

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 1: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

1. Below are steps to find the number of solutions to the equation $2x + 1 = 3x - 4$. For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Draw	Write	Describe
	$2x + 1 = 3x - 4$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> \rightarrow can be read as “Became” or “Changed To” </div> <p>Changed subtraction to “add the opposite” $3x - 4 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to model the equation with algebra tiles.</p>
	$\underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x}$	<p>Added $-2x$ to _____ and _____ to get the terms with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p>
	$1 = x - 4$	<p>Removed Zero Pairs $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	$\underline{+4} \quad \underline{+4}$	<p>Added 4 to _____ and _____ to get the term with the variable by itself.</p>
	$5 = x$	<p>Removed Zero Pairs $\underline{\quad} + 4 \rightarrow 5$ and $\underline{\quad} + 4 \rightarrow 0$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	<p>One Solution</p>	<p>Decided there is One Solution because $x = \underline{\quad}$.</p>
	$2x + 1 = 3x - 4$ $2(5) + 1 = 3(5) - 4$ $10 + 1 = 15 - 4$ $11 = 11$	<p>Verified by substituting _____ for x.</p> <p>The left and right sides of the equal sign are _____, only when $x = \underline{\quad}$.</p> <p>How many solutions? _____</p>

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Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

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Session 1: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

2. Below are steps to find the number of solutions to the equation $2x + 1 = 2x - 1$. For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Draw	Write	Describe
	$2x + 1 = 2x - 1$ $2x + 1 = 2x + -1$ $\underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x}$ $1 \neq -1$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> \rightarrow can be read as “Became” or “Changed To” </div> <p>Changed subtraction to “add the opposite” $2x - 1 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to model the equation with algebra tiles.</p> <p>Added $-2x$ to $\underline{\quad}$ and $\underline{\quad}$ to get the terms with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p> <p>Removed Zero Pairs $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	<p>No Solutions</p> $2x + 1 = 2x + -1$ $2(4) + 1 = 2(4) + -1$ $8 + 1 = 8 + -1$ $9 \neq 7$	<p>Decided there are No Solutions since the simplified equation is $\underline{\quad}$.</p> <p>Any number chosen will create a false equation!</p> <p>Verified by substituting $\underline{\quad}$ for x.</p> <p>The left and right sides of the equal sign are $\underline{\quad}$ when $x = \underline{\quad}$ and any other number you try!</p> <p>How many solutions? $\underline{\quad}$</p>



Name _____ Date _____

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Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Session 1: Guided Practice (Pairs)

Directions: Complete the steps to solve each linear equation, find the number of solutions and verify your answer on the graph.

<p>3. $3x + 10 = -3x + 10$</p> <p> $6x + 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $6x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>4. $3x + 10 = 3x - 10$</p> <p> $3x + 10 = 3x + -10$</p> <p> $10 \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>5. $4x + 1 = 2(2x + 3)$</p> <p> $4x + 1 = 4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $1 \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>6. $6x - 4 = 2(2x + 1)$</p> <p> $6x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2(2x + 1)$</p> <p> $6x + -4 = 4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>7. $3x + 2 = 2x + 1 - 5x + 7$</p> <p> $3x + 2 = 2x + 1 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $3x + 2 = -3x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $6x + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $6x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>8. $3x - 5 + x = 5 + 4x - 4$</p> <p> $3x + -5 + x = 5 + 4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $4x + -5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $-5 \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form A

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $2x + 8 = -2x + 8$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $6x - 2 = 6x + 2$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 6 = 5x + 6$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x + 9 = -2x - 9 - x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $2x + 6 = 2(x + 3)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $6x + 3 = 3(2x + 1) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



