Orange Public Schools

Office of Curriculum & Instruction
2019-2020 Mathematics Curriculum Guide

6th Grade Mathematics

Illustrative Mathematics - Unit 5: Arithmetic in Base Ten

February 3, 2020 – March 6, 2020

Board Approved: 1.14.2020

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From the New Jersey Student Learning Standards:

In **Grade 6**, instructional time should focus on four critical areas: (1) connecting ratio and rate to whole number multiplication and division and using concepts of ratio and rate to solve problems; (2) completing understanding of division of fractions and extending the notion of number to the system of rational numbers, which includes negative numbers; (3) writing, interpreting, and using expressions and equations; and (4) developing understanding of statistical thinking.

(1) 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.

(2) Students use the meaning of fractions, the meanings of multiplication and division, and 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 extend their previous understandings of number 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.

(3) Students understand the use of variables in mathematical 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 construct and analyze tables, such as tables of quantities that are in equivalent ratios, and they use equations (such as $3x = y$) to describe relationships between quantities.

(4) Building on and reinforcing their understanding of number, students begin to develop their ability to think statistically. Students recognize that a data New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Mathematics 40 distribution may not have a definite center and that different ways to measure center yield different values. 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. Students recognize that a measure of variability (interquartile range or mean absolute deviation) can also be useful for summarizing data because two very different sets of data can have the same mean and median yet be distinguished by their variability. Students learn to describe and summarize numerical data sets, identifying clusters, peaks, gaps, and symmetry, considering the context in which the data were collected.

Yearlong Pacing Guide
Grade 6

Grade	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
5	Unit 1 5.NBT	Unit 2 5.NBT		Unit 3 5.NF	Unit 4 5.NF		Unit 5 5.MD		Unit 6 5.OA & 5.G	
6	**Unit 1 6.G**	**Unit 2 6.RP**	**Unit 3 6.RP**	**Unit 4 6.NS**		**Unit 5 6.NS**	**Unit 6 6.EE**	**Unit 7 6.NS**	**Unit 8 6.SP**	
7	Unit 1 7.G	Unit 2 7.RP	Unit 3 7.G	Unit 4 7.RP	Unit 5 7.NS	Unit 6 7.EE		Unit 7 7.G	Unit 8 7.SP	
8	Unit 1 8.G	Unit 2 8.G	Unit 3 8.EE	Unit 4 8.EE		Unit 5 8.F	Unit 6 8.SP	Unit 7 8.EE	Unit 8 8.G	

Unit 1	**Geometry:** Area and Surface Area	Unit 2	**Ratios & Proportional Relationships:** Introducing Ratios	Unit 3	**Ratios & Proportional Relationships:** Unit Rates & Percentages	Unit 4	**Number System:** Dividing Fractions
Unit 5	**Number System:** Arithmetic in Base Ten	Unit 6	**Expressions & Equations:** Expressions & Equations	Unit 7	**Number System:** Rational Numbers	Unit 8	**Statistics & Probability:** Data Sets and Distributions

2019-2020 Grade 6 (iM)							
Quarter 1		**Quarter 2**		**Quarter 3**		**Quarter 4**	
Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8
6.G.1(S) 6.G.4(S)	6.RP.1(M) 6.RP.3a(M)	6.RP.2(M) 6.RP.3(M) 6.RP.3b(M) 6.RP.3c(M) 6.RP.3d(M)	6.NS.1(M) 6.G.2(S)	6.NS.3(A) 6.NS.2(A)	6.EE.6(M) 6.EE.5(M) 6.EE.7(M) 6.EE.4(M) 6.EE.2(M) 6.EE.3(M) 6.EE.1(M) 6.EE.9(M)	6.NS.5(M) 6.NS.6(M) 6.NS.7(M) 6.EE.8(M) 6.NS.8(M) 6.NS.4(A) 6.G.3(S)	6.SP.1(A) 6.SP.5(A) 6.SP.4(A) 6.SP.2(A) 6.SP.3(A)
22 Days	19 Days	19 Days	20 Days	18 Days	20 Days	20 Days	21 Days
Oct. 11	Nov. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 31	Mar. 6	Apr. 9	May 19	Jun. 19

Major Work Supporting Content Additional Content

Table of Contents

References

"Illustrative Mathematics" *Open Up Resources.* 2018 <https://auth.openupresources.org/register/complete>

I. Unit Overview

By the end of grade 5, students learn to use efficient algorithms to fluently calculate sums, differences, and products of multi-digit whole numbers. They calculate quotients of multi-digit whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors. These calculations use strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and the relationship between multiplication and division. Grade 5 students illustrate and explain these calculations with equations, rectangular arrays, and area diagrams.

