# Englewood Public School District Mathematics <br> Grade 8 <br> Fourth Marking Period 

## Unit - Fluency and In-Depth Review

Overview: During this unit, students will learn about statistics and fluency and in-depth review of grade 8 standards.
Time Frame: Chapter 10-20 days, Fluency and In-depth review - 15 days

## Enduring Understandings:

A line of best fit can model the linear association of bivariate quantitative data.
A two-way table displays the relative frequencies of categorical data.

## Essential Questions:

How can scatter plots be constructed and used to interpret data?
How is the line-of-best-fit used to assess data?
How can the equations for the line-of-best-fit be used to solve mathematical and real-world problems?
How can a two-way table be constructed and interpreted?

| Standards | Topics and Objectives | Activities | Resources | Assessments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chapter 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 8.SP.A.1. Construct and interpret scatter plots for bivariate measurement data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities. Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association. <br> 8.SP.A.2. Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two | Topics <br> Scatter plots, modeling linear associations, and two-way tables. <br> Twenty-First Century Themes and Skills include: <br> - Creativity and Innovation <br> - Critical Thinking and Problem Solving <br> - Communication and Collaboration | 8.SP.A. 1 Texting and <br> Grades 1 (8.1.8.D.5) <br> 8.SP.A. 2 Animal Brains <br> 8.SP.A. 3 US Airports <br> 8.SP.A. 4 What's Your <br> Favorite Subject <br> 8.SP.A. 4 Music and Sports <br> Math Playground <br> http://www.mathplayground. | SE-8B: 172-215 <br> My HRW - Online access to all Math in Focus materials listed above and Virtual Manipulatives <br> Technology Resources <br> - Math in Focus eBooks <br> - Math in Focus Teacher Resources CD <br> - Interactive Whiteboard lessons | Unit 4 Benchmark <br> Assessment: <br> Exact Path <br> Summative Assessments: <br> Math in Focus Assessments <br> SE/TE: pp. 210, <br> 211-215 <br> Assessments Course 3: <br> Chapter 10 |




talk-day-2-of-<br>2?from=mtp_lesson<br>(NJSLSA.W2)

Additional texts:
www.newsela.com
www.readworks.org
www.commonlit.org

## Review of Gr. 8 <br> Standards: <br> In-Depth Focus

Fluency:

## 8.EE.C.7. Solve linear

 equations in one variable. 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 $\boldsymbol{a}$ and $\boldsymbol{b}$ are different numbers). b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.
## 8.G.C.9. Know the formulas for

 the volumes of cones, cylinders,
## Fluency:

8.EE. 7 Students have been working informally with onevariable linear equations since as early as kindergarten. This important line of development culminates in grade 8 with the solution of general one-variable linear equations, including cases with infinitely many solutions or no solutions as well as cases requiring algebraic manipulation using properties of operations. Coefficients and constants in these equations may be any rational numbers.
8.G. 9 When students learn to solve problems involving volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres - together with their previous grade 7 work in angle measure, area, surface area and volume (7.G.4-6) they will have acquired a well-

| Math Playground <br> http://www.mathplayground. <br> $\underline{\text { com/ }}$ | North Carolina Dept of Ed. <br> Wikispaces: <br> http://maccss.ncdpi.wikispace | Summative Assessments: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Math Fact Practice <br> http://www.playkidsgames. | $\underline{\text { s.net/Middle+School }}$ | Math in Focus Assessments |


