Westside Consolidated School District <mark>DRAFT June, 2014</mark>
Common Core State Standards
Curriculum Guide for Grade 6 Mathematics

Grade 6 Overview

- **Ratios and Proportional relationships**
  - Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems --- *understand the concept of a unit rate; unit rates at grade 6 are limited to non-complex fractions.*
- **The Number System**
  - Apply and extend previous understanding of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions.
  - Multiply and divide multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.
    Find greatest common factor of 2 whole numbers less than or equal to 100; find least common multiple of 2 whole numbers less than or equal to 12.
  - Apply and extend previous understanding of numbers to the system of rational numbers --- *understand that positive & negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values; extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes to represent points with negative number coordinates; understand absolute value as the distance from zero on the number line; compare numbers using absolute value; graph points in all 4 quadrants.*
- **Expressions and Equations**
  - Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions --- *evaluate numerical expressions with whole number exponents; evaluate expressions with variables; identify equivalent expressions.*
  - Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.
  - Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between *dependent* and *independent* variables.
- **Geometry**
  - Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.
- **Statistics and Probability**
  - Develop understanding of statistical variability -- *a set of data has a distribution that can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape; recognize measures of center (median, mean) and measures of variation (interquartile range, mean absolute deviation).*
  - Summarize and describe distributions – *display numerical data on number lines, dot plots, histograms, and box plots.*

Resources:

The Common Core State Standards Home Page: http://www.corestandards.org/

The Common Core State Standards for Mathematics: http://www.corestandards.org/assets/CCSSI_Math%20Standards.pdf

Common Core Unpacking resource: C2 Collaborative, Inc.: http://ccstudio.org/Home.aspx

Wynne County Public Schools, NC: Curriculum Guides: http://www.waynecountyschools.org/Page/375

CCSS: Standards for Mathematical Practices

The Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practice are expected to be integrated into every mathematics lesson for all students Grades K-12. Below are a few examples of how these Practices may be integrated into tasks that students complete at grade 6.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Explanations and Examples
1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	In grade 6, students solve real world problems through the application of algebraic and geometric concepts. These problems involve ratio, rate, area and statistics. Students seek the meaning of a problem and look for efficient ways to represent and solve it. They may check their thinking by asking themselves, "What is the most efficient way to solve the problem?", "Does this make sense?", and "Can I solve the problem in a different way?" Students can explain the relationships between equations, verbal descriptions, tables and graphs. Mathematically proficient students check answers to problems using a different method.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	In grade 6, students represent a wide variety of real world contexts through the use of real numbers and variables in mathematical expressions, equations, and inequalities. Students contextualize to understand the meaning of the number or variable as related to the problem and decontextualize to manipulate symbolic representations by applying properties of operations.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	In grade 6, students construct arguments using verbal or written explanations accompanied by expressions, equations, inequalities, models, and graphs, tables, and other data displays (i.e. box plots, dot plots, histograms, etc.). They further refine their mathematical communication skills through mathematical discussions in which they critically evaluate their own thinking and the thinking of other students. They pose questions like "How did you get that?", "Why is that true?" "Does that always work?" They explain their thinking to others and respond to others' thinking.
4. Model with mathematics.	In grade 6, students model problem situations symbolically, graphically, tabularly, and contextually. Students form expressions, equations, or inequalities from real world contexts and connect symbolic and graphical representations. Students begin to explore covariance and represent two quantities simultaneously. Students use number lines to compare numbers and represent inequalities. They use measures of center and variability and data displays (i.e. box plots and histograms) to draw inferences about and make comparisons between data sets. Students need many opportunities to connect and explain the connections between the different representations. They should be able to use all of these representations as appropriate to a problem context.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	Students consider available tools (including estimation and technology) when solving a mathematical problem and decide when certain tools might be helpful. For instance, students in grade 6 may decide to represent figures on the coordinate plane to calculate area. Number lines are used to understand division and to create dot plots, histograms and box plots to visually compare the center and variability of the data. Additionally, students might use physical objects or applets to construct nets and calculate the surface area of three-dimensional figures.
6. Attend to precision.	In grade 6, students continue to refine their mathematical communication skills by using clear and precise language in their discussions with others and in their own reasoning. Students use appropriate terminology when referring to rates, ratios, geometric figures, data displays, and components of expressions, equations or inequalities.
7. Look for and make use of structure.	Students routinely seek patterns or structures to model and solve problems. For instance, students recognize patterns that exist in ratio tables recognizing both the additive and multiplicative properties. Students apply properties to generate equivalent expressions (i.e. $6 + 2x = 3 (2 + x)$ by distributive property) and solve equations (i.e. $2c + 3 = 15$, $2c = 12$ by subtraction property of equality, c=6 by division property of equality). Students compose and decompose two- and three-dimensional figures to solve real world problems involving area and volume
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	In grade 6, students use repeated reasoning to understand algorithms and make generalizations about patterns. During multiple opportunities to solve and model problems, they may notice that $a/b \div c/d = ad/bc$ and construct other examples and models that confirm their generalization. Students connect place value and their prior work with operations to understand algorithms to fluently divide multi-digit numbers and perform all operations with multi-digit decimals. Students informally begin to make connections between covariance, rates, and representations showing the relationships between quantities.

