**Unit 2: Chapter 4 - Equations**

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| Section | **Lessons** | **Description of Handouts/Activities** | Textbook Exercises |
| 4.1 | 1 | Solve Simple Equations.* Solving Equations 1
 | Pg 192 #1-9, 12, 15 |
| 4.2 | 2 | Solve Multi-Step Equations.* Solving Equations 2
 | Pg 200 #1, 2, 4, 5Pg 201 #6-15 |
| 4.3 | 1 | ***Quiz #1 - sections 4.1-4.2***Solve Equations Involving Fractions.* Solving Equations 3
 | Handout PlusPg 208 #1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13 |
| 4.4 | 1 | Modelling with Formulas.* Formulas in Real Life

**Assignment # 1**  | Pg 215 #1-3, 8, 11-17, 19 |
| 4.5 | 2 | Modelling with Algebra.* Using Equations to Solve Problems
 | Pg 226 #1-7, 9-10, 13, 15Plus handout |
| Review | 2 | ***Quiz #2 – sections 4.3-4.5**** Summary of Unit 2 Learning Goals
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|  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation | 1 | Unit Test |  |



**DID YOU KNOW…?**

The symbol '=' was first used only in 1557!

It was the invention of a Welshman named Robert Recorde, the man who first introduced algebra to England.

Recorde used the symbol, composed of two parallel lines, in his 1557 book [*The Whetstone of Witte*](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Bookpages/Recorde4.gif) to avoid having to write over and over again "is equal to."

But the symbol didn't catch on right away. Some people preferred the symbol ' ||,' while others used the abbreviation *ae* or *oe* (for the Latin *aequalis*or "equal") into the 1700s.

As for Recorde himself, he died a debtor in King's Bench Prison.