Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice	Mathematical Practices	
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	
		Adding Integers
		Addition and Subtraction Equations
		Addition and Subtraction Inequalities
		Area of a Circle
		Area of Polygons
		Changing a Scale
		Circumference
		Comparing Measures of Center and Variability
		Compound Events and Sample Space
		Cross Products
		Dividing Fractions
		Equations in the Real World
		Experimental Probability
		Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability
		Finding a Percent of a Number
		Finding a Total Amount
		Finding an Original Amount
		Finding Unknown Angle Measures
		Identifying Proportional Relationships
		Introduction to Percents
		Markups and Markdowns
		Multiplication and Division Equations
		Multiplication and Division Inequalities
		Multiplying Decimals
		Operations with Integers
		Percent Increase and Decrease
		Performance Task: Technology Trends
		Performance Task: Track and Field Day
		Performance Task: Trendy Teens
		Probability of Compound Events
		Scale Drawings and Area
		Simple Interest
		Simulations to Estimate Probabilities

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Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP1	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. *(Cont'd)*	Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions Solving Two-Step Equations Solving Two-Step Inequalities Subtracting Integers Surface Area of Composite Figures Surface Area of Prisms Surface Area of Pyramids Theoretical Probability Variation in Predictions and Estimates Volume and Surface Area Problems Volume of Composite Figures Volume of Prisms Volume of Pyramids Writing and Evaluating Expressions
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Adding and Subtracting Decimals Adding and Subtracting Expressions Adding and Subtracting Fractions Adding Integers Addition and Subtraction Equations Addition and Subtraction Inequalities Analyzing Dot Plots Area of a Circle Area of Polygons Changing a Scale Comparing Box Plots Comparing Measures of Center and Variability Compound Events and Sample Space Cross Products Cross Sections Dividing Decimals Dividing Integers

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. *(Cont'd)*	Equations in the Real World Equations of Proportional Relationships Expanding Expressions Experimental Probability Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability Factoring Expressions Finding a Constant of Proportionality Finding a Percent of a Number Finding a Total Amount Finding an Original Amount Graphing Proportional Relationships Identifying Proportional Relationships Inferences and Predictions Integers and the Number Line Markups and Markdowns Multiplication and Division Equations Multiplication and Division Inequalities Multiplying Decimals Multiplying Fractions Multiplying Integers Operations with Integers Performance Task: Technology Trends Probability of Compound Events Scale Drawings and Area Scale Factor Simple Interest Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions Solving Two-Step Equations Solving Two-Step Inequalities Subtracting Integers Surface Area of Composite Figures Surface Area of Prisms

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2	Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	
	(Cont'd)	Surface Area of Pyramids
		Unit Rates
		Using Properties of Operations
		Variation in Predictions and Estimates
		Volume and Surface Area Problems
		Volume of Composite Figures
		Volume of Prisms
		Volume of Pyramids
		Writing and Evaluating Expressions
		Writing Equations
		Writing Expressions
		Writing Inequalities
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
		Adding and Subtracting Decimals
		Adding and Subtracting Expressions
		Adding Integers
		Addition and Subtraction Inequalities
		Analyzing Dot Plots
		Area of Polygons
		Comparing Box Plots
		Comparing Measures of Center and Variability
		Compound Events and Sample Space
		Cross Products
		Inferences and Predictions
		Markups and Markdowns
		Multiple Samples
		Multiplication and Division Inequalities
		Operations with Integers
		Populations and Sampling
		Probability of Compound Events
		Sampling Methods
		Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers
		Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions
		Theoretical Probability

