

Algebra 1 Part A Curriculum

Estimated Time Frame for Units	Big Ideas	Essential Questions	Concepts	Competencies	Lessons Objectives and Suggested Resources	Vocabulary	Standards
Course Preview Incidentals, Books, Seating Charts, Class Rules and Procedures Duration: 1 Day							
Unit 1 Pre-Algebra, Relationships between Quantities							
Unit 1 25 Days	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	Real Numbers Resources: Glencoe Algebra1 Section 0-2 (pgs P7-P10) Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-3 (pgs 16-22) Objectives: SWBA to classify real numbers. SWBA to graph real numbers. SWBA to write repeating decimals as fractions. SWBA to simplify square roots. SWBA to estimate square roots.	Positive Number Negative number Natural number Whole number Integer Rational number Square root Principle square root Perfect square Irrational number Real Number Graph coordinate	Assessment Anchor: A1.1.1 Operations with Real Numbers and Expressions. Anchor Descriptor: A1.1.1.1 Represent and/or use numbers in equivalent forms (e.g., integers, fractions, decimals, percents, square roots, and exponents). A1.1.1.4 Use estimation strategies in problem solving situations. Eligible Content: A1.1.1.1.1 Compare and/or order any real numbers (rational and irrational may be mixed). A1.1.1.1.2 Simplify square roots A1.1.1.4.1 Use estimation strategies to solve problems.

					Duration: 1 Day		
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	<p>Adding and Subtracting Rational Numbers</p> <p>Resource: Glencoe Algebra 1 Section 0-4 (pgs P13-P16)</p> <p>Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-5 (pgs 30-36)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to add and subtract rational numbers with like and unlike denominators. SWBA to compare and order rational numbers from least to greatest.</p> <p>Duration:1 Day</p>		<p>Standard: 2.2.A1.C Evaluate numerical expressions that include the four basic operations and operations of powers and roots, reciprocals, opposites, and absolute value</p> <p>Assessment Anchor: A1.1.1 Operations with Real Numbers and Expressions.</p> <p>Anchor Descriptor: A1.1.1.1 Represent and/or use numbers in equivalent forms (e.g., integers, fractions, decimals, percents, square roots, and exponents).</p> <p>Eligible Content: A1.1.1.1.1 Compare and/or order any real numbers (rational and irrational may be mixed).</p>
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	<p>Multiplying and Dividing Rational Numbers</p> <p>Resource:GlencoeAlgebra 1 Section 0-5 (pgs P13-P16)</p> <p>Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-6 (pgs 38-44)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to name the reciprocal (multiplicative inverse) of fractions and mixed numbers. SWBA to multiply and divide rational numbers.</p>	Multiplicative inverse reciprocals	<p>Standard: 2.2.A1.C Evaluate numerical expressions that include the four basic operations and operations of powers and roots, reciprocals, opposites, and absolute value</p> <p>Assessment Anchor: A1.1.1 Operations with Real Numbers and Expressions.</p> <p>Anchor Descriptor: A1.1.1.1 Represent and/or use numbers in equivalent forms (e.g., integers, fractions, decimals, percents, square roots, and exponents).</p>

					Duration: 1 Day		Eligible Content: A1.1.1.1.1 Compare and/or order any real numbers (rational and irrational may be mixed).
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	Analysis of one and two variable (univariate and bivariate) data	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	Variables and expressions Resources: Glencoe Algebra 1 Section 1-1 (pgs 5- 9) Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-1 (pgs 4-9) Objectives: SWBA to write verbal expressions for algebraic expressions. SWBA to write algebraic expressions for verbal expressions. SWBA to write algebraic expressions from real world problems. Duration: 2 days	Algebraic Expression Variable Term Factor Product Power Exponent Base	2.5.A1.B-Use symbols, mathematical terminology, standard notation, mathematical rules, graphing, and other types of mathematical representations to communicate observations, predictions, concepts, procedures, generalizations, ideas, and results.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can we show that algebraic properties and processes are extensions of arithmetic properties and processes, and how can we use algebraic properties and processes to solve problems?	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	Order of Operations and Evaluating Expressions Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 1-2 (pgs 10- 15) Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-2 (pgs 10-15) Objectives: SWBA to evaluate numerical expressions using the order of operations.	Evaluate Order of operations	A1.1.1.3-Use exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. A1.1.1.3.1-Simplify/evaluate expressions involving properties/laws of exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. Note: Exponents should be integers from -10 to 10. A1.1.1.4-Use estimation strategies in problem solving situations. A1.1.1.4.1-Use estimation to solve problems 2.1.A1.C-Use ratio and proportion to model relationships between quantities.

