

Topics & Standards

Quarter 1

Time Frame Weeks 1-8

RATIONAL and IRRATIONAL NUMBERS

6.NS.C.6 Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates.

7.NS.A.3 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.2

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 decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.

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). For example, by truncating the decimal expansion of $\sqrt{2}$, show that $\sqrt{2}$ is between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and explain how to continue on to get better approximations.

Expressions and Equations

- 8.EE. 7. Solve linear equations in one variable.
 - a. Give examples of linear equations in one variable with one solution, infinitely many 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).

For guidance with I can statements, clarifications, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions, see your provided resource titled, The Common Core, Clarifying Expectations for Teachers & Students, 2011 Edition.

Curriculum Units &	Opportunities		Resources	I	Key Concept tools &
Assessment	for Integration	(Curriculum & Textbook)			practices for
(Evidence)					Differentiation
UBD Framework		•	Glenco Algebra I supplemental	Calc	culators
Units:			material	SMA	ARTboard
		•	https://sites.google.com/a/norman	Lap	top carts
Formative & Summative			.k12.ok.us/mr-wolfe-s-math-		
Assessments			interactive-whiteboard/5th-	Oth	er tools and practices:
• 2-4 tasks that reach DOK 3-4			gradehttps://sites.google.com/a/n	•	Review order of operations
AND/OR			orman.k12.ok.us/mr-wolfe-s-math-	•	Fraction Tiles
• 1-3 FATPs / RAFTs			interactive-whiteboard/5th-grade	•	Graphing Calculator

2016-2017					
	At least (1) GRASPS per quarter At least 1 common short cycle per quarter *Assessments need to be developed by TBT team Aleks Software		 https://sites.google.com/a/norman .k12.ok.us/mr-wolfe-s-math- interactive-whiteboard/5th-grade https://www.bigideasmath.com/pr otected/content/ipe_cc/grade%20 7/02/g7_02_01.pdf http://lcms.dadeschools.net/math/Pi zzazz%20Books/http://lcms.dadesch ools.net/math/Pizzazz Books/ Pizzazz%20Book%20C.pdf http://www.scsk12.org/SCS/curricu lum_guides/6- 12_Math_Webpage/PDF/gr8statio ns.pdf 	 Examples of real-world situations that lend themselves to operations with fractions Concept/Anchor Charts Non-linguistic representations Discourse and questioning Operation stations for fractions 	
Topics &	Expressions and Equations 8.EE. 7. Solve linear equations in o	one variable			
Standards	o.ee. 7. Solve ilileal equations in C	one vanable.			
Quarter 2	 b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms. FIF.6 Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.* Analyze functions using different representations 				

Time Frame Weeks 1-8

- 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.
- FIF.7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*
 - a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.

For guidance with I can statements, clarifications, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions, see your provided resource titled, The

	Curriculum Unis & Assessment (Evidence)	tions for Teachers & Student Opportunities for Integration	Resources (Curriculum & supplemental)	Key Concept tools & Practices
	UBD Framework Units: Formative & Summative Assessments • 2-4 tasks that reach DOK 3-4 AND/OR • 1-3 FATPs / RAFTs • At least (1) GRASPS per quarter • At least 1 common short cycle per quarter *Assessments need to be developed by TBT team • Aleks Software		 Glenco Algebra I supplemental material http://nplainfieldmath.wikispaces.com/file/viewhttp://nplainfieldmath.wikispaces.com/file/view/Pizzazz+Algebra.pdf Stain Glass window Activity Aleks Software 	 Other tools and practices: Algebra Tiles & Area models Graphing Calculators Graphing Software Graphs and equations of realworld applications that apply quadratic and exponential functions Computer software that generate graphs of functions Examples of real-world situations that lend themselves to writing equations that model the contexts Computer Algebra Systems Journals Concept/Anchor Charts Non-linguistic representations Discourse and questioning
Topic & Standard			s the slope of the graph. Compare two different the stance-time equation to determine which	

Quarter 3

- FIF.7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.*
 - a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.
- EE.8. Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations

Time Frame Weeks 1-8

- a. 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 simultaneous
- b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. For example, 3x + 2y = 5 and 3x + 2y = 6 have no solution because 3x + 2y cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.

For guidance with I can statements, clarifications, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions, see your provided resource titled, <u>The Common Core, Clarifying</u> Expectations for Teachers & Students, 2011 Edition.

Curriculum Units &	Opportunities	Resources	Concept Tools &
Assessment	for Integration	(Curriculum /Textbook)	Practices
(Evidence)			
UBD Framework		Glenco Algebra I supplemental	Other tools and practices:
Units:		material	Graphing Calculators
		 System Scavenger hunt 	 Graphing Software
Formative & Summative		Aleks Software	Graphs and equations of real-
Assessments			world applications that apply
2-4 tasks that reach DOK 3-4			quadratic and exponential
AND/OR			functions
• 1-3 FATPs / RAFTs			Computer software that
At least (1) GRASPS per			generate graphs of functions
quarter			Examples of real-world
 At least 1 common short 			situations that lend themselves
cycle per quarter			to writing equations that model
*Assessments need to be			the contexts
developed by TBT team			Computer Algebra Systems
			Area models
 Aleks Software 			Journals
			Concept/Anchor Charts
			Non-linguistic representations
			Discourse and questioning

Topic &	EE.8. Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations				
Standard	b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.				
Quarter 4	For example, $3x + 2y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 6$ have no solution because $3x + 2y$ cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.				
Time	c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair				
Frame			ement data to investigate patterns of association between association, and nonlinear association	een two quantities. Describe patterns such	
Weeks 1-8	 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. For example, collect data from students in your class on whether or not they have a curfew on school nights and whether or not they have assigned chores at home. Is there evidence that those who have a curfew also tend to have chores? For guidance with I can statements, clarifications, Enduring Understandings, and Essential Questions, see your provided resource titled, The 				
Time	Common Core, Clarifying Ex	Opportunities	Resources	Concept Tools &	
		- -		Practices for	
Frame	& Assessment	for Integration	(Curriculum /Textbook)	•	
	(Evidence) UBD Framework		a Cystom Stations	Other tools and practices:	
	Units:		System StationsWhat are the Magic Numbers	 Graphing Calculators 	
	omes		Aleks Software	Examples of real-world	
	Formative & Summative		Survey Questions	situations that lend themselves	
	Assessments		Wing span vs height activity	to Solving systems of equations	
	• 2-4 tasks that reach DOK		Time span to height activity	Journals	
	3-4			 Concept/Anchor Charts 	
	AND/OR			Non-linguistic representations	
	• 1-3 FATPs / RAFTs			 Discourse and questioning 	
	• At least (1) GRASPS per				
	quarter • At least 1 common short				
	• At least 1 common snort cycle per quarter				
	*Assessments need to be				
i	Assessments need to be				

Aleks Software		