## INReady $8^{\text {th }}$ Grade Matihematics Blueprint

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments
Correlated to the TNReady $8^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math Blueprint ${ }_{(\text {Revised } 10 / 1 / 15)}$


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| Cluster | Standards |  | \# of Items | \% of Test | Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 8 |  | Sadlier Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments: Mathematics** |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \# of Items |  |  |  | \% of Test |
|  |  | - continued from previous page millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.EE.B* Understand the connections between proportional relationships, 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 $y=m x$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y=m x+b$ for $a$ line intercepting the vertical axis at $b$. |  |  | Lesson 12 | Write Equations for Lines—pp. 104111 |  |  |
| 8.EE.C* Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations. |  |  | 3-8 | 5-15\% |  |  | 13 | 19\% |
|  8.EE.C.7 Solve linear equations in one variable. <br>  a. Give examples of linear equations in one <br> variable with one solution, infinitely many <br> - continued on next page -  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lesson 13 | Solve Linear Equations-pp. 112-119 |  |  |

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|  |  | 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* Define, evaluate, and compare functions. |  |  | 3-7 | 5-11\% |  |  | 8 | 11\% |
|  | 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. (Function notation is not required in Grade 8.) |  |  | Lesson 16 | Understand Functions-pp. 142-149 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lesson 17 | Represent Functions-pp. 150-157 |  |  |
|  | 8.F.A. 2 | Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). |  |  | Lesson 17 | Represent Functions-pp. 150-157 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lesson 18 | Compare Functions-pp. 158-165 |  |  |
|  | 8.F.A. 3 | Interpret the equation $y=m x+b$ 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* Use functions to 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. 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. <br> - continued on next page - |  |  | Lesson 20 | Use Functions to Model Relationships—pp. 174-181 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lesson 21 | Problem Solving: Use Linear Modelspp. 182-189 |  |  |

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|  |  | - continued from previous page - <br> 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 |  |
| 8.G.A* Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry 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 length. |  |  | Lesson 23 | Verify Properties of Reflections and Translations—pp. 204-211 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 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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|  |  | - 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., $\Pi^{2}$ ). |  |  | Lesson 2 | Use Rational Approximations of Irrational Numbers—pp. 18-25 | 2 |  |
| 8.G.C Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of 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 Formulaspp. 308-315 | 2 |  |
| 8.SP.A Investigate patterns 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. 330337 | 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 Modelspp. 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 Tablespp. 346-353 | 2 |  |

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    * Indicates Major Work of the Grade.
    ** Sadlier Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments: Mathematics includes four Benchmarks with 70 items each; some items assess more than one standard.

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    Page 2 of 9

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    Page 9 of 9

