

**Math 7 UNIT 1 OVERVIEW: Integers and Expressions**

<b>Unit Outcomes</b> At the end of this unit, your student should be able to:	<b>Key Vocabulary</b> Terms to deepen the student's understanding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Add, subtract, multiply, and divide integers</li> <li>✓ Solve problems using order of operations and combining like terms with integers</li> <li>✓ Solve problems using the distributive property with integers</li> <li>✓ Write expressions from words and evaluate expressions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Absolute Value</li> <li>✓ Additive Inverse</li> <li>✓ Additive Identity</li> <li>Property of Zero</li> <li>✓ Addition Property of Opposites</li> <li>✓ Constant</li> <li>✓ Distributive Property</li> <li>✓ Equivalent Expressions</li> <li>✓ Equation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Expression</li> <li>✓ Evaluate</li> <li>✓ Integer</li> <li>✓ Rational Number</li> <li>✓ Subtraction Property of Equality</li> <li>✓ Whole Numbers</li> </ul>
<b>Key Standards Addressed</b> Connections to Common Core/NC Essential Standards	<b>Where This Unit Fits</b> Connections to prior and future learning	
<p>7.EE.1- Apply operations to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.</p> <p>7.EE.2- Understand that rewriting an expression in different, yet equivalent, forms in a problem can show how the quantities in it are related.</p> <p>7.EE.3- Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals). 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.</p> <p>7.NS.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.</p> <p>7.NS.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.</p> <p>7.NS.1b. - Understand <math>p + q</math> as the number located a distance <math> q </math> from <math>p</math>, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether <math>q</math> 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.</p>	<p><b>Coming into this unit, students should have a strong foundation in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Operations with whole numbers</li> <li>✓ Evaluating expressions with whole numbers</li> <li>✓ Order of operations with whole numbers</li> </ul> <p><b>This unit builds to the following future skills and concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Solving equations with rational numbers</li> <li>✓ Working with rational numbers</li> <li>✓ Solving inequalities with rational numbers</li> <li>✓ Graphing in four quadrants</li> <li>✓ Linear equations</li> </ul>	

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<p>7.NS.1c.- Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, <math>p - q = p + (-q)</math>. 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.</p> <p>7.NS.1d. - Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.</p> <p>7.NS.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 <math>(-1)(-1) = 1</math> and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.</p> <p>7.NS.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 <math>p</math> and <math>q</math> are integers, then <math>-(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q)</math>. Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.</p> <p>7.NS.2c- Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, <math>p - q = p + (-q)</math>. 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.</p> <p>7.NS.3- Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Additional Resources</b></p> <p>Materials to support understanding and enrichment</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Learning Checks”</b></p> <p>Questions Parents Can Use to Assess Understanding</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">Teaching videos made by Wake County teachers</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WCPSS YouTube Channel – Math Playlist</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Understanding the value of negative numbers</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Understanding adding and subtracting integers</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Discovery education</a> – all Wake county students have an account and when signed in there are many resources for students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What are some ways integers can be modeled?</li> <li>✓ Where do you see integers in the real world?</li> <li>✓ What are some patterns you’ve seen when adding integers? Subtracting integers?</li> <li>✓ What are the rules for multiplying and dividing integers? Why do they work?</li> <li>✓ What does absolute value mean?</li> <li>✓ What is the inverse of addition? Subtraction? Multiplication? Division?</li> <li>✓ Is there more than one way to write an expression?</li> <li>✓ How does the distributive property work?</li> <li>✓ What are some examples of “like terms”?</li> </ul>