					SWBA to evaluate algebraic expressions using the order of operations. SWBA to write and evaluate an expression from real world problems. Duration: 2 Days		2.4.A1.B-Use if - then format to describe properties and theorems in algebra.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can we show that algebraic properties and processes are extensions of arithmetic properties and processes, and how can we use algebraic properties and processes to solve problems?	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	Properties of Real Numbers Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 1-3 (pgs 16- 22) Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-4 (pgs 23-28) Objectives: SWBA to recognize and use the Properties of Equality. SWBA to recognize and use the Properties of Addition. SWBA to recognize and use the Properties of Multiplication. Duration: 2 Days	Equivalent expressions Additive identity Multiplicative identity Multiplicative inverse Reciprocal	A1.1.1.3-Use exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. A1.1.1.3.1-Simplify/evaluate expressions involving properties/laws of exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. Note: Exponents should be integers from -10 to 10. A1.1.1.4-Use estimation strategies in problem solving situations. A1.1.1.4.1-Use estimation to solve problems 2.1.A1.C-Use ratio and proportion to model relationships between quantities. 2.4.A1.B-Use if - then format to describe properties and theorems in algebra.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How can we show that algebraic properties and processes are extensions of arithmetic properties and processes, and how can we use algebraic properties and processes to	Algebraic properties and processes	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.	The Distributive Property Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 1-4 (pgs 23- 30) Pearson Algebra 1 Section 1-7 (pgs 46-52) Objectives: SWBA to use the Distributive Property to evaluate expressions.	Like terms Simplest form Coefficient	2.4.A1.B-Use if - then format to describe properties and theorems in algebra.

		solve problems?			SWBA to use the Distributive Property to simplify expressions (combine like terms) SWBA to use the Distributive Property solve real world problems. Duration 2 Days		
	Review Unit 1 Pre-Algebra Relationships Between Quantities Duration: 1 Day						
Unit 1 25 Days	Common Assessment Unit 1 Pre-Algebra Relationships Between Quantities Duration: 1 Day						
Unit 2 Linear Equations							
Unit 2 35 Days	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Functions and multiple representations	Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems. Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual	Linear Equations Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-1 (pgs 75- 81) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 1-8 (pgs 53-58) Objectives: SWBA to translate sentences into equations. SWBA to translate equations into sentences. Duration: 2 Days	Formula	2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations

				<p>situations and make connections among these representations . Choose the appropriate functional representation to model a real world situation and solve problems relating to that situation.</p> <p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>			
	<p>There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Functions and multiple representations</p>	<p>Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.</p> <p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and</p>	<p>Solving Equations using Addition and Subtraction (One Step Equations)</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-2 (pgs 83- 89)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 2-1 (pgs 81-87)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to solve one-step equations using addition and</p>	<p>Solve an equation</p> <p>Equivalent equations</p>	<p>A1.1.2 Linear Equations A1.1.2.1 Write, solve and/or graph linear equations and inequalities using various methods. A1.1.2.1.1 Write and/or apply a linear equation (including problem solving situations) A1.1.2.1.2 Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process (linear equations only). A1.1.2.1.3 Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation(linear equations only)</p>

				inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	subtraction. SWBA to solve one-step equations using multiplication and division. Duration: 2 Days		2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	Solving Multi-Step Equations Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-3 (pgs 83- 89) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 2-2, 2-3 (pgs.88-100) Objectives: SWBA to solve equations involving more than one step. SWBA to solve equations involving consecutive integers. Duration: 4 Days	Multi-step equation Consecutive integers Number theory	2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations). 2.1.A1.F A1.1.2.1.2-Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process. Note: Linear equations only. A1.1.2.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Linear equations only. 2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to	Solving Equations with Variables on Each Side Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1	Identify	2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and

	are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	in one and two variables	model relationships between quantities.	<p>Section 2-4 (pgs 91- 96)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 2-4 (pgs 102-108)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to solve equations with the variable on each side. SWBA to solve equations involving grouping symbols.</p> <p>Duration: 4 Days</p>		<p>inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations). 2.1.A1.F</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.2-Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process. Note: Linear equations only.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Linear equations only.</p> <p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.</p>
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	<p>Ratios and Proportions</p> <p>Resources:</p> <p>Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-6 (pgs 111- 117)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 2-7 (pgs 124-129)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to compare ratios. SWBA to solve and apply proportions.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>	<p>Ratio</p> <p>Proportion</p> <p>means</p> <p>extremes</p> <p>rate</p> <p>unit rate</p> <p>scale</p> <p>scale model</p>	<p>2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations).</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.2-Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process. Note: Linear equations only.</p>

							<p>A1.1.2.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Linear equations only.</p> <p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.</p>
	<p>There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables</p>	<p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>Literal Equations, Formulas and Dimensional Analysis</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-8 (pgs 127-131) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 2-5 (pgs 53-58)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to solve equations for given variables. SWBA to use formulas to solve real world problems.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>	<p>Literal Equation</p> <p>Dimensional analysis</p> <p>Unit analysis</p>	<p>2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations). 2.1.A1.F</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.2-Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process. Note: Linear equations only.</p> <p>A1.1.2.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Linear equations only.</p> <p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.</p>

Review Unit 2 Linear Equations Duration: 1 Day

Unit 2
35 Days

Common Assessment Unit 2 Linear Equations Duration: 1 Day

Unit 3 Linear Functions

<p>Unit 3 30 Days</p>	<p>Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Functions and multiple representations</p>	<p>Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual situations and make connections among these representations.</p>	<p>Formalizing Relations and Functions</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 1-6 (pgs 38- 44)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 4-6 (pgs 268-273)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to determine whether a relation is a function. SWBA to Find Domain and range and use function notation. SWBA to represent functions as ordered pairs, tables, graphs and mappings. SWBA to interpret graphs of relations.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>	<p>Coordinate System</p> <p>Coordinate plane</p> <p>x-and y-axes</p> <p>origin</p> <p>ordered pair</p> <p>x and y coordinates</p> <p>relation</p> <p>domain</p> <p>range</p> <p>independent variable</p> <p>dependent variable</p> <p>Function Notation</p> <p>Vertical Line Test</p>	<p>2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically.</p> <p>A1.2.1.1-Analyze and/or use patterns or relations.</p> <p>A1.2.1.1.1-Analyze a set of data for the existence of a pattern and represent the pattern algebraically and/or graphically.</p> <p>A1.2.1.1.3-Identify the domain or range of a relation (may be presented as ordered pairs, a graph, or a table).</p>
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	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	How do you decide which functional representation to choose when modeling a real world situation, how would you explain your solution to the problem?	Functions and multiple representations	Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual situations and make connections among these representations Choose the appropriate functional representation to model a real world situation and solve problems relating to that situation.	Representing Functions Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 1-7 (pgs 45- 52) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 4-3 (pgs 246-251) Section 4-6 (pgs. 268-273) Objectives: SWBA to determine whether a relation is a function. SWBA to find function values SWBA to identify and represent patterns that describe nonlinear functions. Duration: 4 Days	Function Discrete function Continuous function Vertical line test Nonlinear function	2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. A1.2.1.1-Analyze and/or use patterns or relations. A1.2.1.1.1-Analyze a set of data for the existence of a pattern and represent the pattern algebraically and/or graphically. A1.2.1.1.2-Determine whether a relation is a function, given a set of points or a graph. A1.2.1.1.3-Identify the domain or range of a relation (may be presented as ordered pairs, a graph, or a table). A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables. A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function. A1.2.1.2.2-Translate from one representation of a linear function to another (i.e., graph, table, and equation).
	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Functions and multiple representations. Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual situations and make connections among these	Linear Functions; Graphing a Function Rule Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 3-1 (pgs 153 - 160) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 4-4 (pgs 253-259) Objectives: SWBA to identify linear	Linear equation Standard form Constant x-intercept y-intercept Zeros Continuous	2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. 2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables. A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function. A1.2.1.2.2-Translate from one

