

Mathematics | Grade 6

The descriptions below provide an overview of the mathematical concepts and skills that students explore throughout the 6th grade.

Ratios and Proportional Relationships

6th grade begins the formal study of ratios and proportions. 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. Proportional relationships are added and studied in the 7th grade.

The Number System

Students use fractions, multiplication, and division along with an understanding of 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 also extend their previous understandings of numbers 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.

Expressions and Equations

Students begin to use properties of arithmetic operations systematically to work with numerical expressions that contain whole-number exponents. Students come to understand more fully the use of variables and variable 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 explore how algebraic expressions can represent written situations and generalize relationships from specific cases.

Geometry

Students build on their work with area from earlier grades 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 more easily 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 the 7th grade by drawing polygons in the coordinate plane.

Statistics and Probability

6th grade students begin to formally develop their ability to think statistically. They understand that a set of data (collected to answer a question) will have a distribution, which can be described by its center, spread, and shape. Students calculate the median, mean, and mode and relate these to the overall shape of the distribution. They recognize that 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. They understand that the mode refers to the most frequently occurring number found in a set of numbers and is found by collecting and organizing the data in order to count the frequency of each result. Students display, summarize and describe numerical data sets, considering the context in which the data were collected. Students use number lines, dot plots, box plots, and pie charts to display numerical data.

Standards for Mathematical Practice

Being successful in mathematics requires the development of approaches, practices, and habits of mind that need to be in place as one strives to develop mathematical fluency, procedural skills, and conceptual understanding. The Standards for Mathematical Practice are meant to address these areas of expertise that teachers should seek to develop in their students. These approaches, practices, and habits of mind can be summarized as “processes and proficiencies” that successful mathematicians have as a part of their work in mathematics. Additional explanations are included in the main introduction of these standards.

Standards for Mathematical Practice

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
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.

Literacy Standards for Mathematics

Communication in mathematics employs literacy skills in reading, vocabulary, speaking and listening, and writing. Mathematically proficient students communicate using precise terminology and multiple representations including graphs, tables, charts, and diagrams. By describing and contextualizing mathematics, students create arguments and support conclusions. They evaluate and critique the reasoning of others, analyze, and reflect on their own thought processes. Mathematically proficient students have the capacity to engage fully with mathematics in context by posing questions, choosing appropriate problem-solving approaches, and justifying solutions. Further explanations are included in the main introduction.

Literacy Skills for Mathematical Proficiency

1. Use multiple reading strategies.
2. Understand and use correct mathematical vocabulary.
3. Discuss and articulate mathematical ideas.
4. Write mathematical arguments.

Ratios and Proportional Relationships (RP)

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

A. Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

6.RP.A.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 a bird house at the zoo was 2:1, because for every 2 wings there was 1 beak. Another example could be for every vote candidate A received, candidate C received nearly three votes*

6.RP.A.2 Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio $a:b$ with $b \neq 0$. 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 $3/4$ cup of flour for each cup of sugar. Also, we paid \$75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per hamburger.*

(Expectations for unit rates in 6th grade are limited to non-complex fractions).

6.RP.A.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. *For example, if a runner ran 10 miles in 90 minutes, running at that speed, how long will it take him to run 6 miles? How fast is he running in miles per hour?*
- 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 customary and metric measurement units (within the same system); manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

The Number System (NS)

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

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

6.NS.A.1 Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve contextual problems involving division of fractions by fractions (e.g., using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem is suggested).

For example, create a story context for $(2/3) \div (3/4)$ and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $(2/3) \div (3/4) = 8/9$ because $3/4$ times $8/9$ is $2/3$ ($(a/b) \div (c/d) = ad/bc$.)

Further example: How much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share $1/2$ lb of chocolate equally? How wide is a rectangular strip of land with length $3/4$ mi and area $1/2$ square mi?

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>B. Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.</p>	<p>6.NS.B.2 Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using a standard algorithm.</p> <p>6.NS.B.3 Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using a standard algorithm for each operation.</p> <p>6.NS.B.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. <i>For example, express $36 + 8$ as $4(9 + 2)$.</i></p>
<p>C. Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.</p>	<p>6.NS.C.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.</p> <p>6.NS.C.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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>For example, $-(-3) = 3$, and that 0 is its own opposite.</i> 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. <p>6.NS.C.7 Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram. <i>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.</i> b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. <i>For example, write $-3^{\circ}\text{C} > -7^{\circ}\text{C}$ to express the fact that -3°C is warmer than -7°C.</i> c. Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line and distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order in a real-world context. <i>For example, an account balance of -24 dollars represents a greater debt than an account balance -14 dollars because -24 is located to the left of -14 on the number line</i>

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>C. Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.</p>	<p>6.NS.C.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.</p>
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Expressions and Equations (EE)

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>A. Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.</p>	<p>6.EE.A.1 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.</p>
	<p>6.EE.A.2 Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which variables stand for numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with variables. <i>For example, express the calculation "Subtract y from 5" as $5 - y$.</i> 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. <i>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.</i> 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).
	<p>6.EE.A.3 Apply the properties of operations (including, but not limited to, commutative, associative, and distributive properties) to generate equivalent expressions. The distributive property is prominent here. <i>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 $3y$.</i></p>
	<p>6.EE.A.4 Identify when expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them). <i>For example, the expression $5b + 3b$ is equivalent to $(5 + 3)b$, which is equivalent to $8b$.</i></p>
<p>B. Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>6.EE.B.5 Understand solving an equation or inequality is carried out by determining if any of the values from a given set make the equation or inequality true. Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.</p>

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>B. Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>6.EE.B.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.</p> <p>6.EE.B.7 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving one-step equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p, q, and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.</p> <p>6.EE.B.8 Interpret and write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ which represents a condition or constraint in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of inequalities on number line diagrams.</p>
<p>C. Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.</p>	<p>6.EE.C.9 Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another. <i>For example, Susan is putting money in her savings account by depositing a set amount each week (50). Represent her savings account balance with respect to the number of weekly deposits ($s = 50w$, illustrating the relationship between balance amount s and number of weeks w).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation.

Geometry (G)

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>A. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.</p>	<p>6.G.A.1 Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; know and apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.</p> <p>6.G.A.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. Know and apply the formulas $V = \ell w h$ and $V = Bh$ where B is the area of the base to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.</p>
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Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>A. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.</p>	<p>6.G.A.3 Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side that joins two vertices (vertical or horizontal segments only). Know and apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.</p> <p>6.G.A.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.</p>
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Statistics and Probability (SP)

Cluster Headings

Content Standards

<p>A. Develop understanding of statistical variability.</p>	<p>6.SP.A.1 Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. <i>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.</i></p> <p>6.SP.A.2 Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center (mean, median, mode), spread (range), and overall shape.</p> <p>6.SP.A.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.</p>
<p>B. Summarize and describe distributions.</p>	<p>6.SP.B.4 Display a single set of numerical data using dot plots (line plots), box plots, pie charts and stem plots.</p> <p>6.SP.B.5 Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report the number of observations. b. Describe the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Give quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (range) as well as describing any overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relate the choice of measures of center to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.

Major content of the grade is indicated by the light green shading of the cluster heading and standard’s coding.

	Major Content		Supporting Content
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