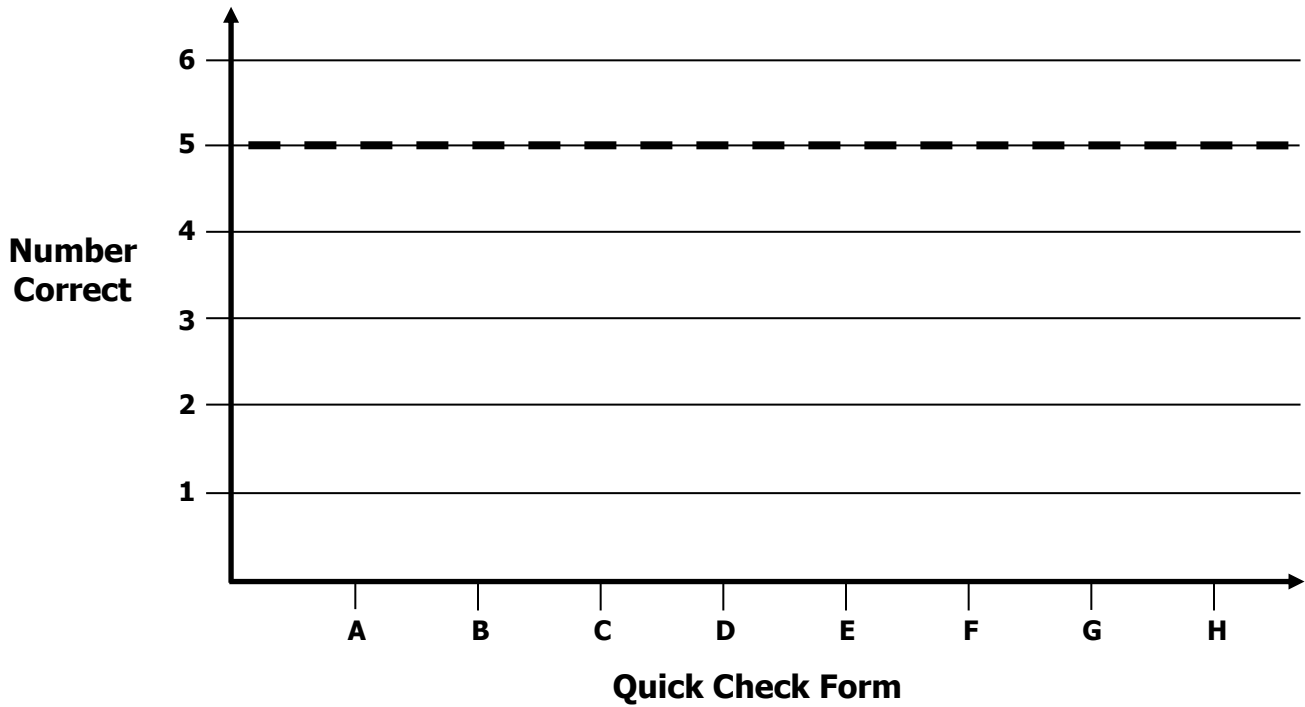
Algebra 1 Growth Chart

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Goal: 5 out of 6 correct



Intervention	Date	Score
Session 1		
Session 2		
Session 3		
Session 4		
Session 5		
Session 6		
Session 7		
Session 8		

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 2: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

1. Below are steps to find the number of solutions to the equation $3x + 4 = 3x - 4$.
For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Draw	Write	Describe
	$3x + 1 = 3x - 2$ $3x + 1 = 3x + -2$ $\underline{-3x} \quad \underline{-3x}$ $1 \neq -2$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> \rightarrow can be read as “Became” or “Changed To” </div> <p>Changed subtraction to “add the opposite” $3x - 2 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to model the equation with algebra tiles.</p> <p>Added $-3x$ to $\underline{\quad}$ and $\underline{\quad}$ to get the terms with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p> <p>Removed Zero Pairs $\underline{\quad} + -3x \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + -3x \rightarrow 0$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">No Solutions</p> $3x + 1 = 3x + -2$ $3(-4) + 1 = 3(-4) + -2$ $-12 + 1 = -12 + -2$ $-11 \neq -14$	<p>Decided there are No Solutions since the simplified equation is $\underline{\quad}$.</p> <p>Any number chosen will create a false equation!</p> <p>Verified by substituting $\underline{\quad}$ for x.</p> <p>The left and right sides of the equal sign are $\underline{\quad}$ when $x = \underline{\quad}$ and any other number you try!</p> <p>How many solutions? $\underline{\quad}$</p>

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 2: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

2. Below are steps to find the number of solutions to the equation $2x + 1 = 3x - 3 - x + 4$. For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Draw	Write	Describe
	$2x + 1 = 3x - 3 - x + 4$ $2x + 1 = 3x + -3 + -x + 4$	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> \rightarrow can be read as "Became" or "Changed To" </div> <p>Changed subtraction to "add the opposite" $3x - 3 - x + 4 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to model the equation with algebra tiles.</p>
	$2x + 1 = 3x + -x + -3 + 4$	<p>Reordered the Terms $3x + -3 + -x + 4 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to get like terms together.</p>
	$2x + 1 = 2x + 1$	<p>Combined Like Terms $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 2x$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 1$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	$\underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x}$	<p>Added $-2x$ to _____ and _____ to get the terms with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p>
	$1 = 1$	<p>Removed Zero Pairs $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + -2x \rightarrow 0$ to simplify the equation.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Infinitely Many Solutions</p> $2x + 1 = 3x + -3 + -x + 4$ $2(7) + 1 = 3(7) + -3 + -(7) + 4$ $14 + 1 = 21 + -3 + -7 + 4$ $15 = 15$	<p>Decided there are No Solutions since the simplified equation is _____. Any number chosen will create a true equation.</p> <p>Verified by substituting _____ for x.</p> <p>The left and right sides of the equal sign are _____ when $x = \underline{\quad}$ and any other number you try.</p> <p>How many solutions? _____</p>



Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Session 2: Guided Practice (Pairs)

Directions: Complete the steps to solve each linear equation, find the number of solutions and verify your answer on the graph.