| and spheres and use them to | developed set of geometric | https://thecornerstoneforte | worksheets: | Learning centers: each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| solve real-world and | measurement skills. These | achers.com/math-journals/ | https://www.ixl.com/math/grad | learning center focuses on |
| mathematical problems. | skills, along with proportional | (NJSLSA.R1, |  | a different type of |
|  | reasoning (7.RP) and multistep | NJSLSA.W2, | (CRP2, CRP4, CRP8) | problem |
| In-Depth Focus: | numerical problem solving (7.EE.3), can be combined and | NJSLSA.L1) |  | (CRP8)(9.2.8.B.3) |
| 8.EE.B.5. Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships | used in flexible ways as part of modeling during high school not to mention after high school for college and careers. | Additional texts: www.newsela.com www.readworks.org www.commonlit.org | lessons, assessments www.khanacademy.org (8.1.8.A.1) | Create posters illustrating the main objectives of the unit (RH.6-8.7) |
| represented in different ways. | Examples of Opportunities |  |  |  |
| For example, compare a distance-time graph to a | for In-Depth Focus: |  |  | Create a dictionary defining and illustrating |
| distance-time equation to | 8.EE. 5 When students work |  |  | vocabulary terms |
| determine which of two moving objects has greater speed. | toward meeting this standard, they build on grades 6-7 work |  |  | (RH.6-8.7) |
|  | with proportions and position |  |  |  |
| 8.EE.C.7. Solve linear | themselves for grade 8 work |  |  |  |
| equations in one variable. | with functions and the equation of a line. |  |  |  |
| a. Give examples of linear equations in one variable with | 8.EE. 7 This is a culminating |  |  |  |
| one solution, infinitely many | standard for solving one- |  |  |  |
| solutions, or no solutions. Show | variable linear equations. |  |  |  |
| the case by successively | 8.EE. 8 When students work |  |  |  |
| transforming the given | toward meeting this standard, |  |  |  |
| equation into simpler forms, | they build on what they know |  |  |  |
| until an equivalent equation of | about two-variable linear |  |  |  |
| the form $x=a, a=a$, or $a=b$ | equations, and they enlarge the |  |  |  |
| results (where $\boldsymbol{a}$ and $\boldsymbol{b}$ are | varieties of real-world and |  |  |  |
| different numbers). | mathematical problems they |  |  |  |
| b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, | can solve. |  |  |  |
| including equations whose | 8.F.2 Work toward meeting this |  |  |  |
| solutions require expanding | standard repositions previous |  |  |  |
| expressions using the | work with tables and graphs in |  |  |  |
| distributive property and | the new context of input/output |  |  |  |
| collecting like terms. | rules. |  |  |  |
| 8.EE.C.8. Analyze and solve | 8.G.7 The Pythagorean theorem |  |  |  |


| pairs of simultaneous linear |
| :--- |
| equations. |
| 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. |
| b. Solve systems of two linear |
| equations in two variables |
| algebraically, and estimate |
| solutions by graphing the |
| equations. Solve simple cases |
| by inspection. For example, $3 x$ |
| + 2y 5 and $3 x+2 y=6$ have |
| no solution because $3 x+2 y$ |
| cannot simultaneously be 5 and |
| 6. |
| c. Solve real-world and |
| mathematical problems |
| leading to two linear equations |
| in two variables. For example, |
| given coordinates for two pairs |
| of points, determine whether the |
| line through the first pair of |
| points intersects the line |
| through the second pair. |
| 8.F.A.2. Compare properties of |
| two functions each represented |
| in a different way |
| (algebraically, graphically, |
| numerically in tables, or by |
| verbal descriptions). For |
| example, given a linear function |
| represented by a table of values |
| and a linear function |
| represented by an algebraic |
| expression, determine which |
| function has the greater rate of |

pairs of simultaneous linear
equations.
a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of berse points of intersection both equations b. Solve system equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. For example, $3 x$ $+2 y=5$ and $3 x+2 y=6$ have no solution because $3 x+2$ 6.
c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems teading to two linear equations given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the ine through the first pair of points intersects the line
8.F.A.2. Compare properties of in a different way
(algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions). For exaple, given a line function represented by a table of values linear function expression, determine which function has the greater rate of
is useful in practical problems, relates to grade-level work in irrational numbers and plays an important role mathematically in coordinate geometry in high school

## change.

## 8.G.B.7. Apply the

Pythagorean Theorem to
determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three
dimensions.

