| Promise Standards | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RP.A.2.B: Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RP.A.2.C: Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost $t$ is proportional to the number $n$ of items purchased at a constant price $p$, the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as $\mathrm{t}=\mathrm{pn}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS.A.1.D: Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS.A.2.C: Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE.A.1: Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE.B.4.A: Solve word problems leading to equations of the form $p x+q=r$ 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. For example, the perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm . Its length is 6 cm . What is its width? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RP - Ratios and Proportional Relationships |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NS - The Number System | Progress | towards ma | astery repor |  |  |  |  |  |
| EE - Expressions and Equations | Mastery | eported |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G - Geometry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