In grade 5, students also calculate sums, differences, products, and quotients of decimals to hundredths, using concrete representations or drawings, and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and the relationship between addition and subtraction. They connect their strategies to written methods and explain their reasoning.

In this unit, students learn an efficient algorithm for division and extend their use of other base-ten algorithms to decimals of arbitrary length. Because these algorithms rely on the structure of the base-ten system, students build on the understanding of place value and the properties of operations developed during earlier grades (MP7).
The unit begins with a lesson that revisits sums and differences of decimals to hundredths, and products of a decimal and whole number. The tasks are set in the context of shopping and budgeting, allowing students to be reminded of appropriate magnitudes for results of calculations with decimals.

The next section focuses on extending algorithms for addition, subtraction, and multiplication, which students used with whole numbers in earlier grades, to decimals of arbitrary length. Students begin by using "base-ten diagrams," diagrams analogous to base-ten blocks for ones, tens, and hundreds. These diagrams show, for example, ones as large squares, tenths as rectangles, hundredths as medium squares, thousandths as small rectangles, and ten-thousandths as small squares. These are designed so that the area of a figure that represents a base-ten unit is one tenth of the area of the figure that represents the base-ten unit of next highest value. Thus, a group of 10 figures that represent 10 like base-ten units can be replaced by a figure whose area is the sum of the areas of the 10 figures.

Students first calculate sums of two decimals by representing each number as a base-ten diagram, combining representations of like base-ten units and replacing representations of 10 like units by a representation of the unit of next highest value, e.g., 10 rectangles compose 1 large square. Next, they examine "vertical calculations," representations of calculations with symbols that show one summand above the other, with the sum written below. They check each vertical calculation by representing it with base-ten diagrams. This is followed by a similar lesson on subtraction of decimals. The section concludes with a lesson designed to illustrate efficient algorithms and their advantages, and to promote their use.

The third section, multiplication of decimals, begins by asking students to estimate products of a whole number and a decimal, allowing students to be reminded of appropriate magnitudes for results of calculations with decimals. In this section, students extend their use of efficient algorithms for multiplication from whole numbers to decimals. They begin by writing products of decimals as products of fractions, calculating the product of the fractions, then writing the product as a decimal. They discuss the effect of multiplying by powers of 0.1, noting that multiplying by 0.1 has the same effect as dividing by 10. Students use area diagrams to represent products of decimals. The efficient multiplication algorithms are introduced and students use them, initially supported by area diagrams.

In the fourth section, students learn long division. They begin with quotients of whole numbers, first representing these quotients with base-ten diagrams, then proceeding to efficient algorithms, initially supporting their use with base-ten diagrams. Students then tackle quotients of whole numbers that result in decimals, quotients of decimals and whole numbers, and finally quotients of decimals.

The unit ends with two lessons in which students use calculations with decimals to solve problems set in real-world contexts. These require students to interpret diagrams, and to interpret results of calculations in the contexts from which they arose (MP2). The second lesson draws on work with geometry and ratios from previous units. Students fold papers of different sizes to make origami boxes of different dimensions, and then compare the lengths, widths, heights, and surface areas of the boxes.

Essential Questions

- How can you add and subtract decimals?
- How can you multiply decimals?
- How can models help us understand multiplication and division of decimals?
- How can you use base ten blocks to model decimal division?
- How do you determine the patterns when multiplying decimal numbers by 10, 100 or 1,000?
- What methods can you use to estimate the product of a decimals and whole number?
- How can you determine where the decimal belongs when multiplying numbers?
- What happens when multiplying a decimal number by a factor smaller than 1?
- What patterns occur in our number system when dividing?

Enduring Understanding

- Rational numbers can be represented in multiple ways and are useful when examining situations involving numbers that are not whole
- Decimal computation is necessary to solve real world application problems.
- Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide whole numbers and decimals using the standard algorithm.
- Multiplication of a positive number by a factor smaller than 1 results in a product less than the original number. ● (Ex. 23.4 X 0.8 = 18.72)
- The decimal/fraction of a quotient must be interpreted as to the real world situation (round up, round down, or exact answer).

