportional relationships by equations.									
7.RP.A.2.D 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.									
6.NS.B.3: Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide mulit-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.									
7.NS.A.1.A 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.									
7.NS.A.1.D Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.									
7.NS.A.2.C Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.									
6.EE. A.1: Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.									
6.EE.A.2.C: Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). For example, use the formulas V = s3 and A = 6 s2 to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length s = 1/2.									
7.EE.A.1 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.									
7.EE.B.4.A 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.									
6.G.A.1: Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.									
RP - Ratios and Proportional Relationships									
NS - The Number System	**Progress towards mastery reported**								
EE - Expressions and Equations	**Mastery reported**								
G - Geometry									