# CAR Unit Template

## Unit Title: Mathematics – Exponents, Irrational Numbers, and Linear Equations – Unit 1 – Module A

**Grade level: Grade 8**

**Timeframe:**

## Essential Questions

## Standards

### Standards (Taught and Assessed):

 **8.NS.A.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.

**8.NS.A.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., π²). *For example, by truncating the decimal expansion of √2, show that √2 is between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and explain how to continue on to get better approximations.*

**Key**: Major Cluster Supporting Cluster Additional Cluster

### Highlighted Career Ready Practices and 21st Century Themes/Skills

### Social-Emotional Learning Competencies

## Instructional Plan

Pre-Assessment and Reflection

| **Pre-Assessment** | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections** |
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Student Learning Objectives (SLO), Strategies, Formative Assessment, Activities and Resources (add rows as needed)

| **SLO – WALT****We are learning to/that** | **Student Strategies** | **Formative Assessment** | **Activities and Resources** | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **8.NS.A.1 – WALT** numbers that are not rational are called irrational |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.1 – WALT** every number has a decimal expansion |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.1 – WALT** show that rational numbers have decimal expansions that either terminate in zeros or repeats eventually |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.1 – WALT** convert a repeating decimal to a rational number |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.2 – WALT** estimate the value of irrational numbers using rational approximations |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.2 – WALT** use rational approximations of irrational numbers to compare their size |  |  |  |  |
| **8.NS.A.2 – WALT** use rational approximations of irrational numbers to locate them on a number line |  |  |  |  |

Benchmark Assessment 1

| **Benchmark Assessment** | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections**  |
| --- | --- |
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Benchmark Assessment 2

| **Benchmark Assessment**  | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections** |
| --- | --- |
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Summative Assessments (add rows as needed)

| **Summative Assessment**  | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections** |
| --- | --- |
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Interdisciplinary Connections

| **Interdisciplinary Connections** | **Modifications (ELL, Special Education, Gifted, At-risk of Failure, 504) and Reflections** |
| --- | --- |
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