CCSS: Mathematics   K – 8 Domains

Domains		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Counting and Cardinality	**CC**									
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	**OA**				30-35%	12-17%	5-10%			
Number and Operations in Base Ten	**NBT**				5-10%	22-27%	22-27%			
Measurement and Data	**MD**				22-27%	12-17%	10-15%			
Geometry	**G**				10-15%	12-17%	2-7%	12-17%	22-27%	20-25%
Number and Operations -- Fractions	**NF**				20-25%	27-32%	47-52%			
Ratios and Proportional Relationships	**RP**							12-17%	22-27%	
The Number System	**NS**							27-32%	7-12%	2-7%
Expressions and Equations	**EE**							27-32%	22-27%	27-32%
Statistics and Probability	**SP**							7-12%	12-17%	15-20%
Functions	**F**									22-27%

6th Grade Mathematics • **Unpacked Content**

<u>*At A Glance*</u>: **Comparing the new** *Common Core State Standards* **to the old** *Arkansas Frameworks*

This page provides a snapshot of the mathematical concepts that are NEW or have been MOVED from this grade level.

NEW to 6ᵗʰ Grade:
  Unit rate   **(6.RP.3b)**
  Measurement unit conversions   **(6.RP 3d)**
  Number line – opposites and absolute value   **(6.NS.6a, 6.NS.7c)**
  Vertical and horizontal distances on the coordinate plane   **(6.NS.8)**
  Distributive property and factoring   **(6.EE.3)**
  Introduction of independent and dependent variables   **(6.EE.9)**
  Volume of right rectangular prisms with fractional edges   **(6.G.2)**
  Surface area with nets (only triangle and rectangle faces)   **(6.G.4)**
  Dot plots, histograms, box plots   **(6.SP.4)**
  Statistical variability (**M**ean **A**bsolute **D**eviation (*MAD*) and **I**nter**q**uartile **R**ange (*IQR*))   **(6.SP.5c)**

MOVED from 6ᵗʰ Grade:
  Multiplication of fractions (moved to 5ᵗʰ grade)
  Scientific notation (moved to 8ᵗʰ grade)
  Transformations (moved to 8ᵗʰ grade)
  Area and circumference of circles (moved to 7ᵗʰ grade)
  Probability (moved to 7ᵗʰ grade)
  Two-step equations (moved to 7ᵗʰ grade)
  Solving one- and two-step inequalities (moved to 7ᵗʰ grade)

Note:
For more information on deconstructed standards and performance based assessments visit ccstudio.org

Directions:

This is a live document that will be the foundation for math instruction. The next four pages outline what should be taught during each nine-week period for Common Core Standards and vocabulary as a pacing guide. The fifth page is all of the nine-week periods on one page for all the information at-a-glance.

The Pacing Guide- In the last columns write in the Topic and lesson number from envisionMATH 2011 edition. This will allow you to decide what Topics best fit the standard. You can also add the Big Ideas if you would like to. Add any more information as necessary. Since this is a working document, feel free to make comments for adjustments in the future.

The At-A-Glance - Add page numbers, Topics, or lesson numbers next to the standard listed. At the bottom of each nine-weeks section list any projects, resources, or manipulatives to supplement the text.