<p>3. $4x + 7 = 4x + 9$</p> <p> $4x + 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $7 \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>4. $-5x + 17 = 5x - 3$</p> <p> $-5x + 17 = 5x + -3$</p> <p> $17 = 10x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10x$</p> <p> $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = x$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>5. $6x - 4 = 2(3x - 2)$</p> <p> $6x + -4 = 2(3x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$</p> <p> $6x + -4 = 6x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $-4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>6. $4x - 6 = 2(2x + 1)$</p> <p> $4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2(2x + 1)$</p> <p> $4x + -6 = 4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $-6 \neq 2$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>7. $3x - 5 + x = 5 + 2x - 4$</p> <p> $3x + -5 + x = 5 + 2x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $4x + -5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $2x + -5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>8. $3x - 5 + x = 2 + 4x - 7$</p> <p> $3x + -5 + x = 2 + 4x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $4x + -5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> $-5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p> Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form B

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $8x + 2 = 8x - 2$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $3x - 6 = -3x + 6$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $4x - 6 = x - 2 + x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x + 1 = 3x + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $2x + 8 = 2(x + 3) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $5x + 6 = 2(2x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 3: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

Directions: Below are steps to find the number of solutions to $2x + 5 = 6x + 4 - 2x - 5$. For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Write	Describe
<p>1. $2x + 5 = 6x + 4 - 2x - 5$</p> $2x + 5 = 6x + 4 + -2x + -5$ $2x + 5 = 4x + -1$ $\underline{-2x} \quad \underline{-2x}$ $5 = 2x + -1$ $\underline{+1} \quad \underline{+1}$ $6 = 2x$ $\underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$ $3 = x$ <p style="text-align: center;">One Solution</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>→ can be read as "Became" or "Changed To"</p> </div> <p>Changed to Addition $6x + 4 - 2x - 5 \rightarrow \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$ to make it easier to combine like terms.</p> <p>Combined Like Terms $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 4x$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow -1$ to simplify the expression.</p> <p>Added $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 2x$ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p> <p>Added $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 6$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ to get the term with the variable by itself.</p> <p>Divided $\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 3$ and $\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} \rightarrow x$ to find the value.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is $x = \underline{\quad}$.</p>



Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 3: Guided Practice (Whole Group – Cont.)

Write	Describe
<p>2. $6x + 15 = 3(2x + 5)$</p> $6x + 12 = 6x + 15$ $\underline{-6x} \quad \underline{-6x}$ $12 \neq 15$ <p>No Solutions</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> \rightarrow can be read as <i>"Became" or "Changed To"</i> </div> <p>Multiplied _____ \cdot _____ $\rightarrow 6x$ and _____ \cdot _____ $\rightarrow 15$ to eliminate the parentheses.</p> <p>Added and Compared _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 0$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 0$ 12 and 15 are _____ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side of the equal sign and check for equality.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is _____.</p>
<p>3. $5x + 15 = 8x + 7 - 3x + 8$</p> $5x + 15 = 8x + 7 + -3x + 8$ $5x + 15 = 5x + 15$ $\underline{-5x} \quad \underline{-5x}$ $15 = 15$ <p>Infinitely Many Solutions</p>	<p>Changed to Addition $8x + 7 - 3x + 8 \rightarrow$ _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ to make it easier to combine like terms.</p> <p>Combined Like Terms _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 5x$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 15$ to simplify the expression.</p> <p>Added and Compared _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 0$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 2x$ 15 and 15 are _____ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is _____.</p>



Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Session 3: Guided Practice (Pairs)

Directions: Complete the steps to solve each linear equation and find the number of solutions.

<p>4. $4x + 3 = -4x + 3$</p> <p>$8x + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>5. $7x + 5 = 7x - 5$</p> <p>$7x + 5 = 7x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>$5 \neq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>6. $5x + 4 = 2(3x + 1)$</p> <p>$5x + 4 = 6x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>$4 = x + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = x$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>7. $4x - 12 = 4(x - 3)$</p> <p>$4x + -12 = 4(\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}})$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
<p>8. $2x + 6 = 5x + 20 - 7x - 2$</p> <p>$2x + 6 = 5x + 20 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>9. $2x - 6 + x = 5 - 2x + 9$</p> <p>Number of Solutions = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form C

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $3x + 4 = -3x + 10$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $4x - 1 = 4x - 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 1 = 3x + 1 + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $2x + 4 = -2x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $8x + 5 = 4(2x + 1) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $6x + 4 = 2(3x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 4: Guided Practice (Whole Group)

Directions: Below are steps to find the number of solutions to $3x + 6 = 6x + 7 - 2x - 4$. For each solution step, discuss what happened and fill in the missing information.

Write	Describe
<p>1. $3x + 6 = 6x + 7 - 2x - 4$</p> <p>$3x + 6 = 6x + 7 + -2x + -4$</p> <p>$3x + 6 = 4x + 3$</p> <p><u>-3x</u> <u>-3x</u></p> <p>$6 = x + 3$</p> <p><u>-3</u> <u>-3</u></p> <p>$3 = x$</p> <p>One Solution</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> \rightarrow can be read as <i>"Became" or "Changed To"</i> </div> <p>Changed to Addition $6x + 7 - 2x - 4 \rightarrow$ _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ to make it easier to combine like terms.</p> <p>Combined Like Terms _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 4x$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 3$ to simplify the expression.</p> <p>Added _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 0$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow x$ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side of the equal sign.</p> <p>Added _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 3$ and _____ + _____ $\rightarrow 0$ to get the term with the variable by itself.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is $x =$ _____.</p>



Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Readiness for solving systems of linear equations

Session 4: Guided Practice (Whole Group – Cont.)

Write	Describe
<p>2. $-2x + 10 = -2(x - 5)$</p> <p>$-2x + 10 = -2(x + -5)$</p> <p>$-2x + 10 = -2x + 10$</p> <p><u>2x</u> <u>2x</u></p> <p>$10 = 10$</p> <p>Infinitely Many Solutions</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>→ can be read as "Became" or "Changed To"</p> </div> <p>Changed to Addition $-2(x - 5) \rightarrow -2(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad})$ to make it easier to combine like terms.</p> <p>Multiplied $\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} \rightarrow -2x$ and $\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 10$ to eliminate the parentheses.</p> <p>Added and Compared $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ 10 and 10 are _____ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side of the equal sign and check for equality.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is _____.</p>
<p>3. $-2x + 10 = -2(x + 5)$</p> <p>$-2x + 10 = -2x + -10$</p> <p><u>2x</u> <u>2x</u></p> <p>$10 \neq -10$</p> <p>No Solutions</p>	<p>Multiplied $\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} \rightarrow -2x$ and $\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} \rightarrow -10$ to eliminate the parentheses.</p> <p>Added and Compared $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ and $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \rightarrow 0$ 10 and -10 are _____ to eliminate the term with the variable on one side.</p> <p>Decided The number of solutions is _____, since the simplified equation is _____.</p>



Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will determine the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable

Algebra 1 – Readiness Standard 2 – 8.EE.7a

Session 4: Guided Practice (Pairs)

Directions: Solve each linear equation and find the number of solutions.

4. $2x + 6 = -6x - 6$	5. $3x + 8 = 3x - 8$
6. $6x + 4 = 2(3x + 4)$	7. $2x - 6 = 2(x - 3)$
8. $4x + 2 = x + 2 + x + 6$	9. $5x + 2 = -2x + 6 + 7x - 4$

Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form D

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $2x + 4 = -2x + -4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $6x + 2 = 3x + 14$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 6 = 3x + 7 + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x - 4 = 3x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $4x + 2 = 2(x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $8x + 1 = 3(2x + 1) + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form E

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $2x + 8 = -2x + 8$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $6x - 2 = 6x + 2$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 6 = 5x + 6$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x + 9 = -2x - 9 - x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $2x + 6 = 2(x + 3)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $6x + 3 = 3(2x + 1) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form F

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $8x + 2 = 8x - 2$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $3x - 6 = -3x + 6$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $4x - 6 = x - 2 + x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x + 1 = 3x + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $2x + 8 = 2(x + 3) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $5x + 6 = 2(2x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form G

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $3x + 4 = -3x + 10$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $4x - 1 = 4x - 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 1 = 3x + 1 + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $2x + 4 = -2x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $8x + 5 = 4(2x + 1) + 1$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $6x + 4 = 2(3x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>



Algebra 1 Quick Check – Form H

Readiness Standard 2 - 8.EE.7a

Name _____ Date _____

Learning Target: I will find the number of solutions to linear equations in one variable.

Directions: Circle the number of solutions to each equation. (Work time: 5 minutes)

<p>1.</p> $2x + 4 = -2x + -4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>2.</p> $6x + 2 = 3x + 14$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>3.</p> $5x + 6 = 3x + 7 + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>4.</p> $3x - 4 = 3x - 4$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>
<p>5.</p> $4x + 2 = 2(x + 4)$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>	<p>6.</p> $8x + 1 = 3(2x + 1) + 2x$ <p>No Solutions One Solution Infinitely Many</p>