			Algebraic properties and processes	<p>representations . Choose the appropriate functional representation to model a real world situation and solve problems relating to that situation.</p> <p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>equations, intercepts and zeros. SWBA to graph linear equations. SWBA to graph equations that represent functions.</p> <p>Introduce the concept of ZEROS</p> <p>Duration: 6 Days</p>	<p>graph</p> <p>Discrete Graph</p>	<p>representation of a linear function to another (i.e., graph, table, and equation).</p>
	<p>Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Functions and multiple representations</p> <p>Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables</p> <p>Algebraic properties and processes</p>	<p>Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual situations and make connections among these representations . Choose the appropriate functional representation to model a real</p>	<p>Arithmetic Sequences as linear Functions Resources: Glencoe Algebra 1 Section 3-5 (pages 187-193) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 4-7 (pgs 274-281) Section 4-3 (pgs. 246-251) Objectives: SWBA to recognize arithmetic sequences. SWBA to relate arithmetic sequences to linear functions. SWBA to identify and extend</p>	<p>Sequence</p> <p>Terms</p> <p>Arithmetic sequence</p> <p>Common Difference</p>	<p>2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. 2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables. A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function. A1.2.1.2.2-Translate from one representation of a linear function to another (i.e., graph, table, and equation).</p>

				world situation and solve problems relating to that situation. Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	patterns in sequence Duration:1 Day		
	Review Unit 3 Linear Functions Duration: 1 Day						
Unit 3 30 Days	Common Assessment Unit 3 Linear Functions Duration: 1 Day						
Unit 4 Equations of Linear Functions							
Unit 4 35 Days	Degree and direction of linear association between two variables is measurable	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Analysis of one and two variable (univariate and bivariate) data Algebraic properties and processes	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	Rate of Change and Slope Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 3-3 (pgs 170 - 178) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 5-1 (pgs 294-300) Objectives: SWBA to find slope. SWBA to find rates of change from tables. SWBA to use rate of change	Rate of Change Slope	2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. 2.11.A1.B-Describe rates of change as modeled by linear equations. A1.2.2.1-Describe, compute, and/or use the rate of change (slope) of a line. A1.2.2.1.1-Identify, describe, and/or use constant rates of change. A1.2.2.1.2-Apply the concept of linear rate of change (slope) to solve problems.

					to solve problems. Duration: 2 Days		
	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	How do you decide which functional representation to choose when modeling a real world situation, how would you explain your solution to the problem?	Functions and multiple representations Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Represent functions (linear and non-linear) in multiple ways, including tables, algebraic rules, graphs, and contextual situations and make connections among these representation. Choose the appropriate functional representation to model a real world situation and solve problems relating to that situation.	Graphing Equations in Slope-Intercept Form. Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 4-1 (pgs 214-221) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 5-3 (pgs 308-314) Objectives: SWBA to write and graph equations in slope intercept form. SWBA to model real world data with equations in slope intercept form. Duration: 4 Days	Slope-intercept form	2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. 2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. 2.11.A1.B-Describe rates of change as modeled by linear equations. A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables. A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function. A1.2.2.1-Describe, compute, and/or use the rate of change (slope) of a line. A1.2.2.1.1-Identify, describe, and/or use constant rates of change. A1.2.2.1.2-Apply the concept of linear rate of change (slope) to solve problems. A1.2.2.1.3-Write or identify a linear equation when given: the graph of the line, two points on the line, or the slope and a point on the line. Note: Linear equation may be in point-slope, standard, and/or slope-intercept form. A1.2.2.1.4-Determine the slope and/or y-intercept represented by a linear equation or graph.
	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and	Functions and multiple representations	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to	Writing Equations in Slope-Intercept and Point –Slope Form Resources:	Linear extrapolation Point–Slope form	2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. 2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties