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP3	Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
	(Cont'd)	Using Properties of Operations
		Using Properties to Simplify Expressions
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4	Model with mathematics.	
		Adding and Subtracting Decimals
		Adding and Subtracting Expressions
		Adding and Subtracting Fractions
		Adding Integers
		Addition and Subtraction Equations
		Addition and Subtraction Inequalities
		Analyzing Dot Plots
		Angle Relationships
		Area of a Circle
		Area of Polygons
		Changing a Scale
		Comparing Box Plots
		Comparing Measures of Center and Variability
		Compound Events and Sample Space
		Constructing Geometric Figures
		Constructing Triangles
		Cross Products
		Cross Sections
		Dividing Decimals
		Dividing Fractions
		Dividing Integers
		Equations in the Real World
		Equations of Proportional Relationships
		Experimental Probability
		Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability
		Finding a Total Amount
		Finding an Original Amount
		Finding Unknown Angle Measures
		Graphing Inequalities
		Graphing Proportional Relationships
		Identifying Proportional Relationships

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4	Model with mathematics. *(Cont'd)*	Inferences and Predictions Integers and the Number Line Introduction to Percents Multiplication and Division Equations Multiplication and Division Inequalities Multiplying Decimals Multiplying Fractions Multiplying Integers Percent Increase and Decrease Performance Task: Technology Trends Performance Task: Track and Field Day Performance Task: Trendy Teens Probability of Compound Events Rational Numbers Scale Drawings and Area Simple Interest Simulations to Estimate Probabilities Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions Solving Two-Step Equations Solving Two-Step Inequalities Subtracting Integers Surface Area of Composite Figures Surface Area of Prisms Surface Area of Pyramids Theoretical Probability Understanding Probability Using Properties of Operations Volume and Surface Area Problems Volume of Composite Figures Volume of Prisms Volume of Pyramids Writing and Evaluating Expressions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4	Model with mathematics.	
	(Cont'd)	Writing Equations
		Writing Expressions
		Writing Inequalities
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP5	Use appropriate tools strategically.	
		Adding and Subtracting Decimals
		Adding and Subtracting Fractions
		Adding Integers
		Addition and Subtraction Equations
		Addition and Subtraction Inequalities
		Constructing Triangles
		Dividing Fractions
		Dividing Integers
		Equations of Proportional Relationships
		Experimental Probability
		Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability
		Graphing Inequalities
		Graphing Proportional Relationships
		Integers and the Number Line
		Markups and Markdowns
		Multiple Samples
		Multiplication and Division Equations
		Multiplication and Division Inequalities
		Multiplying Integers
		Rational Numbers
		Scale Factor
		Solving Two-Step Equations
		Subtracting Integers
		Surface Area of Prisms
		Understanding Probability
		Using Properties to Simplify Expressions
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP6	Attend to precision.	
		Adding and Subtracting Fractions
		Angle Relationships
		Area of a Circle

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP6	Attend to precision.	
	(Cont'd)	Area of Polygons
		Circumference
		Constructing Geometric Figures
		Constructing Triangles
		Cross Products
		Cross Sections
		Dividing Decimals
		Dividing Fractions
		Expanding Expressions
		Factoring Expressions
		Finding a Constant of Proportionality
		Graphing Inequalities
		Inferences and Predictions
		Multiple Samples
		Multiplying Decimals
		Multiplying Fractions
		Populations and Sampling
		Sampling Methods
		Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions
		Surface Area of Composite Figures
		Theoretical Probability
		Understanding Probability
		Unit Rates
		Variation in Predictions and Estimates
		Volume of Prisms
		Volume of Pyramids
		Writing and Evaluating Expressions
		Writing Equations
		Writing Expressions
		Writing Inequalities
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP7	Look for and make use of structure.	
		Adding and Subtracting Decimals
		Adding and Subtracting Expressions
		Adding and Subtracting Fractions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP7	Look for and make use of structure. *(Cont'd)*	Adding Integers Addition and Subtraction Equations Addition and Subtraction Inequalities Analyzing Dot Plots Angle Relationships Area of a Circle Area of Polygons Changing a Scale Circumference Comparing Box Plots Comparing Measures of Center and Variability Compound Events and Sample Space Constructing Geometric Figures Constructing Triangles Cross Products Cross Sections Dividing Decimals Dividing Fractions Dividing Integers Equations in the Real World Equations of Proportional Relationships Expanding Expressions Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability Factoring Expressions Finding a Constant of Proportionality Finding a Percent of a Number Finding Unknown Angle Measures Graphing Proportional Relationships Identifying Proportional Relationships Inferences and Predictions Integers and the Number Line Introduction to Percents Multiple Samples Multiplication and Division Equations

