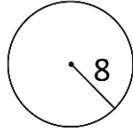
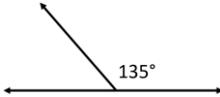


Depth of Knowledge Matrix – Seventh Grade Math

Topic	Markup & Discount	Unit Rates with Fractions	+ and – Rational Numbers	x and ÷ Rational Numbers
CCSS Stand.	• 7.RP.3	• 7.RP.1	• 7.NS.1	• 7.NS.2
DOK 1 Example	Find the final price of a \$75 item after a 45% discount.	Find the unit rate. $\frac{2/9}{3/8} = \frac{\quad}{1}$	Find the sum. $-12 + -7$	Find the quotient. $\frac{-3}{4} \div \frac{7}{5}$
DOK 2 Example	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two true statements without rounding. You may reuse all the digits each time. \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> item at a <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> % discount costs \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two unit rates. You may reuse all the digits each time. $\frac{\square/\square}{\square/\square} = \frac{\square}{1}$	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two equations. You may reuse all the integers each time. $-\square + \square = \square - (-\square)$	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two equations. You may reuse all the integers each time. $-\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$
DOK 3 Example	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create the least expensive item after discount. \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> item at a <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> % discount costs \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create a unit rate with the greatest possible value. $\frac{\square/\square}{\square/\square} = \frac{\square}{1}$	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create an equation where each side has the greatest possible value. $-\square + \square = \square - (-\square)$	Using the integers -9 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create a quotient with the greatest possible value. $-\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Depth of Knowledge Matrix – Seventh Grade Math

Topic	Probability	Solving Two-Step Equations	Circles	Complementary & Supplementary Angles
CCSS Stand.	• 7.SP.5 & 7.SP.7	• 7.EE.4a	• 7.G.4	• 7.G.5
DOK 1 Example	What is the probability of rolling a sum of 5 using two 6-sided dice?	Solve for x . $4x + 2 = -7$	Find the area. 	Find the missing angle in the supplementary angles below. 
DOK 2 Example	What value(s) have a 1/12 probability of being rolled as the sum of two 6-sided dice?	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two equations: one where x has a positive value and one where x has a negative value. You may reuse all the digits each time. $\square x + \square = \square$	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two possible circles. You may reuse all the digits each time. radius = \square units The area is between \square and \square units ²	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create two sets of supplementary and complementary angles. You may reuse all the digits each time. Supplementary angles \square and \square [°] Complementary angles \square and \square [°]
DOK 3 Example	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the blanks to make this sentence true. Rolling a sum of \square on two \square -sided dice is the same probability as rolling a sum of \square on two \square -sided dice.	Using the digits 1 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create an equation where x has the least possible value. $\square x + \square = \square$	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create a circle with the smallest difference between the area estimates. radius = \square units The area is between \square and \square units ²	Using the digits 0 to 9 at most one time each, fill in the boxes to create supplementary and complementary angles where the measures of each pair of angles are as close together as possible. Supplementary angles \square and \square [°] Complementary angles \square and \square [°]