II. Pacing Guide

Activity	New Jersey State Learning Standards (NJSLS)	Estimated Time (Blocks)
Unit 5 Pre-Unit Diagnostic Assessment *Optional*	4.NF.C.6 , 4.NBT.B.6 , 5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.B.5 , 5.NF.B.7	**1/2**
Lesson 1: Using Decimals in a Shopping Context	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 2: Using Diagrams to Represent Addition & Subtraction	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 3: Adding & Subtracting Decimals with Few Non-Zero Digits	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 4: Adding & Subtracting Decimals with Many Non-Zero Digits	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 5: Decimal Points in Products	6.NS.B; 6.EE.A	1
Lesson 6: Methods for Multiplying Decimals	6.NS.B	1
Lesson 7: Using Diagrams to Represent Multiplication	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 8: Calculating Products of Decimals	6.NS.B.3	1
Unit 5 Mid-Unit Assessment *Optional*	6.NS.B, 6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 9: Using the Partial Quotient Method	6.NS.B.2	1
Lesson 10: Using Long Division	6.NS.B.2	1
Lesson 11: Dividing Numbers that Result in Decimals	6.NS.B.2	1
Lesson 12: Dividing Decimals by Whole Numbers	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 13: Dividing Decimals by Decimals	6.NS.B.3, 6.EE.A.4	1
Lesson 14: Using Operations on Decimals to Solve Problems	6.NS.B.3	1
Lesson 15: Making and Measuring Boxes ***(Project Based Learning)***	6.NS.B.3	1
Unit 5 End-Unit Assessment *Optional*	6.NS.B.2 ; 6.NS.B.3	**1**
Performance Task 5		**1 /2**
Total Time		**18 Blocks**

Major Work Supporting Content Additional Content

III. Pacing Calendar

Please complete the pacing calendar based on the suggested pacing (*see Pacing Guide on page 1)*.

FEBRUARY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Please complete the pacing calendar based on the suggested pacing (*see Pacing Guide on page 1)*.

MARCH

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
8	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
15	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
22	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**
29	**30**	**31**				

IV. NJSLA Assessment Evidence Statements

Type I Type II Type III

NJSLS	Evidence Statement	Clarification	Math Practices	Calculator ?
6.NS.2	Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.	i) The given dividend and divisor require an efficient/standard algorithm (e.g., 40584 ÷ 76). ii) Tasks do not have a context. iii) Only the answer is required. iv) Tasks have a maximum of five-digit dividends and a maximum of two-digit divisors. v) Tasks may or may not have a remainder. Students understand that remainders can be written as fractions or decimals.	-	No
6.NS.3-1	Fluently add multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm	ii) Tasks do not have a context. ii) Only the sum is required iii) The given addends require an efficient/standard algorithm (e.g., 72.63 + 4.875). iv) Each addend is greater than or equal to 0.001 and less than or equal to 99.999.	-	No
6.NS.3-2	Fluently subtract multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm.	i) Tasks do not have a context. ii) Only the difference is required. iii) The given subtrahend and minuend require an efficient/standard algorithm (e.g., 177.3 – 72.635). iv) The subtrahend and minuend are each greater than or equal to 0.001 and less than or equal to 99.999. Positive differences only.	-	No

6.NS.3-3	Fluently multiply multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm.	i) Tasks do not have a context. ii) Only the product is required. iii) The given factors require an efficient/standard algorithm (e.g., 72.3×4.8). iv) For purposes of assessment, the possibilities are 1-digit x 2-digit, 1-digit x 3-digit, 2-digit x 3-digit, 2-digit x 4-digit, or 2-digit x 5-digit.	-	No
6.NS.3-4	Fluently divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm.	i) Tasks do not have a context. ii) Only the quotient is required. iii) The given dividend and divisor require an efficient/standard algorithm (e.g., $177.3 \div 0.36$). iv) Tasks are either 4-digit ÷ 2-digit or 3-digit ÷ 3-digit. (For example, $14.28 \div 0.68$ or $2.39 \div 0.684$). v) Every quotient is a whole number or a decimal terminating at the tenths, hundredths, or thousandths place.	-	No

V. Differentiated Instruction

Supporting English Language Learners

There are four design principles for promoting mathematical language use and development in curriculum and instruction. The design principles and related routines work to make language development an integral part of planning and delivering instruction while guiding teachers to amplify the most important language that students are expected to bring to bear on the central mathematical ideas of each unit.