Domain	*Common Core State Standards*	**Major Topics/Concepts**	**Textbook Alignment & Resources**
Ratios and Proportional Relationships	**6.RP.3 c**	**Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.** ● **6.RP.3** Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations. 　➢ c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent	
The Number System	**6.NS.3** **6.NS.5** **6.NS.6** **6.NS.7**	**Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.** ● **6.NS.3** Fluently add, subtract, multiply, & divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation. **Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.** ● **6.NS.5** Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation. ● **6.NS.6** Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates. 　➢ a. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., $-(-3) = 3$, & that 0 is its own opposite. 　➢ b. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes. 　➢ c. Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane. ● **6.NS.7** Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers. 　➢ a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram. For example, interpret $-3 > -7$ as a statement that -3 is located to the right of -7 on a number line oriented from left to right.	

		➢ b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts.
		➢ c. Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line; interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation.
		➢ d. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order.

Equations and Expressions	**6.EE.1** **6.EE.2** **6.EE.3** **6.EE.4**	**Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.**
		● **6.EE.1** Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
		● **6.EE.2** Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.
		   ➢ a. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers.
		   ➢ *b.*. Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity.
		   ➢ c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of operations).
		● **6.EE.3** Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.
		● **6.EE.4** Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them).

2ⁿᵈ Nine Weeks

Domain	*Common Core State Standards*	**Major Topics/Concepts**	**Textbook Alignment &** **Resources**
The Number System	**6.NS.2** **6.NS.3** **6.NS.4**	**Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.** ● **6.NS.2** Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm. ● **6.NS.3** Fluently add, subtract, multiply, & divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation. ● **6.NS.4** Find the *greatest common factor* of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the *least common multiple* of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1-100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor.	

Equations and Expressions	**6.EE.1** **6.EE.2** **6.EE.5** **6.EE.6** **6.EE.7** **6.EE.8**	**Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.**
		● **6.EE.1** Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
		● **6.EE.2** Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.
		   ➢ a. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers.
		   ➢ *b.*. Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity.
		   ➢ c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of operations).
		Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.
		● **6.EE.5** Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.
		● **6.EE.6** Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.
		● **6.EE.7** Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p, q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.	

| | | ● **6.EE.8** Write an inequality of the form x > c or x < c to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form x > c or x < c have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams. | |

<mark>**3rd Nine Weeks**</mark>

Domain	*Common Core State Standards*	Major Topics/Concepts	Textbook Alignment & **Resources**

Ratios and Proportional Relationships	**6.RP.1** **6.RP.2** **6.RP.3**	**Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.**
		● **6.RP.1** Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.
		● **6.RP.2** Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio a**:**b with b ≠ 0, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship. (Note: Expectations for unit rates in this grade are limited to non-complex fractions.)
		● **6.RP.3** Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.
		  ➢ a. Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.
		  ➢ b. Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed.
		  ➢ c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.
		  ➢ d. Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.	

Geometry	**6.G.1** **6.G.2** **6.G.4**	**Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.** ● **6.G.1** Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems. ● **6.G.2** Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas $V = l * w * h$ and $V = b*h$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems. ● **6.G.4** Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	
Statistics and Probability	**6.SP.1** **6.SP.2** **6.SP.3**	**Develop understanding of statistical variability.** ● **6.SP.1** Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers..	

| | 6.SP.4
6.SP.5 | **6.SP.2** Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. **6.SP.3** Recognize that a *measure of center* for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a *measure of variation* describes how its values vary with a single number. **Summarize and describe distributions.** **6.SP.4** Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. **6.SP.5** Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: ➢ a. Reporting the number of observation. ➢ b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. ➢ c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. ➢ d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. | |

Domain	*Common Core State Standards*	Major Topics/Concepts	Textbook Alignment & **Resources**
The Number System	**6.NS.6** **6.NS.8**	**Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.** • **6.NS.6** Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates. ➢ a. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., –(–3) = 3, & that 0 is its own opposite. ➢ b. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes. ➢ c. Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane. • **6.NS.8** Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.	
Equations and Expressions	**6.EE.9**	**Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.** • **6.EE.9** Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the d*ependent variable*, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the *independent variable*. Analyze the relationship between the *dependent* and *independent variables* using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation.	
Geometry	**6.G.3**	**Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.** • **6.G.3** Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	

Westside Consolidated School District   *Common Core State Standards* – Mathematics   6th Grade Pacing Guide

Essential Questions should be incorporated into daily math activities in order to engage students in real life problem solving.

