Scope and Sequence 2025 - 2026

Please Note: All standards in the state course description are designed to be learned by the end of the course. This guide represents a recommended timeline and sequence to be used voluntarily by teachers for planning purposes. Specific question regarding when content will be addressed in a specific course are best answered by the individual teacher.

Course Resources

Publisher Resource:

<u>Math Nation</u> (Accelerate Learning Schoology) – use your active directory; does not support Internet Explorer)

Supplemental Resources:

<u>Khan Academy</u> (6th Grade; does not support Internet Explorer)

<u>Illustrative Mathematics</u> (6th Grade; does not support Internet Explorer)

In Grade 6, instructional time will emphasize five areas:

- (1) Performing all four operations with integers, positive decimals and positive fractions with procedural fluency;
- (2) Exploring and applying concepts of ratios, rates and percent to solve problems;
- (3) Creating, interpreting, and using expressions and equations
- (4) Extending geometric reasoning to plotting points on the coordinate plane, area, and volume of geometric figures and
- (5) Extending understanding of statistical thinking.

Quarter 1 (August 11 – October 10)

Unit 1: Number Sense and Operations with Positive Numbers

Students will explore greatest common factor, least common multiple, multiplication and division of multi-digit numbers with decimals to the thousandths, and multiplication and division to compute products and quotients of positive fractions.

Unit 2: Fractions, Percentages, and Decimals

Students will create equivalent forms of fractions, decimals, and percentages to solve multi-step real-world problems involving any of the four operations with positive multi-digit decimals or positive fractions including mixed numbers.

Unit 3: Understanding Rational Numbers

Students will focus on the placement of rational numbers on the number line and employ the equivalent forms of numbers written as fractions, decimals, and percentages.

Unit 4: The Coordinate Plane

Students will plot rational number coordinate pairs on the coordinate plane in all four quadrants and will find distances along horizontal or vertical lines without the formal understanding of subtraction of integers, but with the formal understanding of absolute value.

Quarter 2 (October 14 - December 19)

Unit 6: Operations with Integers

Students will focus on exponents, prime factorization, and learn operations of integers with the support of manipulatives.

Unit 9: Data Sets

Students will calculate measures of center and variation. Students will also represent and interpret one-variable data distributions in histograms, line plots, and box plots.

Unit 10: Representing Data and Distributions

Students will be able to match data displays, identify outliers, and justify measures of center and variations.

Quarter 3 (January 5 - March 12)

Unit 13: Algebraic Expressions

Students will apply operations with integers in evaluating algebraic expressions and adding and subtracting expressions.

Unit 14: Equations and Inequalities

Students will solve one-step equations and one-step inequalities.

Unit 7: Area

Students will apply operations of positive decimals and fractions to solve problems involving area.

Unit 8: Surface Area and Volume

Students will focus on volume and surface area of rectangular prisms and pyramids.

Quarter 4 (March 23 – May 29)

Unit 5: Ratios and Rates

Students will continue to explore and apply concepts of ratios, rates and percent to solve problems.

Unit 11: Operations with Rational Numbers

Students will extend their learning of operations with integers from Unit 6 to include operations with rational numbers.

Unit 12: Solving Multi-Step Problems with Proportional Relationships

Students will apply their understanding of proportional relationships to solve multistep real-world percent problems and utilize their understanding of equivalent forms of rational numbers.

Unit 15: Probability

Students will understand equivalent forms of rational numbers by applying these equivalent forms to probability of events.