The design principles are:
- Design Principle 1: Support sense-making
- Design Principle 2: Optimize output
- Design Principle 3: Cultivate conversation
- Design Principle 4: Maximize linguistic and cognitive meta-awareness

These four principles are intended as guides for curriculum development and planning and execution of instruction, including the structure and organization of interactive opportunities for students, and the observation, analysis, and reflection on student language and learning. The design principles motivate the use of mathematical language routines (MLRs).

These eight routines are:
- MLR1: Stronger and Clearer Each Time
- MLR2: Collect and Display
- MLR3: Critique, Correct, and Clarify
- MLR4: Information Gap
- MLR5: Co-Craft Questions and Problems
- MLR6: Three Reads
- MLR7: Compare and Connect
- MLR8: Discussion Support

Supporting Students with Disabilities

Lessons are designed to maximize access for all students, and include additional suggested supports to meet the varying needs of individual students. While the suggested supports are designed for students with disabilities, they are also appropriate for many children who struggle to access rigorous, grade-level content. Teachers should use their professional judgment about which supports to use and when, based on their knowledge of the individual needs of students in their classroom.

The inclusion of additional supports for students with disabilities offers additional strategies for teachers to meet the individual needs of a diverse group of learners. Lesson and activity-level supports for students with disabilities are aligned to an area of cognitive functioning and are paired with a suggested strategy aimed to increase access and eliminate barriers. These lesson specific supports help students succeed with a specific activity without reducing the mathematical demand of the task. All of the supports can be used discreetly and are designed to be used as needed.

Suggestions for supports fall under the following categories:

Eliminate Barriers
Processing Time
Peer Tutors
Assistive Technology
Visual Aids
Graphic Organizers
Brain Breaks

For a more descriptive account of these supports, reference the following:

https://im.openupresources.org/6/teachers/teacher_course_guide.html - supporting-students-with-disabilities

VI. Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Long Division	Long division is an algorithm for finding the quotient of two numbers expressed in decimal form. It works by building up the quotient one digit at a time, from left to right. Each time you get a new digit; you multiply the divisor by the corresponding base ten value and subtract that from the dividend. Using long division we see that $513 \div 4 = 128\frac{1}{4}$. We can also write this as $513 = 128 \times 4 + 1$. $$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 4\overline{)513} \\ \underline{400} \\ 113 \\ \underline{80} \\ 33 \\ \underline{32} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

VII. Assessment Framework

Unit 5 Assessment Framework				
Assessment	**NJSLS**	**Estimated Time**	**Format**	**Graded ?**
Pre-Unit Diagnostic Assessment (Beginning of Unit – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	4.NF.C.6 ,4.NBT.B.6, 5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.B.5 , 5.NF.B.7	½ Block	Individual	Yes (No Weight)
Mid-Unit Assessment (Middle of Unit – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	6.NS.B, 6.NS.B.3	½ Block	Individual	Yes (No Weight)
End-of-Unit Assessment (End of Unit – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	6.NS.B.2; 6.NS.B.3	1 Block	Individual	Yes

Unit 5 Performance Assessment Framework				
Assessment	**NJSLS**	**Estimated Time**	**Format**	**Graded ?**
Unit 5 Performance Task 1 (Early March) Interpreting a Division Computation	6.NS.B.2	½ Block	Individual w/ Interview Opportunity	Yes; Rubric
Unit 5 Performance Task Option 1 (Optional) *Buying Gas*	6.NS.B.3	Teacher Discretion	Teacher Discretion	Yes, if administered
Extended Constructed Response (ECR)* (click here for access)	Dependent on unit of study & month of administration	Up to 30 minutes	Individual	Yes; Rubric

* Use the following links to access ECR protocol and district assessment scoring documents:

- *Assessment & Data in Mathematics Bulletin*
- *Extended Constructed Response Protocol*

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

Interpreting a Division Computation (6.NS.B.2)

Use the computation shown below to find the products.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
189 \\
16\overline{)3024} \\
\underline{16} \\
142 \\
\underline{128} \\
144 \\
\underline{144} \\
0
\end{array}
$$

a) 189×16

b) 80×16

c) 9×16

Unit 5 Performance Task 1 PLD Rubric

SOLUTION

a) 189×16=3024. The computation shows that 3024÷16 is 189 with a remainder of 0

b) 80×16=1280. We can see this in the second step of the division algorithm.