	and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	inequalities to model relationships between quantities?		model relationships between quantities	<p>Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 4-2 and 4-3 (pgs 224-236)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 5-3 (pgs 308-314) Section 5-4 (pgs 315- 320)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to write an equation of a line in slope-intercept form given a slope and one point. SWBA to write an equation in slope-intercept form given two points. SWBA to write equations of lines in point-slope form. SWBA to write linear equations in different forms.</p> <p>Duration: 5 Days</p>		<p>of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. 2.11.A1.B-Describe rates of change as modeled by linear equations. A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables. A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function. A1.2.1.2.2-Translate from one representation of a linear function to another (i.e., graph, table, and equation). A1.2.2.1-Describe, compute, and/or use the rate of change (slope) of a line. A1.2.2.1.1-Identify, describe, and/or use constant rates of change. A1.2.2.1.2-Apply the concept of linear rate of change (slope) to solve problems. A1.2.2.1.3-Write or identify a linear equation when given: the graph of the line, two points on the line, or the slope and a point on the line. Note: Linear equation may be in point-slope, standard, and/or slope-intercept form. A1.2.2.1.4-Determine the slope and/or y-intercept represented by a linear equation or graph.</p>
	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities	<p>Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 4-4 (pgs 237-243)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 5-6 (pgs 330-335)</p>	<p>Parallel lines</p> <p>Perpendicular lines</p>	<p>2.8.A1.C-Identify and represent patterns algebraically and/or graphically. 2.8.A1.D-Demonstrate an understanding and apply properties of functions (domain, range) and characteristics of linear functions. 2.9.A1.A-Use algebraic techniques to determine if two lines are parallel</p>

		quantities?			<p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to determine whether lines are parallel perpendicular or neither.</p> <p>SWBA to write an equation of a line that passes through a given point and parallel to given line.</p> <p>SWBA to write an equation of a line that passes through a given point and is perpendicular to a given line.</p> <p>Duration: 1 Day</p>		<p>and / or perpendicular.</p> <p>2.9.A1.C-Use techniques from coordinate geometry to establish properties of lines and 2-dimensional shapes and solids.</p> <p>2.11.A1.B-Describe rates of change as modeled by linear equations.</p> <p>A1.2.1.2-Interpret and/or use linear functions and their equations, graphs, or tables.</p> <p>A1.2.1.2.1-Create, interpret, and/or use the equation, graph, or table of a linear function.</p> <p>A1.2.1.2.2-Translate from one representation of a linear function to another (i.e., graph, table, and equation).</p> <p>A1.2.2.1-Describe, compute, and/or use the rate of change (slope) of a line.</p> <p>A1.2.2.1.1-Identify, describe, and/or use constant rates of change.</p> <p>A1.2.2.1.2-Apply the concept of linear rate of change (slope) to solve problems.</p> <p>A1.2.2.1.3-Write or identify a linear equation when given: the graph of the line, two points on the line, or the slope and a point on the line. Note: Linear equation may be in point-slope, standard, and/or slope-intercept form.</p> <p>A1.2.2.1.4-Determine the slope and/or y-intercept represented by a linear equation or graph.</p>
	Degree and direction of linear association between two variables is measurable	How can we use univariate and bivariate data to analyze relationships and	Analysis of one and two variable (univariate and	Display, analyze, and make predictions using	Scatter Plots and Lines of Fit (Trend Lines)	Bivariate data Scatter plot	2.6.A1.C-Select or calculate the appropriate measure of central tendency, calculate and apply the interquartile range for one-variable data, and construct a line of best fit

