

Monday 10/23/2023	Tuesday 10/24/2023	Wednesday 10/25/2023	Thursday 10/26/2023	Friday 10/27/2023
<p>7th Grade</p> <p><b>1.4 - Proportional or Not?</b></p> <p><b>Learning Target</b> Students will be able to identify proportional and nonproportional relationships.</p> <p><b>Standards</b>  <b>7.RP.2a</b> Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.  <b>7.RP.2b</b> Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.  <b>7.RP.2</b> Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.</p> <p><b>Instruction</b>  <b>Warm Up: #32</b>  <b>Vocab: proportional</b>  Student Option Day:  - Think, Pair, Share: Real-World Link p. 33  (1) watch the EDPuzzle or (2) listen to me teach  - walk through the examples 1 - 4 and Got It's (p. 34 - 36)</p>	<p>7th Grade</p> <p><b>1.4 - Proportional or Not?</b></p> <p><b>Learning Target</b> Students can test and know when a relationship is proportional or not by examining tables.</p> <p><b>Standards</b>  <b>7.RP.2a</b> Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.  <b>7.RP.2b</b> Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.  <b>7.RP.2c</b> Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost <math>t</math> is proportional to the number <math>n</math> of items purchased at a constant price <math>p</math>, the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as <math>t = pn</math>.  <b>7.RP.2d</b> Explain what a point <math>(x, y)</math> on the graph of a proportional relationship</p>	<p>7th Grade</p> <p><b>1.5 - Graph Proportional Relationships</b></p> <p><b>Learning Target</b> Students can identify proportional relationships by graphing on the coordinate plane.</p> <p><b>Standards</b>  <b>7.RP.2a</b> Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.  <b>7.RP.2b</b> Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.  <b>7.RP.2</b> Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.  <b>7.RP.2d</b> Explain what a point <math>(x, y)</math> on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points <math>(0, 0)</math> and <math>(1, r)</math> where <math>r</math> is the unit rate.</p>	<p>7th Grade</p> <p><b>1.5 - Graph Proportional Relationships</b></p> <p><b>Learning Target</b> Students can identify proportional relationships by graphing on the coordinate plane.</p> <p><b>Standards</b>  <b>7.RP.2</b> Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.  <b>7.RP.2.d</b> Explain what a point <math>(x, y)</math> on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points <math>(0, 0)</math> and <math>(1, r)</math> where <math>r</math> is the unit rate.  <b>7.RP.2a</b> Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.</p> <p><b>Instruction</b>  <b>Warm Up: #35 - Talk About It Thursday</b>  <b>Vocab: proportional, quadrants, ordered pair,</b></p>	<p>No School Day</p> <p>No School Day</p>

- have students complete Guided Practice with partner  
- start on homework

**Assessment**

*p. 39 - 40*

**8th Grade**

**2.5 - Solving Multi-Step Equations**

**Learning Target**

Students will be able to solve multi-step equations and will determine when an equation has one solution, no solution, or infinitely many solutions.

**Standards**

**8.EE.7.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).

**8.EE.7** Solve linear equations in one variable.

**Instruction**

**Warm Up: #33**

**Vocab: null set, one-solution, infinitely many solutions**

Partner Solving

means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points  $(0, 0)$  and  $(1, r)$  where  $r$  is the unit rate.

**7.RP.2** Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.

**Instruction**

**Warm Up: #33**

**Vocab: proportional**

- talk about how to fix a relationship that is not proportional (3 examples) - use flipchart examples  
- talk about what different scenarios would make a relationship proportional or not  
- discuss proportional graphs #4  
- 1.4 station work

**Assessment**

*1.4 Stations*

**8th Grade**

**2.5 - Solving Multi-Step Equations**

**Learning Target**

Students will be able to solve multi-step equations and will determine when an equation has one solution, no solution, or infinitely many solutions.

**Standards**

**8.EE.7.a** Give examples of linear equations in one

**Instruction**

**Warm Up: #34**

**Vocab: proportional, quadrants, ordered pair, origin, x-axis, y-axis, x-coordinate, y-coordinate**

Desmos Interactive Lesson:

- walk through vocabulary start up on p. 45  
- have students practice graphing and reviewing the coordinate plane  
- have discussions about what makes graphs proportional  
- practice examples out of the book

**Assessment**

*None*

Sloth Vid:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKeJH8lka8o>

**8th Grade**

**Ch. 2 Review Day**

**Learning Target**

Students can solve multi-step linear expressions.

**Standards**

**8.EE.7.b** Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and combining like terms.

**origin, x-axis, y-axis, x-coordinate, y-coordinate**

1.5 Graphs of Proportional Relationships Desmos

Activity

- First 5 slides as a class (review proportional graphs, how to create tables and use as ordered pairs, where to find the unit rate of a proportional graph)  
- students finish the last 12 slides as homework (testing relationships, interpreting points (origin, unit rate), etc.

**Assessment**

*1.5 Graphs of Proportional Relationships Desmos Activity*

**8th Grade**

**Ch. 2 Test**

**Warm Up: None**

**Vocab:**

- Leveled Tests (1A, 2A, 3A)  
- may use calculators if show ALL steps

- review problems such as 4 - (x + 7) to talk about negatives and distributive property
- competition between pairs of students
- students pair up and have 2 minutes to solve a card (cards and answer sheet in folder)
- solve 9 problems
- rest of time work on Go Formative

**Assessment**

*Finish 2.5 Go Formative (due Tuesday)*

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).

**8.EE.7** Solve linear equations in one variable.

**Instruction**

**Warm Up: #34**

**Vocab:**

- practice writing equations using Problem Solving WS
- play Quizizz over 2.5 (12 equations - 6 with no solution or infinitely many)
- Split into teams
- winning team average gets extra credit on the test

**Assessment**

*None*

**8.EE.7.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).

**8.EE.7** Solve linear equations in one variable.

**Instruction**

**Warm Up: #35**

**Vocab:**

- Trashcan
- Kahoot (15 questions)
- finish study guide
- test tomorrow

**Assessment**

*Study and finish study guide*