Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 8th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 8		gress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
8.EE.A* \	Work with ro	idicals and integer exponents.	3–6	5–10%			8	11%
	8.EE.A.1	i.A.1 Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical			Lesson 3	Understand Zero and Negative Exponent—pp. 32–39	2	
		expressions.			Lesson 4	Learn Properties of Exponents—pp. 40–47		
					Lesson 5	Use Properties of Exponents Generate Equivalent Expressions—pp. 48–55		
	8.EE.A.2	Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form x^2			Lesson 6	Evaluate Square Roots and Cube Roots—pp. 56–63	2	
		= p and x^3 = p , where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.			Lesson 7	Solve Simple Equations Involving Squares and Cubes—pp. 64–71		
	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.			Lesson 8	Estimate and Compare Large or Small Quantities—pp. 72–79	2	
	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 (e.g., use — continued on next page —			Lesson 9	Calculate with Numbers in Scientific Notation—pp. 80–87	2	

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							# of Items	% of Test
		— continued from previous page — millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology.						
	.EE.B* Understand the connections between proportional elationships, lines, and linear equations.		3–7	5–11%			4	6%
	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. For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has greater speed.			Lesson 10	Understand Proportional Relationships and Slope—pp. 88–95	2	
	8.EE.B.6	Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is			Lesson 11	Understand Slope—pp. 96–103	2	
		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 .			Lesson 12	Write Equations for Lines—pp. 104–111		
8.EE.C* A linear eq		d solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous	3–8	5–15%			13	19%
	8.EE.C.7	Solve linear equations in one variable.					4	
		a. Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many — continued on next page —			Lesson 13	Solve Linear Equations—pp. 112–119		

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							# of Items	% of Test
		ontinued from previous page—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 (where a and b are different numbers).						
		b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.			Lesson 13	Solve Linear Equations—pp. 112–119		
	8.EE.C.8	Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations.					9	
		 understand that 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. 			Lesson 14	Solve Systems of Equations—pp. 120–127		
		b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.			Lesson 14	Solve Systems of Equations—pp. 120– 127		

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							# of Items	% of Test
		c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.			Lesson 15	Problem-Solving: Systems of Equations—pp. 128–135		
8.F.A* De	.F.A* Define, evaluate, and compare functions.		3–7	5–11%			8	11%
	8.F.A.1	Understand that a function is a rule that			Lesson 16	Understand Functions—pp. 142–149	3	
		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. (Function notation is not required in Grade 8.)			Lesson 17	Represent Functions—pp. 150–157		
	8.F.A.2	Compare properties of two functions each			Lesson 17	Represent Functions—pp. 150–157	3	
		represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).			Lesson 18	Compare Functions—pp. 158–165		
	8.F.A.3	Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear.			Lesson 19	Investigate Linear and Non-Linear Functions—pp. 166–173	2	
8.F.B* Us	e functions to	o model relationships between quantities.	3–8	5–13%			6	9%
	8.F.B.4	Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities.			Lesson 20	Use Functions to Model Relationships—pp. 174–181	3	
		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. — continued on next page —			Lesson 21	Problem Solving: Use Linear Models—pp. 182–189		

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		— continued from previous page — Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values.						
	8.F.B.5	Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally.			Lesson 22	Analyze Graphs of Functions—pp. 190–197	3	
		congruence and similarity using physical models, eometry software.	2–8	3–13%			17	24%
	8.G.A.1	Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations:					5	
		a. Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same			Lesson 23	Verify Properties of Reflections and Translations—pp. 204–211		
		length.			Lesson 24	Verify Properties of Rotations—pp. 212–219		
		b. Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.			Lesson 23	Verify Properties of Reflections and Translations—pp. 204–211		
					Lesson 24	Verify Properties of Rotations—pp. 212–219		

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		c. Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.			Lesson 23	Verify Properties of Reflections and Translations—pp. 204–211		
					Lesson 24	Verify Properties of Rotations—pp. 212–219		
	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.			Lesson 25	Understand and Identify Congruent Figures—pp. 220–227	3	
	8.G.A.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional			Lesson 26	Reflect and Translate Figures on the Coordinate Plane—pp. 228–235	3		
		figures using coordinates.			Lesson 27	Rotate Figures on the Coordinate Plane—pp. 236–243		
					Lesson 28	Dilate Figures on the Coordinate Plane—pp. 244–251		
	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.			Lesson 29	Identify Similar Figures—pp. 252–259	3	

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							# of Items	% of Test
	8.G.A.5	Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of			Lesson 30	Establish Facts about Parallel Lines and Angles—pp. 260–265	3	
		triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles.			Lesson 31	Establish Facts about Triangles and Angles—pp. 266–275		
8.G.B* ∪	G.B* Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.		3–7	5–11%			6	9%
	8.G.B.6	Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.			Lesson 32	Understand the Pythagorean Theorem—pp. 276–283	2	
					Lesson 33	Understand the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem—pp. 284–291		
	8.G.B.7	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in realworld and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.			Lesson 34	Problem Solving: The Pythagorean Theorem—pp. 292–299	2	
	8.G.B.8	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.			Lesson 35	Calculate Distances in the Coordinate Plane—pp. 300–307	2	
		nere are numbers that are not rational, and by rational numbers.	2–8	3–13%			23	7%
	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 repeats eventually, and convert a — continued on next page —			Lesson 1	Understand Rational and Irrational Numbers—pp. 10–17	3	

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		— continued from previous page — decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.						
	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 (e.g., π^2).			Lesson 2	Use Rational Approximations of Irrational Numbers—pp. 18–25	2	
	6.C Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume cylinders, cones, and spheres.		3–6	5–10%			2	3%
	8.G.C.9	Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.			Lesson 36	Learn and Apply Volume Formulas— pp. 308–315	2	
8.SP.A In	vestigate po	atterns of association in bivariate data.	4–9	7–15%			10	14%
	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.			Lesson 37	Construct and Interpret Scatter Plots—pp. 322–329	2	

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	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.			Lesson 38	Fit Linear Models to Data—pp. 330–337	3	
	8.SP.A.3	Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept.			Lesson 39	Problem Solving: Use Linear Models—pp. 338–345	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.			Lesson 40	Analyze Data in Two-Way Tables—pp. 346–353	2	