8th Grade Math Placemat

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The Number System

8.NS.A Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.

8.NS.A.1. Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers show that the decimal expansion terminates or repeats eventually, and convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number. Generate equivalent representations of rational numbers. (MLS 8.NS.A.1a/b/c/d)

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 the value of expressions. (MLS 8.NS.A.2)

Expressions and Equations

8.EE.A Work with radicals and integer exponents.

8.EE.A.1. Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions. (ML 8.EEI.A.1)

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. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares less than or equal to 625 and cube roots of less than or equal to 1,000 of small perfect cubes. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. Recognize that square roots of non-perfect squares are irrational. (ML 8.EEI.A.a/b/c)

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 to express how many times as much one is than the other. (ML 8.EEI.A.3)

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. Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology. (MLS 8.EEI.A.4)

8.EE.B Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations.

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. (MLS 8.EEI.A.5)

8.EE.B.6. Apply concepts of slope and y-intercepts to graphs, equations and proportional relationships. 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 b. (MLS 8.EEI.B.6a/b)

8.EE.C Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.

8.EE.C.7. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable.

8.EE.C.7.a Create and identify of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. 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. (MLS 8.EEI.C.7a)

8.EE.C.7.b Solve linear equations and inequalities with rational number coefficients, including equations and inequalities whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms. (MLS 8.EEI.C.7b)

8.EE.C.8. Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.

8.EE.C.8.a Explain why 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. (MLS 8.EEI.C.8b)

8.EE.C.8.b Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and find solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. (MLS 8.EEI.C8a/c)

8.EE.C.8.c Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair. (MLS 8.EEI.C.8d)

Functions

8.F.A Define, evaluate, and compare functions.

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. (MLS.8.F.A.1)

8.F.A.2. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). (MLS.8.F.A.2)

8.F.A.3. Interpret the equation y = mx + b as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; recognize that the graph of a linear function has a constant rate of change; give examples of functions that are not linear. (MLS.8.F.A.3 a/b/c)

8.F.B Use functions to model relationships between quantities.

8.F.B.4. Construct 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 from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function, and the where the linear function equals zero in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. (MLS.8.F.B.4)

8.F.B.5. Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph. Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally. (MLS.8.F.B.5)

Geometry

8.G.A Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software.

8.G.A.1. Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations (rigid transformations):

- 8.G.A.1.a Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length. (MLS 8.GM.A.1a)
- 8.G.A.1.b Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.(MLS 8.GM.A.1a)
- 8.G.A.1.c Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.(MLS 8.GM.A.1a)
- 8.GM.A.1b(2) - Investigate if orientation is preserved under rigid transformations

8.G.A.2. Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them. (MLS 8.GM.A.2)

8.G.A.3. Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates. (MLS 8.GM.A.3)

8.G.A.4. Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them. (MLS 8.GM.A.4)

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. (MLS 8.GM.A.5a/b/c/d)

8.G.B Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

8.G.B.6. Use models to demonstrate a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. (MLS 8.GM.A.6)

8.G.B.7. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions. (MLS 8.GM.A.7)

8.G.B.8. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system. (MLS 8.GM.A.8)

8.G.C Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.

8.G.C.9. Know the formulas for the volumes of pyramids, cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Understand the concepts of surface area and find surface area of pyramids. (MLS 8.GM.A.9.a/b)

Statistics and Probability

8.SP.A Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.

8.SP.A.1. Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association. (MLS.8.DSP.A.1)

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. (MLS.8.DSP.A.2)

8.SP.A.3. Generate and use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept. (MLS.8.DSP.A.2&3)

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. (MLS.8.DSP.A.4.a/b)

Blue - New wording coming from the NEW MLS
Red - Completely NEW standard from MLS
Green - In the CCSS but not in MLS