Domain	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Ratios and Proportional Relationships <mark>**(7% – 12%)**</mark>	6.RP.3c		6.RP.1 6.RP.2 6.RP.3	
The Number System <mark>**(27% - 32%)**</mark>	6.NS.3 6.NS.7 6.NS.5 6.NS.6 6.NS.7	6.NS.2 6.NS.3 6.NS.4		6.NS.6 6.NS.8
Expressions and Equations <mark>**(27% – 32%)**</mark>	6.EE.1 6.EE.2 6.EE.3 6.EE.4	6.EE.1 6.EE.2 6.EE.5 6.EE.6 6.EE.7 6.EE.8		6.EE.9
Geometry <mark>**(17% – 22%)**</mark>			6.G.1 6.G.2 6.G.4	6.G.3
Statistics and Probability <mark>**(7% – 12%)**</mark>			6.SP.1 6.SP.2 6.SP.3 6.Sp.4 6.SP. 5	
Document resources/ Page numbers in textbooks/ links to sites/ projects				

Westside Consolidated School District   *Common Core State Standards* – Mathematics   6th Grade Pacing Guide

Directions: Title each chapter if desired. Highlight those chapters that are omitted.

Chapter Topics

Chapter 1:

Chapter 2:

Chapter 3:

Chapter 4:

Chapter 5:

Chapter 6:

Chapter 7:

Chapter 8:

Chapter 9:

Chapter 10:

Chapter 11:

Chapter 12:

Sixth Grade – *Common Core State Standards* -- MATH

Critical Areas

1. **Connecting ratio and rate to whole number multiplication and division and using concepts of ratio and rate to solve problems** – Students use reasoning about multiplication and division to solve ratio and rate problems about quantities. By viewing equivalent ratios and rates as deriving from, and extending, pairs of rows (or columns) in the multiplication table, and by analyzing simple drawings that indicate the relative size of quantities, students connect their understanding of multiplication and division with ratios and rates. Thus students expand the scope of problems for which they can use multiplication and division to solve problems, and they connect ratios and fractions. Students solve a wide variety of problems involving ratios and rates.

2. **Completing understanding of division of fractions and extending the notion of number to the system of rational numbers, which includes negative numbers** – Students use the meaning of fractions, the meanings of multiplication and division, and the relationship between multiplication and division to understand and explain why the procedures for dividing fractions make sense. Students use these operations to solve problems. Students extend their previous understandings of number and the ordering of numbers to the full system of rational numbers, which includes negative rational numbers, and in particular negative integers. They reason about the order and absolute value of rational numbers and about the location of points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane.

3. **Writing, interpreting, and using expressions and equations** – Students understand the use of variables in mathematical expressions. They write expressions and equations that correspond to given situations, evaluate expressions, and use expressions and formulas to solve problems. Students understand that expressions in different forms can be equivalent, and they use the properties of operations to rewrite expressions in equivalent forms. Students know that the solutions of an equation are the values of the variables that make the equation true. Students use properties of operations and the idea of maintaining the equality of both sides of an equation to solve simple one-step equations. Students construct and analyze tables, such as tables of quantities that are in equivalent ratios, and they use equations (such as $3x = y$) to describe relationships between quantities.

4. **Developing understanding of statistical thinking** – Building on and reinforcing their understanding of number, students begin to develop their ability to think statistically. Students recognize that a data distribution may not have a definite center and that different ways to measure center yield different values. The median measures center in the sense that it is roughly the middle value. The mean measures center in the sense that it is the value that each data point would take on if the total of the data values were redistributed equally, and also in the sense that it is a balance point. Students recognize that a measure of variability (interquartile range or mean absolute deviation) can also be useful for summarizing data because two very different sets of data can have the same mean and median yet be distinguished by their variability. Students learn to describe and summarize numerical data sets, identifying clusters, peaks, gaps, and symmetry, considering the context in which the data were collected.

5. **Reasoning about relationships among shapes to determine area, surface area, and volume** – Students in Grade 6 also build on their work with area in elementary school by reasoning about relationships among shapes to determine area, surface area, and volume. They find areas of right triangles, other triangles, and special quadrilaterals by decomposing these shapes, rearranging or removing pieces, and relating the shapes to rectangles. Using these methods, students discuss, develop, and justify formulas for areas of triangles and parallelograms. Students find areas of polygons and surface areas of prisms and pyramids by decomposing them into pieces whose area they can determine. They reason about right rectangular prisms with fractional side lengths to extend formulas for the volume of a right rectangular prism to fractional side lengths. They prepare for work on scale drawings and constructions in Grade 7 by drawing polygons in the coordinate plane.

