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District Instructional Guide
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Grade Level: 8th	Subject: Math	Time:	Core Text: EngageNY website

Time/Days	Module	Topic	Standards/ Skills	Assessment	Resources
Aug 6 - Sep 4 ***Includes 2 Days For Galileo Pre-Assessment**	**1A**	***Integer Exponents and Scientific Notation:*** Exponential Notation and Properties of Integer Exponents (Lessons 1-5)	**8.EE.A.1** Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.		EngageNY - Module 1 Teacher Materials Student Materials
Topic A: 2 weeks	**1A** **1B**	Exponential Notation and Properties of Integer Exponents (Lesson 6) **Mid Module Assessment (Lessons 1 - 6) *3 days** Magnitude and Scientific Notation (Lesson 8-10)	**8.EE.A.1** Know and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions. **Mid-Module Assessment and Rubric** *Topic A (assessment 1 day, return 1 day, remediation or further applications 1 day)* ***8.EE.A.3*** *Use numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times an integer power of to estimate very large or very small quantities, and to express how many times as much one is than the other. For example, estimate the population of the United States as and*	Mid-Module 1 Assessment 8•1 End-of-Module Assessment Task - EngageNY	Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

			the population of the world as , and determine that the world population is more than times larger.		
Topic B: **2 weeks**	**1B**	Magnitude and Scientific Notation (Lessons 11-13) **End of Module 1 Assessment** ***4 days**	**8.EE.A.4** Perform operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems where both decimal and scientific notation are used. Use scientific notation and choose units of appropriate size for measurements of very large or very small quantities (e.g., use millimeters per year for seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation that has been generated by technology. *Topics A through B (2 days)*		
Sept. 7 - Oct. 9 **Topic A:** **2 weeks**	**Module 2A**	***Transformations:*** The Concept of Congruence (Lessons 1-5)	**Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software.** **8.G.A.1** Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations:	Mid-Module 2 Assessment End of Module 2 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 2 Teacher Materials Student Materials Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

			a. Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length. b. Angles are taken to angles of the same measure. c. Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines. **8.G.A.2** Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.		
Topic B: **2 weeks**	**Module 2B**	**Mid-module 2 Assessment (Lessons 1 - 10)** ***2 days** Sequencing the Basic Rigid Motions (Lessons 7-10)	**8.G.A.5** Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.		
Topic C: **1 week**	**Module 2C**	Congruence and Angle Relationships (Lessons 11 - 14)			

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		End of Module 2 Assessment ***3 days**			

Time/Days	Module	Topic	Standards/ Skills	Assessment	Resources
Topic D: **1 week**	**Module 2D**	The Pythagorean Theorem (Lessons 15 - 16)	**<u>Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.</u>** **8.G.B.6** Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. **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.		
Oct. 19 - Nov. 27 **Topic A:**	**Module 3A**	***<u>Transformations:</u>*** Dilations (Lessons 1 - 7)	**<u>Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software.</u>** **8.G.A.3** Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and	Mid-Module 3 Assessment End of Module 3 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 3 Teacher Materials Student Materials

2.5 weeks		**Mid-Module Assessment (Lessons 1 - 7) *2 days**	reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates. **8.G.A.4** Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.		Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)
Topic B: 2.5 weeks	**Module 3B**	Similar Figures (Lessons 8 - 12)	**8.G.A.5** Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. For example, arrange three copies of the same triangle so that the sum of the three angles appears to form a line, and give an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.		
Topic C: 1 week	**Module 3C**	The Pythagorean Theorem (Lessons 13 - 14)	**Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.** **8.G.B.6** Explain a proof of the		

		End of Module 3 Assessment ***2 days**	Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. **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.		
Nov. 30 - Dec. 18 ***Includes 2 Days For Galileo CBAS** **Topic A: 2 weeks**	**Module 4A**	***Linear Equations:*** Writing and Solving Linear Equations (Lessons 1 - 9)	**Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations.** **8.EE.B.5** Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways. For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has greater speed. **8.EE.B.6** Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane; derive the equation $y = mx$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting the vertical axis at b.	Mid-Module 4 Assessment End of Module 4 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 4 Teacher Materials Student Materials Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

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Jan. 4 - Feb. 12 **Topic B: 2 weeks**	**Module 4B**	Linear Equations in Two Variables and their Graphs (Lessons 10 - 14) **Mid-Module Assessment (Lessons 1 - 14) *2 days**	**<u>Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.</u>** **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 a and 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.		

