7th Grade N	Math Essential Standards
7.RP.A.2b	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.
7.RP.A.2c	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities 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.
7.RP.A.2d	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities 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.
7.RP.A.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems (e.g., simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error).
7.NS.A.1b	Add and subtract integers and other rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram 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 context.
7.NS.A.1c	Add and subtract integers and other rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram 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 context.
7.NS.A.2b	Multiply and divide integers and other rational numbers - 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 context.
7.NS.A.2c	Multiply and divide integers and other rational numbers - Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.
7.NS.A.2d	Multiply and divide integers and other rational numbers - Convert a rational number to decimal form using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0's or eventually repeats.
7.NS.A.3	Solve mathematical problems and problems in real-world context involving the four operations with rational numbers. Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions where $a/b \div c/d$ when $a,b,c,$ and d are all integers and d .
7.EE.B.4a	Use variables to represent quantities in mathematical problems and problems in real-world context, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems 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.
7.EE.B.4b	Use variables to represent quantities in mathematical problems and problems in real-world context, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form px+q > r or px+q < r, where p, q, and r are rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem.