

LESSON 20 | MEET THE IDEA

Unit 3 checkpoint and systems in context

Thursday, January 7, 2027 . 6:00–7:00 PM Central

By the end, I can...

Choose a method, explain a solution in context and use feedback to repair a specific skill.

This lesson brings together the chapter. These pages are your **revision and correction guide**. Your teacher supplies the graded checkpoint separately; its questions and key are not in this PDF.

If the task asks you to...	A useful route
Find where two quantities match	Write two equations; graph or solve the system.
Solve with one variable already isolated	Use substitution with parentheses.
Solve with matching or opposite coefficients	Use elimination, scaling whole equations if needed.
Find choices that obey two limits	Write inequalities; graph and test the overlap.

Our one-hour checkpoint lesson

5 minutes: recall key ideas.

20 minutes: the chapter checkpoint.

25 minutes: corrections and targeted teaching.

10 minutes: exit check and next steps.

There is one checkpoint, not a second separate quiz.

LESSON 20 | A METHOD AND ERROR GUIDE

Use a reason, not a guess

Same answer, two routes | $y = x + 1$ and $x + y = 7$

$x + (x + 1) = 7$

$2x = 6; x = 3, y = 4$

$-x + y = 1$
 $x + y = 7$

$2y = 8; y = 4, x = 3$

Substitution is convenient because y is already isolated.

Find both coordinates: $(3, 4)$.

For elimination, first rewrite the first equation.

Add to eliminate x . Check: $4 = 3 + 1; 3 + 4 = 7$.

Mistake	Repair
Only checking one original equation	Substitute the ordered pair into both.
$2(x + 3)$ becomes $2x + 3$	Distribute to both terms: $2x + 6$.
Scaling only one side or term	Multiply every term on both sides.
Shading every point in either region	Keep only the overlap for an AND system.
Including a strict boundary	Use a dashed line; equality does not satisfy $<$ or $>$.

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LESSON 20 | PRACTICE, NOT THE GRADED CHECKPOINT

A short revision check

1. Solve $y = 2x - 1$ and $x + y = 8$. State why your chosen method is convenient.
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2. A club sells 10 tickets for \$64. Adult tickets are \$8 and student tickets \$4. Write and solve a system, then check both totals.
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3. For $y \geq x$ and $y < -x + 4$, check whether (1, 2) and (2, 2) belong. Which boundaries are included?
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4. Classify: (a) $2x + y = 6$ and $4x + 2y = 12$; (b) $2x + y = 6$ and $4x + 2y = 14$.
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My correction organizer

Write one specific thing	My notes
The first step I need to repair	
The earlier lesson I will revisit	
How I will check a fresh question	

Revisit Classes 15 and 19 for inequalities; Class 16 for writing and graphing systems; Class 17 for substitution; Class 18 for elimination.

LESSON 20 | WORKED ANSWERS AND NEXT STEPS

Check, correct and move forward

1. Substitution is convenient: $x + (2x - 1) = 8$ gives $3x = 9$, so $x = 3$ and $y = 5$. **(3, 5)**. Checks: $5 = 2(3) - 1$ and $3 + 5 = 8$.
2. Let a and s count adult and student tickets. $a + s = 10$; $8a + 4s = 64$. Multiply the first by -4 and add: $4a = 24$. **6 adult tickets and 4 student tickets**. Checks: $6 + 4 = 10$; $8(6) + 4(4) = \$64$.
3. **(1, 2) belongs**: $2 \geq 1$ and $2 < 3$ are true. **(2, 2) does not**: $2 \geq 2$ is true, but $2 < 2$ is false. The boundary $y = x$ is solid and $y = -x + 4$ is dashed. Only boundary portions satisfying both conditions belong.
4. **(a) Infinitely many solutions**: the second equation is twice the first, so both describe $2x + y = 6$. **(b) No solution**: doubling the first gives $4x + 2y = 12$, which cannot also equal 14.

Use the evidence to choose your next step

A corrected answer is useful when you can explain the changed step. Revisit that example, cover the solution and try a fresh question. Your teacher will use class work, practice and the checkpoint together to decide what needs more attention.

Ready for the next chapter

- ☐ I can model a situation with two equations or inequalities.
- ☐ I can solve or graph, and check every condition.
- ☐ I can name one skill to strengthen and how I will practice it.

Chapter 4 starts Tuesday, January 12, 2027: exponents, radicals and polynomial operations. Curriculum focus: A.2H-I, A.3D and A.3F-H, A.5C.