## PCSD Lesson Planning Template

Grade Level 9th Algebra I	<u>Teacher/Roor</u>	<u>m</u> : S. Pinson/Room 182 Week of: October 17-21, 2016		
Unit Vocabulary: see attached	•			
Instructional Strategies Used: direct instruction, independent study, interactive instruction, partners				
<u>Day 1</u>	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.REI.12 Graph the solution set to a linear inequality in two variables.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.REI.12 Graph the solution set to a linear inequality in two variables.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.REI.6 Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.REI.6 Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): All of them that we have covered so far.
EQ Question: How do I graph a linear inequality in two variables?	<b>EQ Question</b> : How do I graph a linear inequality in two variables?	<b>EQ Question:</b> How do I solve a system of linear equations by substitution?	<b>EQ Question:</b> How do I solve a system of linear equations by substitution?	<b>EQ Question:</b> All of them that we have covered so far.
Mini Lesson: Quiz  Activating Strategies: Solving inequalities  Lesson: Graphing inequalities  1. Notes with Graphic Organizer 2. Guided Practice 3. Assignment	Mini Lesson: Computer Lab  Activating Strategies: Solving inequalities  Lesson: Graphing inequalities and Solving Systems by Graphing  1. Notes on Solving Inequalities with Graphic Organizer  2. Guided Practice  3. Notes: Solving Systems by	Mini Lesson: Solving Systems by Graphing Activating Strategies: Right/Wrong: Solving by substitution  Lesson: Solving Systems by Substitution  1. Quiz on Friday WS 2. Powerpoint with guided notes 3. Graphic Organizer 4. Practice Problems (Partners)	Mini Lesson: Computer Lab Activating Strategies: Application: Solving by Substitution  Lesson: Solving Systems by Substitution 1.More Practice with Solving Systems by Substitution 2. Assignment 3. Quiz: Solving Systems by	<b>Review:</b> Reviewing everything we have covered so far.
Resource/Materials: Graphs, colored pencils, graphic organizers, Power Point, worksheets	Graphing 4. Guided Practice with White Board 5. Assignment  Resource/Materials: Graph Boards, markers, graphic organizers, Power Point, worksheets	5. Assignment  Resource/Materials: Powerpoint, Graphic Organizers, Guided Notes, Worksheet	Resource/Materials: Powerpoint, Quizzes, Worksheet	Resource/Materials: Worksheet Packet (Sub Plans)
Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Partners Grouping Strategy: random Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: graphic organizer, graph boards, USATestPrep Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: graphic organizer, guided notes Grouping Strategy: Partners Assessment: teacher observation	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product:USATestPrep Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Grouping Strategy: Assessment
Assessment : Formative: quiz on graphing equations Summative:	Assessment: Formative: thumbs up/down Summative:	Assessment: Formative: thumbs up/down, monitoring classwork Summative:	Assessment: Formative: thumbs up/down, quiz Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down, quiz Summative
Homework: worksheets	Homework: worksheets	Homework: Solving by Substitution WS	Homework: Solving by Substitution WS	Homework: none

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- Algebra. The branch of mathematics that deals with relationships between numbers, utilizing letters and other symbols to represent specific sets of numbers, or to describe a pattern of relationships between numbers.
- Arithmetic Sequence. A sequence of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive terms is the same.
- Average Rate of Change. The change in the value of a quantity by the elapsed time. For a function, this is the change in the y-value divided by the change in the x-value for two distinct points on the graph.
- Coefficient. A number multiplied by a variable in an algebraic expression.
- Constant Rate of Change. With respect to the variable x of a linear function y = f(x), the constant rate of change is the slope of its graph.
- Continuous. Describes a connected set of numbers, such as an interval.
- Discrete. A set with elements that are disconnected.
- **Domain**. The set of x-coordinates of the set of points on a graph; the set of x-coordinates of a given set of ordered pairs. The value that is the input in a function or relation.
- End Behaviors. The appearance of a graph as it is followed farther and farther in either direction.
- Equation. A number sentence that contains an equals symbol.
- Explicit Formula. A formula that allows direct computation of any term for a sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n, \ldots$
- **Expression**. Any mathematical calculation or formula combining numbers and/or variables using sums, differences, products, quotients including fractions, exponents, roots, logarithms, functions, or other mathematical operations.
- Factor. For any number x, the numbers that can be evenly divided into x are called factors of x. For example, the number 20 has the factors 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20.
- Inequality. Any mathematical sentence that contains the symbols > (greater than), < (less than), ≤ (less than or equal to), or ≥ (greater than or equal to).
- Interval Notation. A notation representing an interval as a pair of numbers. The numbers are the endpoints of the interval. Parentheses and/or brackets are used to show whether the endpoints are excluded or included.

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- Linear Function. A function with a constant rate of change and a straight line graph.
- Linear Model. A linear function representing real-world phenomena. The model also represents patterns found in graphs and/or data.
- Ordered Pair. A pair of numbers, (x, y), that indicate the position of a point on a Cartesian plane.
- Parameter. The independent variable or variables in a system of equations with more than one dependent variable.
- Range. The set of all possible outputs of a function.
- Recursive Formula. A formula that requires the computation of all previous terms to find the value of an.
- Slope. The ratio of the vertical and horizontal changes between two points on a surface or a line.
- Substitution. To replace one element of a mathematical equation or expression with another.
- **Term**. A value in a sequence--the first value in a sequence is the 1st term, the second value is the 2nd term, and so on; a term is also any of the monomials that make up a polynomial.
- Variable. A letter or symbol used to represent a number.
- **X-intercept**. The point where a line meets or crosses the x-axis
- Y-intercept. The point where a line meets or crosses the y-axis