		make predictions?	bivariate) data	univariate and bivariate data.	<p>Section 4-5 (pgs 245-251)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 5-7 (pgs 336-343)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to write an equation of a trend line and a line of best fit.</p> <p>SWBA to investigate relationships between quantities by points on a scatter plot.</p> <p>SWBA to use lines of fit to make and evaluate predictions.</p> <p>Duration: 4 Days</p>	<p>Line of fit</p> <p>Linear interpolation</p>	<p>and calculate its equation for two-variable data.</p> <p>2.6.A1.E-Make predictions based on lines of best fit or draw conclusions on the value of a variable in a population based on the results of a sample.</p> <p>2.11.A1.B-Describe rates of change as modeled by linear equations.</p> <p>A1.2.2.2-Analyze and/or interpret data on a scatter plot.</p> <p>A1.2.2.2.1-Draw, identify, find, and/or write an equation for a line of best fit for a scatter plot.</p> <p>A1.2.3.2-Use data displays in problem solving settings and/or to make predictions.</p> <p>A1.2.3.2.2-Analyze data, make predictions, and/or answer questions based on displayed data (box-and-whisker plots, stem-and-leaf plots, scatter plots, measures of central tendency, or other representations).</p> <p>A1.2.3.2.3-Make predictions using the equations or graphs of best-fit lines of scatter plots.</p>
	Review Unit 4 Common Assessment Equations of Linear Functions Duration:1 Day						
Unit 4 35 Days	Unit 4 Common Assessment Equations of Linear Functions Duration: 1 Day						
Unit 5 Linear Inequalities							
Unit 5	There are some mathematical relationships that	How do you write, solve, graph, and	Functions and multiple representati	Use algebraic properties and processes in	Solving Inequalities by using Addition and Subtraction	Set-builder notation	2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and

<p>33 Days</p>	<p>are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>ons</p>	<p>mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.</p> <p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 5-1 (pgs 283-287)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 3-1 (pgs164-170) Section 3-2 (pgs. 171-177)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to write, graph, and identify solutions to inequalities. SWBA to solve linear inequalities using addition. And Subtraction.</p> <p>Duration:1 Day</p>		<p>polynomial equations. A1.1.3.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear inequalities using various methods. A1.1.3.1.2-Identify or graph the solution set to a linear inequality on a number line. A1.1.3.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit to linear inequalities.</p>
	<p>There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Functions and multiple representations</p>	<p>Use algebraic properties and processes in mathematical situations and apply them to solve real world problems.</p> <p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>Solving Inequalities by using Multiplication and Division</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 5-2 (pgs 290-295)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 3-3 (pgs 178-183)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to solve linear inequalities using multiplication.. SWBA to solve linear inequalities using division.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>		<p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations. A1.1.3.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear inequalities using various methods. A1.1.3.1.2-Identify or graph the solution set to a linear inequality on a number line. A1.1.3.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit to linear inequalities.</p>

	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	<p>Solving Multi-Step Inequalities</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe Algebra 1 Section 5-3 (pgs 296-301)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to solve linear inequalities involving more than one operation. SWBA to solve linear inequalities involving the Distributive Property.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>		<p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear inequalities using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.2-Identify or graph the solution set to a linear inequality on a number line.</p>
	There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.	How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?	Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables	Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.	<p>Solving Compound Inequalities</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 5-4 (pgs 304-309)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 3-6 (pgs 200-206)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to solve compound inequalities containing the word (and) and graph their solution set. SWBA to solve compound inequalities containing the word (or) and graph their solution set.</p> <p>Duration: 4 Days</p>	<p>Compound inequality</p> <p>Intersection</p> <p>Union</p>	<p>2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations.</p> <p>2.8.A1.B-Evaluate and simplify not understood algebraic expressions and solve and graph linear equations and inequalities.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear inequalities using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.1-Write or solve compound inequalities and/or graph their solution sets on a number line (may include absolute value inequalities).</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.2-Identify or graph the solution set to a linear inequality on a number line.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit to linear inequalities.</p>
	There are some mathematical	How do you write, solve,	Linear relationship	Write, solve, graph, and	Solving Equations and inequalities involving	Absolute Value	2.2.A1.C-Evaluate numerical expressions that include the four

