

**8<sup>th</sup> Grade UNIT 1 OVERVIEW: Number Sense**

<b>Unit Outcomes</b> At the end of this unit, your student should be able to:	<b>Key Vocabulary</b> Terms to deepen the student's understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Determine if a number is a perfect square or a perfect cube</li> <li>✓ List the first 15 perfect squares</li> <li>✓ Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes</li> <li>✓ Estimate the value of square roots of non-perfect squares and find their approximate value on the calculator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cube Root</li> <li>✓ Integer</li> <li>✓ Irrational Numbers</li> <li>✓ Perfect Cube</li> <li>✓ Perfect Square</li> <li>✓ Radical</li> <li>✓ Radicand</li> <li>✓ Rational Numbers</li> <li>✓ Root</li> <li>✓ Square Root</li> <li>✓ Whole Number</li> </ul>
<b>Key Standards Addressed</b> Connections to Common Core/NC Essential Standards	<b>Where This Unit Fits</b> Connections to prior and future learning
<p>8.EE.2 Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form <math>x^2 = p</math> and <math>x^3 = p</math>, where <math>p</math> is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that <math>\sqrt{2}</math> is irrational.</p> <p>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., <math>\pi^2</math>). <i>For example, by truncating the decimal expansion of <math>\sqrt{2}</math>, show that <math>\sqrt{2}</math> is between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and explain how to continue on to get better approximations.</i></p>	<p><b>Coming into this unit, students should have a strong foundation in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Simplifying expressions with exponents</li> <li>✓ Understanding what it means to “square” a number</li> </ul> <p><b>This unit builds to the following future skills and concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Comparing and ordering rational and irrational numbers</li> <li>✓ Solving equations with real numbers</li> <li>✓ Solving Pythagorean Theorem equations</li> <li>✓ Utilizing Volume formulas</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Resources</b> Materials to support understanding and enrichment	<b>“Learning Checks”</b> Questions Parents Can Use to Assess Understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">Teaching videos made by Wake County teachers</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">WCPSS YouTube Channel – Math Playlist</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Squares and Square Roots Overview</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Cubes and Cube Roots Overview</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Estimating Square Roots Video</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">First 15 Perfect Squares Study Tool</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Squares and Square Roots Practice</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Radicals Overview</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Professions That Use Radicals</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Identifying and Finding Square Roots Video</a></li> <li>✓ <a href="#">Identifying and Finding Cube Roots Video</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What makes a number a “perfect square”?</li> <li>✓ How does a “perfect square” relate to the area of a checkerboard?</li> <li>✓ What makes a number a “perfect cube”?</li> <li>✓ How does a “perfect cube” relate to the volume of a cube?</li> <li>✓ Why is it impossible to take the square root of a negative number?</li> <li>✓ What professions commonly use square roots?</li> <li>✓ Why is it possible to take the cube root of a positive or negative number?</li> <li>✓ Why is it useful to be able to approximate square roots?</li> </ul>