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Jan. 4 - Feb. 12 **Topic C: 2 weeks**	**Module 4C**	Slope and Equations of Lines (Lessons 15- 23)	**<u>Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.</u>** **8.EE.C.8** Analyze and solve 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, $3x + 2y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 6$ have no solution because $3x + 2y$ 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.		

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Topic D: **2 weeks**	**Module 4D**	Systems of Linear Equations and their Solutions (Lessons 24 -30) **End of Module 4 Assessment** ***2 days**			

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Feb. 15 - Mar. 12 **Topic A: 2 weeks**	**Module 5A**	Functions (Lessons 1-8)	**<u>Define, evaluate, and compare functions.</u>** **8.F.A.1** Understand that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output. **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 change. **8.F.A.3** Interpret the equation yy = $mmmm$ + bb as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear. For example, the function AA = ss2 giving the area of a square as a function of its side length is not linear because its graph contains the points (1, 1), (2, 4) and (3, 9), which are not on a straight line.	There is NO Mid-Module 5 Assessment End of Module 5 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 5 Teacher Materials Student Materials Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

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Topic B: **2 weeks**	**Module 5B**	Volume (Lessons 9-11) **End of Module 5 Assessment** ***2 days**	**<u>Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.</u>** **8.G.C.9** Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.		

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Mar. 22 - Apr. 16 **Topic A: 1 week**	**Module 6A**	Linear Functions (Lessons 1-5)	**<u>Use functions to model relationships between quantities.</u>** **8.F.B.4** Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (xx,yy) values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. **8.F.B.5** Describe qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits the qualitative features of a function that has been described verbally.	Mid-Module 6 Assessment End of Module 6 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 6 Teacher Materials Student Materials Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

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Topic B: 1 week	**Module 6B**	Bivariate Numerical Data (Lessons 6-9) **Mid-Module Assessment (Lessons 1 - 9) *2 days**	**<u>Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.</u>** **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. **8.SP.A**.2 Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line, and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line.		

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Time/Days	Module	Topic	Standards/ Skills	Assessment	Resources
Topic C: 1 week	**Module 6C**	Linear and Nonlinear Models (Lessons 10- 12)	**<u>Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.</u>** **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. **8.SP.A.2** Know that straight lines are widely used to model relationships between two quantitative variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear association, informally fit a straight line, and informally assess the model fit by judging the closeness of the data points to the line. **8.SP.A.3** Use the equation of a linear model to solve problems in the context of bivariate measurement data, interpreting the slope and intercept. For example, in a linear model for a biology experiment, interpret a slope of 1.5 cm/hr as meaning that an additional hour of sunlight each day is associated with an additional 1.5 cm in mature plant		

			height.		
Topic D: 2 Days	**Module 6D**	Bivariate Categorical Data (Lessons 13-14) **End of Module 6 Assessment** ***2 days**	**<u>Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.</u>** **8.SP.A.4** Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables. For example, collect data from students in your class on whether or not they have a curfew on school nights and whether or not they have assigned chores at home. Is there evidence that those who have a curfew also tend to have chores?		

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Apr. 19 - May 21 **Topic A: 1 week**	**Module 7A**	Square and Cube Roots (Lessons 1-5)	**Work with radicals and integer exponents.**	Mid-Module 7 Assessment	EngageNY - Module 7 Teacher Materials Student Materials
Topic B: 2 weeks	**Module 7B**	Decimal Expansions of Numbers (Lessons 6-14) **Mid-Module**	**Understand that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.** **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., $\pi\pi$2). 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 a better approximation.	End of Module 7 Assessment	Exit Tickets (end of class activity or questions)

		Assessment (Lessons 1 - 14) *2 days			
Topic C: 1 week	**Module 7C**	The Pythagorean Theorem (Lessons 15-18)	**<u>Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.</u>** **8.G.B.6** Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. **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. **8.G.B.8** Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.		
Topic D: 1 week	**Module 7D**	Applications of Radicals and Roots (Lessons 19-23)	**<u>Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.</u>** **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. **8.G.C.9** Know the formulas for the		

		End of Module 7 Assessment *2 days	volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.		

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