	<p>relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>s: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables</p>	<p>interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>Absolute Values</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 2-5 (pgs 91- 96) Section 5-5 (pgs 310-314)</p> <p>Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 3-7 (pgs 207-213)</p> <p>Objectives: SWBA to evaluate absolute value expressions SWBA to solve absolute value equations. SWBA to solve and graph absolute value inequalities that contain the less than symbol (<). SWBA to solve and graph absolute value inequalities that contain the greater than symbol (>).</p> <p>Duration:4 Days</p>	<p>basic operations and operations of powers and roots, reciprocals, opposites, and absolute values. 2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. 2.1.A1.F-Extend the concept and use of inverse operations to determine unknown quantities in linear and polynomial equations. 2.8.A1.B-Evaluate and simplify not understood algebraic expressions and solve and graph linear equations and inequalities.</p> <p>A1.1.1.3-Use exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. A1.1.1.3.1-Simplify/evaluate expressions involving properties/laws of exponents, roots, and/or absolute values to solve problems. Note: Exponents should be integers from -10 to 10. A1.1.2.1-Write, solve, and/or graph linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.1.1-Write, solve, and/or apply a linear equation (including problem situations). A1.1.2.1.2-Use and/or identify an algebraic property to justify any step in an equation solving process. Note: Linear equations only. A1.1.2.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the</p>
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							<p>problem situation. Note: Linear equations only. A1.1.3.1.1-Write or solve compound inequalities and/or graph their solution sets on a number line (may include absolute value inequalities).</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.2-Identify or graph the solution set to a linear inequality on a number line.</p> <p>A1.1.3.1.3-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit to linear inequalities.</p>
	<p>Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables, graphs, and equations.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities?</p>	<p>Linear relationships: Equation and inequalities in one and two variables</p>	<p>Write, solve, graph, and interpret linear equations and inequalities to model relationships between quantities.</p>	<p>Graphing Inequalities in Two Variables Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 5-6 (pgs 315-320) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-5 (pgs394-399) Objectives: SWBA to graph linear inequalities on a coordinate plane. SWBA to solve inequalities by graphing. SWBA to use linear inequalities when modeling real-world situations. Duration: 2 Days</p>	<p>Boundary Half-plane Closed half-plane Open half-plane</p>	<p>2.8.A1.B-Evaluate and simplify not understood algebraic expressions and solve and graph linear equations and inequalities. 2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. A1.1.3.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear inequalities using various methods. A1.1.3.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear inequalities using graphing. Note: Limit systems to two linear inequalities. A1.1.3.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear inequalities.</p>

Review Unit 5 Common Assessment Linear Inequalities Duration: 1 Day

Unit 5
33 Days

Unit 5 Common Assessment Linear Inequalities Duration: 1 Day

Unit 6 Systems of Linear Equations and Inequalities

Unit 6
23 Days

There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.

How do you write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques?

Linear system of equations and inequalities

Write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques

Graphing Systems of Equations
Resources:
Glencoe Algebra 1 Section 6-1 (pgs 333-339)

Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-1 (pgs 364-369)

Objectives:

SWBA to determine the number of solutions a system of linear equations has.
SWBA to solve systems of linear equations by graphing.

Duration: 1 Day

System of equations

Consistent

Independent

Dependent

Inconsistent

2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations.
2.8.A1.F-Interpret the results of solving equations, inequalities, systems of equations, and systems of inequalities in the context of the situation that motivated the model.
A1.1.2.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear equations using various methods.
A1.1.2.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear equations (including problem situations) using graphing, substitution, and/or elimination.
Note: Limit systems to two linear equations.
A1.1.2.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations.