4.   **Model with mathematics.**
5.   **Use appropriate tools strategically.**
6.   **Attend to precision.**
7.   **Look for and make use of structure.**
8.   **Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.**

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS (Weight of Std: 12 – 17%)   6.RP

Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

6.RP.1   Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities. *For example, "The ratio of wings to beaks in the bird house at the zoo was 2:1, because for every 2 wings there was 1 beak." "For every vote candidate A received, candidate C received nearly three votes."*

6.RP.2   Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio $a{:}b$ with $b \neq 0$, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship. *For example, "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is ¾ cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid $75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of $5 per hamburger."*
    (Note: Expectations for unit rates in this grade are limited to non-complex fractions.)

6.RP.3   Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.
    a. Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.
    b. Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed.
    c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.
    d. Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

THE NUMBER SYSTEM (Weight of Standard: 27 – 32%)   6.NS

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions.

6.NS.1   Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. *For example, create a story context for (2/3) ÷ (3/4) and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that (2/3) ÷ (3/4) = 8/9 because ¾ of 8/9 is 2/3. (In general, (a/b) ÷ (c/d) = ad/bc.)*

Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.

6.NS.2   Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.

6.NS.3   Fluently add, subtract, multiply, & divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.

6.NS.4   Find the *greatest common factor* of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the *least common multiple* of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1-100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. *For example, express 36 + 8 as 4(9 + 2).*

Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.

6.NS.5   Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.

6.NS.6 Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates.
   a. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., $-(-3) = 3$, & that 0 is its own opposite.
   b. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes.
   c. Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane.

6.NS.7 Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.
   a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram. For example, interpret $-3 > -7$ as a statement that -3 is located to the right of -7 on a number line oriented from left to right.
   b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. *For example, write $-3°\,C > -7°\,C$ to express the fact that $-3°\,C$ is warmer than $-7°\,C$.*
   c. Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line; interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation. *For example, for an account balance of -30 dollars, write $|-30| = 30$ to describe the size of the debt in dollars.*
   d. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order. *For example, recognize that an account balance less than -30 dollars represents a debt greater than 30 dollars.*

6.NS.8 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.

EXPRESSIONS AND EQUATIONS (Weight of Standard: 27 – 32%)   **6.EE**

Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.
6.EE.1 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
6.EE.2 Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.
   a. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers. *For example, express the calculation "Subtract y from 5" as $5 - y$.*
   b. Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity. *For example, describe the expression $2(8 + 7)$ as a product of two factors; view $(8 + 7)$ as both a single entity and a sum of two terms.*
   c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). *For example, use the formulas $V = s^3$ and $A = 6\,s^2$ to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length $s = 1/2$.*
6.EE.3 Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. *For example, apply the distributive property to the expression $3(2 + x)$ to produce the equivalent expression $6 + 3x$; apply the distributive property to the expression $24x + 18y$ to produce the equivalent expression $6(4x + 3y)$; apply properties of operations to $y + y + y$ to produce the equivalent expression $3y$.*
6.EE.4 Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them). *For example, the expressions $y + y + y$ and $3y$ are equivalent because they name the same number regardless of which number y stands for.*

Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.
6.EE.5 Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question:

which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.

6.EE.6   Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.

6.EE.7   Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p, q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.

6.EE.8   Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form x > c or x < c have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.

Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.

6.EE.9   Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the *dependent variable*, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the *independent variable*. Analyze the relationship between the *dependent* and *independent variables* using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation.

GEOMETRY (Weight of Standard: 12 – 17%)   6.G

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

6.G.1   Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

6.G.2   Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas $V = l\,w\,h$ and $V = b\,h$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

6.G.3   Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

6.G.4   Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY (Weight of Standard: 7-12%)   6.SP

Develop understanding of statistical variability.

6.SP.1   Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. *For example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages.*

6.SP.2   Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.

6.SP.3   Recognize that a *measure of center* for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a *measure of variation* describes how its values vary with a single number.

Summarize and describe distributions.

6.SP.4   Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

6.SP.5   Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:
   a. Reporting the number of observations.
   b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.
   c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data

were gathered.
d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.