## 6th Grade - Mathematics

| Reporting <br> Category | Standard | Essential Skills and <br> Knowledge | Related Basic Skill or <br> Concept | Sample Instructional Activities |
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| Number, <br> Number <br> Sense, <br> Computation <br> and <br> Estimation | 6M-NSCE 1 | The student will <br> a) demonstrate a simple ratio relationship. | - ability to count and compare amounts <br> - exposure to the three ways to write ratios; 5:6, 5/6, or 5 to 6 | - Show the students a picture and have them describe the relationship within a set by comparing part of the set to the entire set (e.g. Show them a picture of cats and dogs. There might be 3 cats and 7 dogs. Looking at the cats, the picture shows $3: 7$ ). |
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|  | 6M-NSCE 2 | The student will <br> a) understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g. temperature above/below zero). | - Positive numbers are larger than zero, negative numbers are less than zero <br> - Zero is neither negative or positive | - Given a number line, the student can identify the missing positive or negative number. <br> - Given a thermometer, the students can read the positive or negative temperature. <br> - Given two integers, identify the larger number (e.g. If given 2 and - 2,2 would have the larger quantity). |
|  | 6M-NSCE 3 | The student will <br> a) compare the relationships between two unit fractions. | - Name and identify fractional parts from a whole <br> - Recognize that shapes can be cut into equal and/or unequal parts | - Given fraction bars, have the student build and compare two fractions. Have them point or tell you which fraction is larger. <br> - Given two measuring cups filled to $1 / 2$ and 1/4 with water or sand, compare fractional amounts to determine which is greater. <br> - Using circle shaped fraction pieces to compare two fraction amounts, determine which piece is greater or less. |
|  | 6M -NSCE 4 | The student will <br> a) solve two factor multiplication problems with products up to 50 using concrete objects and/or calculators. | - Understanding of repeated addition <br> - Make equal groups to find a total <br> - Multiply by powers of 10 | - Ask the student to model a multiplication problem by building equal groups. Give them two different choice mats they could use to build the problem. For example, you ask the student to find the product for 7 x 5. You could give them the choice to use a mat that has five circles or a mat that has seven circles and then solve the problem using the mat they chose. |


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|  |  |  |  | - Use a calculator and have the student use repeated addition to find the product. |
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|  | 6M-NSCE 5 | The student will <br> a) identify equivalent number sentences. | - Understanding of equivalency, $7=7$ <br> - Understand the = sign doesn't mean the answer, but means both sides of the equation are the same value <br> - Understand that changing the order of the addends does not affect the sum (e.g. $4+3=3+4$ ) | - Use number balances and have the student find different ways to make 10 on both sides of the number balance (e.g. $7+3=$ 5+5). <br> - Give the students several different number sentences and have them identify if the number sentence is equivalent or not equivalent (e.g. $5+6=10+1$ is equivalent, $3 \times 2=6 \times 0$ is not equivalent). <br> - Solve equivalent expressions to illustrate that they are equivalent. <br> o Fill in the blank to make a true statement: $1+4=4$ + $\qquad$ <br> o Fill in the blank to make a true statement: $2+6=$ $\qquad$ $+3$ <br> o Fill in the blank to make a true statement: $3+\quad=7+3$. |
|  | 6M-MG 1 | The student will <br> a) demonstrate area; <br> b) identify common threedimensional shapes. | - Counting square tiles <br> - Understanding that area is a measure to cover a surface <br> - Identify3D figures <br> - Describe 3D figures <br> - Relate 3D figured to 2D shapes | - Determine the area of a given surface by estimating and then counting the number of square units needed to cover the surface. <br> - Use squares of colored paper to cover their desk or tray on a wheelchair. <br> - Give students two different rectangular figures. Have them tell or choose which figure is larger inside. |

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## Sample I nstructional Activities

|  |  |  | - Understand similarities and differences between figures | - Give the student a set of 5 different solid shapes. Have them identify all of the rectangular prisms in the group of solid shapes. <br> - Have students trace the shapes of geometric solids and name the shapes of faces they traced. <br> - Sort real world items by their solid geometric shapes (e.g. A tissue box, a cereal box, and a textbook would all be examples of rectangular prisms. A glue stick or Chap Stick would be examples of cylinders). |
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| Probability, Statistics, Patterns, Functions, and Algebra | 6M-PSPFA 1 | The student will <br> a) display data on a graph or table that shows variability in the data; <br> b) summarize data distributions on a graph or table; <br> c) answer a question related to the collected data from an experiment, given a model of data, or from data collected by the student. | - Recognize bar graphs, picture, and line plots <br> - Use collected data in graphs <br> - Interpret data | - Use computer software to create a graph. <br> - Identify bar and pictographs from several graphing formats and answer questions about the graphs. <br> (bar graph) <br> (picture graph) |

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|  |  |  | understand that changing <br> the order of the addends <br> does not affect the sum <br> (e.g. $4+3=3+4)$ | sides of the number balance (e.g. $7+3=$ <br> $5+5)$. <br> Give the students several different <br> expressions and have them identify if the <br> expression is equivalent or not equivalent <br> (e.g. $5+6=10+1$ is equivalent, $3 \times 2=6$ <br> $x 0$ is not equivalent). |
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