There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and

How do you write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear

Linear system of equations and

Write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear

Solving Systems using Substitution.
Resources:
Glencoe-Algebra 1

Substitution

2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables,

	<p>these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques?</p>	<p>inequalities</p>	<p>equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques</p>	<p>Section 6-2 (pgs 342-347) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-2 (pgs 372-384)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to solve systems of equations by substitution. SWBA to solve real world-problems involving systems of equations by using substitution.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>		<p>systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. 2.8.A1.F-Interpret the results of solving equations, inequalities, systems of equations, and systems of inequalities in the context of the situation that motivated the model. A1.1.2.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear equations (including problem situations) using graphing, substitution, and/or elimination. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations. A1.1.2.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations.</p>
	<p>There are some mathematical relationships that are always true and these relationships are used as the rules of arithmetic and algebra and are useful for writing equivalent forms of expressions and solving equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>How do you write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques?</p>	<p>Linear system of equations and inequalities</p>	<p>Write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques</p>	<p>Elimination using Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 6-3 (pgs 348-354) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-3 (pgs 378-384)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to solve systems of equations elimination with addition. SWBA to solve systems of equations by elimination with subtraction.</p>	<p>Elimination</p>	<p>2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. 2.8.A1.F-Interpret the results of solving equations, inequalities, systems of equations, and systems of inequalities in the context of the situation that motivated the model. A1.1.2.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear equations (including problem situations) using graphing,</p>

					Duration:2 Days		substitution, and/or elimination. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations. A1.1.2.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations.
	Numbers, measures, expressions, equations, and inequalities can represent mathematical situations and structures in many equivalent forms.	How do you write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques?	Linear system of equations and inequalities	Write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing and algebraic techniques	Elimination using Multiplication Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 6-4 (pgs 355-360) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-3 (pgs 378-384) Objectives: SWBA to solve systems of equations by elimination with multiplication. SWBA to solve real world-problems involving systems of equations. Duration: 3 Days	Elimination	2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem situations. 2.8.A1.F-Interpret the results of solving equations, inequalities, systems of equations, and systems of inequalities in the context of the situation that motivated the model. A1.1.2.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear equations using various methods. A1.1.2.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear equations (including problem situations) using graphing, substitution, and/or elimination. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations. A1.1.2.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear equations.
	Relations and functions are mathematical relationships that can be represented and analyzed using words, tables,	How do you write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing	Linear system of equations and inequalities	Write, solve, and interpret systems of two linear equations and inequalities using graphing	Systems of Inequalities Resources: Glencoe-Algebra 1 Section 6-8 (pgs 383-386) Pearson-Algebra 1 Section 6-6 (pgs 400-405)	Systems of inequalities	2.8.A1.E-Use combinations of symbols and numbers to create expressions, equations, and inequalities in two or more variables, systems of equations, and inequalities, and functional relationships that model problem

graphs, and equations.	and algebraic techniques?		and algebraic techniques	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>SWBA to graph systems of linear inequalities.</p> <p>SWBA to solve systems of linear inequalities by graphing.</p> <p>SWBA to model real-world situations using systems of linear inequalities.</p> <p>Duration: 2 Days</p>	<p>situations.</p> <p>2.8.A1.F-Interpret the results of solving equations, inequalities, systems of equations, and systems of inequalities in the context of the situation that motivated the model.</p> <p>A1.1.3.2-Write, solve, and/or graph systems of linear inequalities using various methods.</p> <p>A1.1.3.2.1-Write and/or solve a system of linear inequalities using graphing. Note: Limit systems to two linear inequalities.</p> <p>A1.1.3.2.2-Interpret solutions to problems in the context of the problem situation. Note: Limit systems to two linear inequalities.</p>
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Review Common Assessment Unit 6 Systems of Equations and Inequalities

Unit 6
23 Days Test Common Assessment Unit 6 Systems of Equations and Inequalities

During the course of the year, we will have at least 6 days scheduled for the use of the Classroom Diagnostic Tool for this course. Since these dates have not been scheduled, there may need to be adjustment to the day to day schedule when these testing dates are schedules in. Also, there needs to be 4 days build in for the PSSA or Keystone Exams. These 10 days will need to be distributed throughout the year thus totaling 180 instructional days.