

S. P. ARNETT MIDDLE SCHOOL  
COMMON CORE ALIGNED LESSON PLAN TEMPLATE

TEACHER: Ashleigh Richardson

SUBJECT: Mathematics

DATE: April 15-19, 2024

GRADE: 8<sup>th</sup>

CCSS: Common Core Learning Standard(s) Addressed:

**MATH**

8.EE.C.8.c-Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.

8.EE.C.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 simultaneously.

8.EE.C.8.b-Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection.

**ALGEBRA 1**

HSN-RN.A.1-Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.

HSN-RN.A.2-Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.

HSA-SSE.A.2-Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite it.

HSF-BF.B.3-Identify the effect on the graph of replacing  $f(x)$  by  $f(x) + k$ ,  $k f(x)$ ,  $f(kx)$ , and  $f(x + k)$  for specific values of  $k$  (both positive and negative); find the value of  $k$  given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology.

HSF-LE.A.2-Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).

HSA-REI.D.11-Explain why the  $x$ -coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = g(x)$  intersect are the solutions of the equation  $f(x) = g(x)$ ; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where  $f(x)$  and/or  $g(x)$  are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.

HSA-SSE.A.1.b-Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.

*Danielson, 1c*

**Monday 4/15/24**

Algebra I

- Bellringer: Write Equations for Linear Functions from Tables
- We Will: Write equations for linear functions represented by tables and graphs.
- Eureka Math<sup>2</sup> Module 5: Lesson 14: Writing Equations for Exponential Functions from Tables or Graphs.
- I Will: Write equations for exponential functions from their graphs.

Regular Math

- LEAP Review

**Tuesday 4/16/24**

Algebra I

- Bellringer: Study for Quiz
- We Will: Ask questions from M5TB Study Guide
- Eureka Math<sup>2</sup> Module 5: Topic B Quiz (Lesson 8-14)
- I Will: Take the Eureka Math<sup>2</sup> M5:TB Quiz

Regular Math

- LEAP Review

**Wednesday 4/17/24**

Algebra I

- EOC Review

Regular Math

- LEAP Review

**Thursday 4/18/24**

Algebra I

- EOC Review

Regular Math

- LEAP Review

**Friday 4/19/24**

Algebra I

- EOC Review

Regular Math

- LEAP Review

*Danielson, 2c, 3b, 3c,*

Resources/Materials: (What texts, digital resources, & materials will be used for this lesson?)

1. Bellringer PDF
2. Other materials embedded in daily lesson/activity plan

*Danielson, 2c, 3c*