State: **NJ**Subject: **Math** 

Grade Level: 6

**New Jersey Standard** 

**Study Island Topic** 

**Common Core Standard** 

**STANDARD 4.1 (NUMBER AND NUMERICAL OPERATIONS)** ALL STUDENTS WILL DEVELOP NUMBER SENSE AND WILL PERFORM STANDARD NUMERICAL OPERATIONS AND ESTIMATIONS ON ALL TYPES OF NUMBERS IN A VARIETY OF WAYS.

**Number Sense 4.1.A.1** - Use real-life experiences, physical materials, and technology to construct meanings for numbers (unless otherwise noted, all indicators for grade 6 pertain to these sets of numbers as well).

- All integers
- All fractions as part of a whole, as subset of a set, as a location on a number line, and as divisions of whole numbers
- All decimals

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.5.** Understand that positive

Fractions as part of a whole is covered by Third Grade Common Core.

Fractions as divisions of whole numbers is covered by Fifth Grade Common Core.

- **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, and that 0 is its own opposite.
  - 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

Number Lines

		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.
Number Sense 4.1.A.2 - Recognize the decimal nature of United States currency and compute with money.	Counting Money	Covered by Fourth Grade Common Core
Number Sense 4.1.A.3 - Demonstrate a sense of the relative magnitudes of numbers.	• Ordering 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

## Sixth Grade Common Core Standards Not Covered in New Jersey Sixth Grade

- **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 3/4 cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid \$75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per hamburger."
- **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.
- **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.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.