Teacher: Marc Belfer Course: Pre-Calculus Period(s): 3 Week of: January 29- February 2, 2018

	Standards	Goals As a result of this lesson the student will be able to:	Instructional Strategies What the teacher will do to ensure the student meets the goals:	Activities The student will:	Homework & Assessment Student achievement will be measured by:
Monday	PC.AREI.11	Solve an equation of the form f(x) = g(x) graphically by identifying the x-coordinates of the point(s) of intersection of $y = (x)$ and $y = (x)$.	ESOL Accommodations: Follow oral instructions to design math graphs using manipulatives and illustrated examples in small groups. Cooperative learning, extended time for completion of assignments, rephrase directions as needed, small group extended learning, and reduce number of questions on or alternate forms of assessments as needed. PowerPoint Notes, Interactive assignments such as vocabulary cards, electronic game, and Edmodo. Project based learning to ensure mastery of concepts.	_____Essential Question: TE _____Alternative Lesson Openers: Electronic Classroom _____Classroom Activity: Graphing Intersections _____Examples 1–4: PE _____Extra Examples 1–4 with Key Questions: TE	Lesson 3: Graphing Intersections

Tuesday	PC.ASE.2	Analyze the structure of binomials, trinomials, and other polynomials in order to write equivalent expressions.	ESOL Accommodations: Follow oral instructions to design math graphs using manipulatives and illustrated examples in small groups. Cooperative learning, extended time for completion of assignments, rephrase directions as needed, small group extended learning, and reduce number of questions on or alternate forms of assessments as needed. PowerPoint Notes, Interactive assignments such as vocabulary cards, electronic game, and Edmodo. Project based learning to ensure mastery of concepts.	_____Essential Question: TE _____Alternative Lesson Openers: Electronic Classroom _____Classroom Activity: Polynomials _____Examples 1–4: PE _____Extra Examples 1–4 with Key Questions: TE	Lesson 4: Polynomials

Wednesday	PC.AREI.7	Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. Understand that such systems may have zero, one, two, or infinitely many solutions.	ESOL Accommodations: Follow oral instructions to design math graphs using manipulatives and illustrated examples in small groups. Cooperative learning, extended time for completion of assignments, rephrase directions as needed, small group extended learning, and reduce number of questions on or alternate forms of assessments as needed. PowerPoint Notes, Interactive assignments such as vocabulary cards, electronic game, and Edmodo. Project based learning to ensure mastery of concepts.	_____Essential Question: TE _____Alternative Lesson Openers: Electronic Classroom _____Classroom Activity: Solving a simple system of equations _____Examples 1–4: PE _____Extra Examples 1–4 with Key Questions: TE	Lesson 5: Solving a Simple System of Equations

Thursday	PC.AREI.7	Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. Understand that such systems may have zero, one, two, or infinitely many solutions.	ESOL Accommodations: Follow oral instructions to design math graphs using manipulatives and illustrated examples in small groups. Cooperative learning, extended time for completion of assignments, rephrase directions as needed, small group extended learning, and reduce number of questions on or alternate forms of assessments as needed. PowerPoint Notes, Interactive assignments such as vocabulary cards, electronic game, and Edmodo. Project based learning to ensure mastery of concepts.	_____Essential Question: TE _____Alternative Lesson Openers: Electronic Classroom _____Classroom Activity: Review of Chapter1 Concepts _____Examples 1–4: PE _____Extra Examples 1–4 with Key Questions: TE	Review of Chapter 1 Concepts

Friday	PC.ASE.1 PC.ASE.2 PC.AREI.7 PC.AREI.11	Interpret the meanings of coefficients, factors, terms, and expressions based on their real world contexts. Interpret complicated expressions as being composed of simpler expressions. Analyze the structure of binomials, trinomials, and other polynomials in order to write equivalent expressions. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically. Understand that such systems may have zero, one, two, or infinitely many solutions. Solve an equation of the form f(x) = g(x) graphically by identifying the x-coordinates of the point(s) of intersection of $y = (x)$ and $y = (x)$.	ESOL Accommodations: Follow oral instructions to design math graphs using manipulatives and illustrated examples in small groups. Cooperative learning, extended time for completion of assignments, rephrase directions as needed, small group extended learning, and reduce number of questions on or alternate forms of assessments as needed. PowerPoint Notes, Interactive assignments such as vocabulary cards, electronic game, and Edmodo. Project based learning to ensure mastery of concepts.	Essential Question: TE _____Alternative Lesson Openers: Electronic Classroom _____Classroom Activity: Chapter 1 Test	Chapter 1 Test

* All plans are subject to change. Student progress will be monitored and adjustments will be made.