

What questions will we ask ourselves?

Unit 4: Algebra, Patterns, and Functions

- How can a pattern be identified?
- What can be learned from studying patterns?
- Why are mathematical rules necessary?
- Why are equations useful?
- How are a graph, description, and an expression/equation that represent a real-world situation related?

Unit 5: Probability

- Why is probability used?
- How are experimental and theoretical probability related?

Why are we learning this?

Unit 4: Algebra, Patterns, and Functions

- To understand that patterns and relationships can be represented graphically, numerically, symbolically, and verbally.
- To understand that algebraic representations can be used to solve real-world problems.

Unit 5: Probability

- To understand that is the mathematics of chance.
- To understand that sampling affects the relationship between experimental and theoretical probability.

How will we learn these things?

Unit 4: Algebra, Patterns, and Functions

- By using and creating tables and charts to extend a pattern and produce a rule.
- By identifying and extending simple arithmetic and geometric sequences.
- By reading, writing, and representing numbers using exponents.
- By identifying and using patterns as a strategy to solve problems.
- By evaluating simple algebraic expressions and simple formulas, including area, perimeter, and distance.
- By describing real-world situations represented by simple algebraic expressions or equations.
- By using the order of operations to simplify numerical expressions.
- By using the distributive property to compute products.
- By solving one-step linear equations using whole numbers, decimals, and fractions.
- By recognizing and using equality properties to solve for an unknown value in an equation.
- By matching a graphic representation of a situation to a written description.
- By representing and interpreting a quantitative relationship in a table or graph.
- By generating and graphing a set of ordered pairs using a given rule.

Unit 5: Probability

- By finding the number of possible outcomes of experiments.
- By finding the probability of events.
- By using data to estimate the probability of future events.
- By representing probabilities as ratios, decimals, and percentages.
- By predicting the probability of an event based on the outcomes of an actual event or experiment and comparing the results to the theoretical probability of an event.

Important Vocabulary

Arithmetic Sequence	Geometric Sequence	Order of Operations	Exponent
Power	Distributive Property	Equation	Expression
Experimental Probability	Theoretical Probability	Sample Space	Outcomes

Important Dates

Friday, April 8 th – Unit 3 Reassessment	Friday, May 20 th – Unit 4 Reassessment
Friday, May 13 th – Unit 4 Assessment (<i>tentative</i>)	Thursday, June 9 th – Unit 5 Assessment