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP7	Look for and make use of structure. *(Cont'd)*	Multiplication and Division Inequalities Multiplying Decimals Multiplying Fractions Multiplying Integers Operations with Integers Percent Increase and Decrease Performance Task: Technology Trends Probability of Compound Events Rational Numbers Scale Drawings and Area Scale Factor Simple Interest Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions Solving Two-Step Equations Solving Two-Step Inequalities Subtracting Integers Surface Area of Composite Figures Surface Area of Prisms Surface Area of Pyramids Theoretical Probability Understanding Probability Unit Rates Using Properties of Operations Using Properties to Simplify Expressions Variation in Predictions and Estimates Volume and Surface Area Problems Volume of Composite Figures Volume of Prisms Volume of Pyramids Writing and Evaluating Expressions Writing Equations

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Practice.MP8	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	
		Area of Polygons
		Changing a Scale
		Compound Events and Sample Space
		Constructing Geometric Figures
		Constructing Triangles
		Dividing Fractions
		Dividing Integers
		Equations of Proportional Relationships
		Finding a Constant of Proportionality
		Finding a Percent of a Number
		Finding an Original Amount
		Identifying Proportional Relationships
		Introduction to Percents
		Multiplying Integers
		Probability of Compound Events
		Rational Numbers
		Simple Interest
		Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions
		Volume of Prisms
		Writing and Evaluating Expressions
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A	Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.1	Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and other quantities measured in like or different units. For example, if a person walks 1/2 mile in each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction ½/¼ miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour.	
		Applications of Unit Rates
		Finding a Constant of Proportionality
		Unit Rates

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.2	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.2a	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.	Identifying Proportional Relationships
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.2b	Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.	Equations of Proportional Relationships Finding a Constant of Proportionality Graphing Proportional Relationships Identifying Proportional Relationships
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.2c	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 $t = pn$.	Equations of Proportional Relationships
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.2d	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.	Graphing Proportional Relationships
CCSS.Math.Content.7.RP.A.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.	Cross Products Finding a Percent of a Number Finding a Total Amount Finding an Original Amount Introduction to Percents Markups and Markdowns Percent Increase and Decrease Simple Interest

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS	The Number System	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A	Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.1	Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.1a	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.	Integers and the Number Line
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.1b	Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance $\|q\|$ from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	Adding Integers Integers and the Number Line Rational Numbers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.1c	Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts.	Adding and Subtracting Decimals Adding and Subtracting Fractions Subtracting Integers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.1d	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.	Adding and Subtracting Decimals Adding and Subtracting Fractions Adding Integers Subtracting Integers Using Properties of Operations

