

Brookwood 167: 2014-2015 Pacing Guide

Pg: ____

Grade: 6 Subject Area: Math Quarter: 1st

Dates	Alignment	Content and Skills	Resources	Assessments	Vocabulary	Big Idea
<i>Time allotted</i>	<i>Common Core Standard</i>	<i>Objectives/Strategies/Literacy</i>	<i>Texts, Supplements, Technology</i>	<i>Type/Date</i>	<i>Content/Assessment</i>	<i>Essential Questions</i>
8/27-9/18 (14 days)	6.NS.1 6.NS.2 6.NS.3 Supporting Standards: 6.G.1 6.G.4	SWBAT: Compute quotients of fractions divided by fractions. (6.NS.1) SWBAT: Explain the meaning of a quotient determined by division of fractions, using visual fraction models, equations, real-life situations, and language. (6.NS.1) SWBAT: Divide multi-digit numbers fluently using the standard algorithm. (6.NS.2) SWBAT: Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to solve problems. (6.NS.3)	Textbook: Lesson 5-4 Supplemental Materials for 6.NS.2 & 6.NS.3	Pre-test 8/20	Reciprocal Inverse Operation Nets Surface Area Compose Decompose Quotient Dividend Divisor Remainder	1. The two types of division – quotative and measurement are applied to fractions and decimals as well as to whole numbers. 2. Multiplication and division are inverse operations. 3. The relationship of the location of the digits and the value of the digits is part of understanding multi-digit operations. 4. Division can be represented using multiple formats (manipulatives, diagrams, real-life situations, equations). 5. Operations on decimals and whole numbers are based upon place value relationships. 6. Problems of area of polygons can be solved by composing and decomposing the polygons.
9/19-10/17	6.RP.1	SWBAT: Use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.	Textbook: Lesson 6-1	Post-test 10/20	Percent	1. A ratio expresses the comparison

(19 days)	<p>6.RP.2</p> <p>6.RP.3</p>	<p>(6.RP.1)</p> <p>SWBAT: Represent a ratio relationship between two quantities using manipulatives and/or pictures, symbols and real-life situations. (a to b, a:b, or a/b) (6.RP.1)</p> <p>SWBAT: Represent unit rate associated with ratios using visuals, charts, symbols, real-life situation and rate language. (6.RP.2)</p> <p>SWBAT: Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems. (6.RP.3)</p> <p>SWBAT: Make and interpret tables of equivalent ratios. (6.RP.3)</p> <p>SWBAT: Plot pairs of values of the quantities being compared on the coordinate plane. (6.RP.3)</p> <p>SWBAT: Use multiple representations such as tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations to solve rate and ratio problems. (6.RP.3)</p> <p>SWBAT: Solve unit rate problems (including unit pricing and constant speed). (6.RP.3)</p> <p>SWBAT: Solve percent problems, including finding a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 and finding the whole, given the part and the percent. (6.RP.3)</p>	<p>Lesson 6-2 Lesson 6-3 Lesson 6-6 Lesson 6-9</p> <p>Supplemental Materials</p>		<p>Proportion</p> <p>Rate</p> <p>Ratio</p> <p>Rational Number</p> <p>Unit Rate</p> <p>Unit Ratio</p> <p>Quantity</p> <p>Tape Diagram</p> <p>Double number line</p> <p>Numerator</p> <p>Denominator</p> <p>Equivalent</p>	<p>between two quantities. Special types of ratios are rates, unit rates, measurement conversions, and percents.</p> <p>2. A ratio of a rate expresses the relationship between two quantities. Ratio and rate language is used to describe a relationship between two quantities (including unit rates.)</p> <p>3. A rate is a type of ratio that represents a measure, quantity, or frequency, typically one measured against a different type of measure, quantity, or frequency.</p> <p>4. Ratio and rate reasoning can be applied to many different types of mathematical and real-life problems (rate and unit rate problems, scaling, unit pricing, statistical analysis)</p>

--	--	--	--	--	--	--