Grade Level 9th Algebra I	Teacher/Room: S. Pinson/Room 182       Week of: September 26-30, 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			
<b>GSE/GPS Standard(s)</b> : <b>MGSE9-12.A.CED.1</b> Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems.	<b>GSE/GPS Standard(s)</b> : <b>MGSE9-12.A.CED.1</b> Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems.	<b>GSE/GPS Standard(s)</b> : <b>MCC9-12.N.Q.3</b> Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): All that we have covered so far.	GSE/GPS Standard(s): MGSE9-12.A.CED.2 Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.			
<b>EQ Question:</b> How can you create proportions and use them to solve problems?	EQ Question: How can you create proportions and use them to solve problems?	<b>EQ Question</b> : How can you choose appropriate levels of precision and accuracy when solving problems?	<b>EQ Question</b> : All that we have covered so far.	<b>EQ Question</b> : How do I graph equations on coordinate axes with the correct labels and scales?			
Mini Lesson: Solving Proportions Activating Strategies: How much do these people make each week, knowing how long it takes them to make \$1000. Lesson: Applications of Proportions 1. Powerpoint (Book 2-1 Rates) with Cornell Notes 2. Guided Practice Problems 3. Assignment – Worksheets	<ul> <li>Mini Lesson: Error Analysis – Solving Equations</li> <li>Activating Strategies: Anticipation Guide</li> <li>Lesson: Applications of Proportions and Dimensional Analysis <ol> <li>Finish Applications of Proportions (PPT Book 2-2 and Cornell Notes)</li> <li>Classwork: WS on Applications (Practice A- Day10)</li> <li>Notes – Keeper 1, with Cornell Notes</li> <li>Guided Practice Problems</li> <li>Assignment –Worksheets</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mini Lesson: Solving Proportions</li> <li>Activating Strategies: Error Analysis – Dimensional Analysis</li> <li>Lesson: Precision and Accuracy         <ol> <li>Finish Dimensional Analysis</li> <li>Classwork: More Practice on Dimensional Analysis (WS More Dimensional Analysis-Day 11)</li> <li>PPT – Precision and Accuracy (Book 2-3)</li> <li>Practice Problems</li> <li>Assignment – WS</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mini Lesson: Error Analysis - Solving Formulas</li> <li>Activating Strategies: Ask the teacher questions</li> <li>Lesson: Review         <ol> <li>More Problems ppt</li> <li>Jeopardy (groups) https://jeopardylabs.com/play/co ordinate-algebra-unit-1</li> <li>Quiz</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Mini Lesson: Pre-test Activating Strategies: How would you graph this? x + y = 8 Lesson: Graphing, by t-table method			
<b>Resource/Materials:</b> Powerpoint, worksheets	<b>Resource/Materials:</b> Powerpoint, worksheets, Anticipations Guide	<b>Resource/Materials:</b> Powerpoint, Worksheets	<b>Resource/Materials:</b> Review Sheets, Power point, internet	<b>Resource/Materials:</b> Graphs, Markers, Power Point, graphic organizers, worksheets			
Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Activating Strategy (Content), Cornell Notes Grouping Strategy: Assessment: informal	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Cornell Notes Grouping Strategy: Assessment: informal	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Grouping Strategy: Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: Grouping Strategy: Random Assessment:	Differentiation: Content/Process/Product: graphic organizer, graphing boards Grouping Strategy: Assessment:			
Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down Summative:	Assessment : Formative: thumbs up/down Summative:	<b>Assessment :</b> Formative: thumbs up/down Summative:	Assessment : Formative: graph boards, ticket-out- the-door Summative:			
Homework: WS Practice A and B	Homework: WS Dimensional	Homework: WS Levels of Accuracy	Homework: none	Homework: none			

## PCSD Lesson Planning Template

(Day 9) Rates Ratios Proportions	Analysis (Day 11)	and Define and Interpret Quantities	

## PCSD Lesson Planning Template

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.

Binomial Expression: An algebraic expression with two unlike terms.

**Capacity**: The greatest volume that a container can hold.

Circumference: The distance around a circle.

**Coefficient**: A number multiplied by a variable.

Constant Term: A quantity that does not change its value.

Expression: A mathematical phrase involving at least one variable and sometimes numbers and operation symbols.

**Factor**: When two or more integers are multiplied, each integer is a factor of the product. "To factor" means to write the number or term as a product of its factors.

**Integer**: The set of numbers ...,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,...

**Irrational Number**: A number whose decimal form is nonterminating and nonrepeating. Irrational numbers cannot be written in the form a/b, where a and b are integers (b cannot be zero). So all numbers that are not rational are irrational.

Monomial Expression: An algebraic expression with one term.

**Perimeter**: The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon.

**Polynomial function**: A polynomial function is defined as a function,  $f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + ... + a_{n-2} x^2 + a_{n-1} x^1 + a_n$ , where the coefficients are real numbers.

**Pythagorean Theorem**: It is a theorem that states a relationship that exists in any right triangle. If the lengths of the legs in the right triangle are a and b and the length of the hypotenuse is c, we can write the theorem as the following equation:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

**Radical**: The symbol,  $\sqrt[b]{a}$ , which is read "the b<sup>th</sup> root of a," is called a radical.

Radicand: The number underneath the root symbol.

Rational Number: A number expressible in the form a/b or – a/b for some fraction a/b. The rational numbers include the integers.

Standard Form of a Polynomial: To express a polynomial by putting the terms in descending exponent order.

**Term:** A number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables.

Trinomial: An algebraic expression with three unlike terms.

Variable: A letter or symbol used to represent a number.

**Volume**: The amount of space occupied by an object.

Whole numbers: The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, ....