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.2	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.2a	Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as (-1)(-1) = 1 and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	
		Multiplying Decimals
		Multiplying Fractions
		Multiplying Integers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.2b	Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. If p and q are integers, then $(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q)$. Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	
		Dividing Integers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.2c	Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.	
		Dividing Decimals
		Dividing Fractions
		Dividing Integers
		Multiplying Decimals
		Multiplying Fractions
		Multiplying Integers
		Using Properties of Operations
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.2d	Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.	
		Rational Numbers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.3	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.	
		Adding and Subtracting Decimals
		Adding and Subtracting Fractions
		Adding Integers
		Applications of Unit Rates
		Dividing Decimals
		Dividing Fractions
		Dividing Integers
		Multiplying Decimals
		Multiplying Fractions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.NS.A.3	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.	
	(Cont'd)	Multiplying Integers
		Operations with Integers
		Percent Increase and Decrease
		Performance Task: Track and Field Day
		Simple Interest
		Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers
		Subtracting Integers
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE	Expressions and Equations	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.A	Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.A.1	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.	
		Adding and Subtracting Expressions
		Expanding Expressions
		Factoring Expressions
		Using Properties to Simplify Expressions
		Writing and Evaluating Expressions
		Writing Expressions
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.A.2	Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem context can shed light on the problem and how the quantities in it are related. For example, $a + 0.05a = 1.05a$ means that ''increase by 5%'' is the same as ''multiply by 1.05.''	
		Factoring Expressions
		Using Properties to Simplify Expressions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.B	Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.B.3	Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. For example: If a woman making $25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional 1/10 of her salary an hour, or $2.50, for a new salary of $27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9 3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27 1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation.	Adding and Subtracting Decimals Adding and Subtracting Fractions Adding Integers Dividing Decimals Dividing Fractions Dividing Integers Equations in the Real World Multiplying Decimals Multiplying Fractions Multiplying Integers Operations with Integers Performance Task: Track and Field Day Simple Interest Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Problems Involving Rational Numbers Solving Two-Step Equations Subtracting Integers

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.B.4	Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.B.4a	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. For example, the perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width?	
		Addition and Subtraction Equations Equations in the Real World Multiplication and Division Equations Solving Multi-Step Equations Solving Two-Step Equations
CCSS.Math.Content.7.EE.B.4b	Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$, where p, q, and r are specific rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem. For example: As a salesperson, you are paid $50 per week plus $3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least $100. Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make, and describe the solutions.	
		Addition and Subtraction Inequalities Graphing Inequalities Multiplication and Division Inequalities Solving Two-Step Inequalities Writing Inequalities
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G	Geometry	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.A	Draw construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.A.1	Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.	
		Changing a Scale Scale Drawings and Area Scale Factor Solving Scale Problems Using Proportions
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.A.2	Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.	
		Constructing Geometric Figures Constructing Triangles

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.A.3	Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.	
		Cross Sections
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.B	Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.B.4	Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.	
		Area of a Circle
		Circumference
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.B.5	Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.	
		Angle Relationships
		Finding Unknown Angle Measures
CCSS.Math.Content.7.G.B.6	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume and surface area of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms.	
		Area of Polygons
		Surface Area of Composite Figures
		Surface Area of Prisms
		Surface Area of Pyramids
		Volume and Surface Area Problems
		Volume of Composite Figures
		Volume of Prisms
		Volume of Pyramids
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP	Statistics and Probability	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.A	Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.A.1	Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.	
		Populations and Sampling
		Sampling Methods

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.A.2	Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. For example, estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be.	
		Analyzing Dot Plots Comparing Measures of Center and Variability Inferences and Predictions Multiple Samples Sampling Methods Variation in Predictions and Estimates
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.B	Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.B.3	Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability. For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability (mean absolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable.	
		Analyzing Dot Plots Comparing Box Plots Comparing Measures of Center and Variability
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.B.4	Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.	
		Comparing Box Plots Comparing Measures of Center and Variability
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C	Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.5	Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.	
		Theoretical Probability Understanding Probability

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.6	Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. For example, when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.	Experimental Probability Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.7	Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.7a	Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events. For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected.	Compound Events and Sample Space Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability Simulations to Estimate Probabilities
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.7b	Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. For example, find the approximate probability that a spinning penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper cup will land open-end down. Do the outcomes for the spinning penny appear to be equally likely based on the observed frequencies?	Experimental Probability Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability Simulations to Estimate Probabilities
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.8	Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.	
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.8a	Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.	Compound Events and Sample Space Probability of Compound Events
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.8b	Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., ''rolling double sixes''), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.	Compound Events and Sample Space Probability of Compound Events

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
CCSS.Math.Content.7.SP.C.8c	Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events. For example, use random digits as a simulation tool to approximate the answer to the question: If 40% of donors have type A blood, what is the probability that it will take at least 4 donors to find one with type A blood?	Simulations to Estimate Probabilities