The NumberSystemGrade 8 MathGrade 8 Math Start Date: August 27, 2013 End Date : September 06, 2013

Unit Overview	Content Elaborations	Unit Resources
Students will be able to:	Working with irrational, integers,	Holt Pre-Algebra:
	exponents, and square roots.	3-1
Distinguish the difference between rational and	Know that numbers that are not rational	3-2
irrational numbers.	are called irrational. Understand informally	3-3
	that every number has a decimal	3-4
Approximate irrational numbers and graph	expansion; for rational numbers show that	3-5
them on a number line and estimate their	the decimal expansion repeats eventually,	2-6
values.	and convert a decimal expansion which	2-7
	repeats eventually into a rational number.	3-8
		3-9
	Use rational approximations of irrational	Sq. Root Bingo
	numbers to compare the size of irrational	3-10 + graphing on number line
	numbers, locate them approximately on a	Assessment
	number line diagram, and estimate the	Smart Board lessons
	value of expressions (e.g., $\pi 2$). For	Common Core Model Curriculum
	example, by truncating the decimal	Study Island
	expansion of $\sqrt{2}$, show that $\sqrt{2}$ is between	
	1and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and	
	explain how to continue on to get better	
	approximations.	
Unit Vocabulary	Enduring Understandings (Big Ideas)	Connections
Irrational Number	Classify rational and irrational numbers and	This cluster goes beyond the Grade 8 Critical Areas of
Perfect Square	demonstrate knowledge of the major sub-	Focus to address Working with irrational numbers, integer exponents, and scientific notation.
Rational Numbers	divisions of the real-number system using	integer exponents, and scientific notation.
Real Numbers	number lines, calculator approximations, and	
Prime	memorization.	
exponent		
base		

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power

Standards

CC_Common Core State Standards - Mathematics (2010) - Grade 8

Domain 8.NS The Number System

Cluster Statement Know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.

Standard 8.NS.1 Know that numbers that are not rational are called irrational. Understand informally that every number has a decimal expansion; for rational numbers show that the decimal expansion repeats eventually, and convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number.

Standard 8.NS.2 Use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare the size of irrational numbers, locate them approximately on a number line diagram, and estimate the value of expressions (e.g., pi²).

Domain 8.EE Expressions and Equations

Cluster Statement Work with radicals and integer exponents.

Standard 8.EE.1 Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.

Standard 8.EE.2 Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that the square root of 2 is irrational.

Student Assessment	Unit Refection

Number Sense		-
Content	Skills	Assessment
A. Rational Numbers	A. Rational Numbers	Daily work/Independent Practice-
B. Operations of Rational Numbers	1. Write rational numbers.	NWEA Map assessment-
C. Exponents	2. Place values	Student Observation-
D. Squares and Square Roots	B. Operations of Rational Numbers	Unit Test-
E. Real Numbers	1. Adding	
	2. Subtracting	
	3. Multiplication	
	4. Dividing	
	C. Exponents	
	1. Writing exponents	
	2. Evaluating exponents	
	3. Multiplying powers	
	4. Dividing powers	
	D. Squares and Square Roots	
	1. Perfect squares	
	2. Evaluating expressions	
	3. Approximating square roots	
	E. Real Numbers	
	1. Classifying real numbers	

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2. Approximating on a number line	