## Key Vocabulary:

Chapter 10:
Scatter plot, quantitative data, association, bivariate data, dustering, line of best fit, interpolate, extrapolate

## NJ Learning Standards Vocabulary:

8.SP.A.1, 2, 3, \& 4

Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.
bivariate data, scatter plot, linear model, clustering, linear association, non-linear association, outliers, positive association, negative association, categorical data,
two-way table, relative frequency

## Accommodations and Modifications:

Students with special needs: Support staff will be available to aid students related to IEP specifications. 504 accommodations will also be attended to by all instructional leaders. Modifications, alternative assessments, and scaffolding strategies will be used to support this learning. The use of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) will be considered for all students as teaching strategies are considered. Additional staff should be included so all students can fully participate in the standards associated with this curriculum.

ELL/ESL students: Students will be supported according to the recommendations for "can do's" as outlined by WIDA -
https://www.wida.us/standards/CAN_DOs/
Students at risk of school failure: Formative and summative data will be used to monitor student success at first signs of failure. Student work will be reviewed to determine support. This may include parent consultation, basic skills review and differentiation strategies. With considerations to UDL, time may be a factor in overcoming developmental considerations. More time will be made available with a certified instructor to aid students in reaching the standards.

Gifted and Talented Students: Students excelling in mastery of standards will be challenged with complex, high level challenges.

| English Language Learners: | Special Education: | At-Risk: | Gifted and Talented: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- Teaching modeling
- Peer modeling
- Word walls
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible
- Provide visual aids
- Group similar problems together
- Repeat directions when necessary
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions
- Use of alge-tiles when needed
- Use of number line when needed
- Utilize modifications \& accommodations delineated in the students' IEP
- Work with paraprofessional
- Work with a partner
- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery or key concepts
- Maintain adequate space between desks
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials
- Provide fewer problems to attain passing grades
- Tape a number line to the student's desk
- Create a math journal that they can use during class, on assignments and (if teacher allows) on assessments
- Provide extra time to complete a task when needed
- Provide definitions of different graphs / charts with illustrations
- Allow tests to be taken in a separate room
- Allow students to use a calculator when appropriate
- Divide test into small sections of similar questions or problems
- Use of alge-tiles when needed
- Use of number line when
- Use visual demonstrations, illustrations and models
- Give directions / instructions verbally and in simple written format
- Peer support
- Increased one - on - one time
- Teachers may modify instructions by modeling what the student is expected to do
- Instructions may be printed out in large print and hung up for the students to see during the time of the lesson
- Review behavior expectations and make adjustments
- Create a math journal that they can use during class, on assignments and (if teacher allows) on assessments
- Allow students to complete an independent project as an alternative test
- Use of alge-tiles when needed
- Use of number line when needed
- Inquiry based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher order thinking skills
- Adjusting the pace of the lessons
- Real world scenarios
- Student driven instruction
- Allow students to complete an independent project as an alternative test


NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
NJSLSA.W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content
W.8.1: Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.
W.8.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
NJSLSA.L1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking

## Integration of Technology Standards NJSLS:

8.1.8.A.1: Demonstrate knowledge of a real world problem using digital tools.
8.1.8.D.5 Understand appropriate uses for social media and the negative consequences of misuse.

## $21^{\text {st }}$ Century Standards

9.1.8.B.7 Construct a budget to save for long-term, short-term, and charitable goals.
9.1.8.C. 5 Calculate the cost of borrowing various amounts of money using different types of credit (e.g., credit cards, installment loans, mortgages). 9.2.8.B.3: Evaluate communication, collaboration and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

## Career Ready Practices:

CRP2: Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP4: Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP6: Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP8: Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP11: Use technology to enhance productivity.
History / Social Studies:
RH.6-8.7 Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos or maps) with other information in print and digital texts

Major Supporting Additional (Identified by PARCC Model Content Frameworks)