c) 9×16=144. We can see this in the last step of the division algorithm

Level 5: Distinguished Command	**Level 4: Strong Command**	**Level 3: Moderate Command**	**Level 2: Partial Command**	**Level 1: No Command**
Clearly constructs and communicates a complete response based on concrete referents provided in the prompt or constructed by the student such as diagrams that are connected to a written (symbolic) method, number line diagrams or coordinate plane diagrams, including: • a logical approach based on a conjecture and/or stated assumptions • a logical and complete progression of steps • complete justification of a conclusion with minor computational error	Clearly constructs and communicates a complete response based on concrete referents provided in the prompt or constructed by the student such as diagrams that are connected to a written (symbolic) method, number line diagrams or coordinate plane diagrams, including: • a logical approach based on a conjecture and/or stated assumptions • a logical and complete progression of steps • complete justification of a conclusion with minor conceptual error	Clearly constructs and communicates a complete response based on concrete referents provided in the prompt or constructed by the student such as diagrams that are connected to a written (symbolic) method, number line diagrams or coordinate plane diagrams, including: • a logical, but incomplete, progression of steps • minor calculation errors • partial justification of a conclusion • a logical, but incomplete, progression of steps	Constructs and communicates an incomplete response based on concrete referents provided in the prompt such as: diagrams, number line diagrams or coordinate plane diagrams, which may include: • a faulty approach based on a conjecture and/or stated assumptions • An illogical and Incomplete progression of steps • majr calculation errors • partial justification of a conclusion	No parts are correct. The student shows no work or justification.

Name _____ Block _____ Date _____

Buying Gas (6.NS.B.3)

Sophia's dad paid $43.25 for 12.5 gallons of gas. What is the cost of one gallon of gas?

IX. Modifications

Special Education/ 504:	English Language Learners:
-Adhere to all modifications and health concerns stated in each IEP. -Give students a MENU options, allowing students to pick assignments from different levels based on difficulty. -Accommodate Instructional Strategies: reading aloud text, graphic organizers, one-on-one instruction, class website (Google Classroom), handouts, definition list with visuals, extended time -Allow students to demonstrate understanding of a problem by drawing the picture of the answer and then explaining the reasoning orally and/or writing , such as Read-Draw-Write -Provide breaks between tasks, use positive reinforcement, use proximity -Assure students have experiences that are on the Concrete- Pictorial- Abstract spectrum by using manipulatives -Implement supports for students with disabilities (click here) - Make use of strategies imbedded within lessons -Common Core Approach to Differentiate Instruction: Students with Disabilities (pg 17-18) - Strategies for students with 504 plans	- Use manipulatives to promote conceptual understanding and enhance vocabulary usage - Provide graphic representations, gestures, drawings, equations, realia, and pictures during all segments of instruction - During i-Ready lessons, click on “Español” to hear specific words in Spanish - Utilize graphic organizers which are concrete, pictorial ways of constructing knowledge and organizing information - Use sentence frames and questioning strategies so that students will explain their thinking/ process of how to solve word problems - Utilize program translations (if available) for L1/ L2 students - Reword questions in simpler language - Make use of the ELL Mathematical Language Routines (click here for additional information) -Scaffolding instruction for ELL Learners -Common Core Approach to Differentiate Instruction: Students with Disabilities (pg 16-17)
Gifted and Talented:	**Students at Risk for Failure:**
- Elevated contextual complexity - Inquiry based or open ended assignments and projects - More time to study concepts with greater depth - Promote the synthesis of concepts and making real world connections - Provide students with enrichment practice that are imbedded in the curriculum such as: ● Application / Conceptual Development ● Are you ready for more? - Provide opportunities for math competitions - Alternative instruction pathways available - Common Core Approach to Differentiate Instruction: Students with Disabilities (pg. 20)	- Assure students have experiences that are on the Concrete- Pictorial- Abstract spectrum - Modify Instructional Strategies, reading aloud text, graphic organizers, one-on-one instruction, class website (Google Classroom), inclusion of more visuals and manipulatives, Peer Support - Constant parental/ guardian contact - Provide academic contracts to students & guardians - Create an interactive notebook with samples, key vocabulary words, student goals/ objectives. - Plan to address students at risk in your learning tasks, instructions, and directions. Anticipate where the needs will be, then address them prior to lessons. -Common Core Approach to Differentiate Instruction: Students with Disabilities (pg 19)

21st Century Life and Career Skills:

Career Ready Practices describe the career-ready skills that all educators in all content areas should seek to develop in their students. They are practices that have been linked to increase college, career, and life success. Career Ready Practices should be taught and reinforced in all career exploration and preparation programs with increasingly higher levels of complexity and expectation as a student advances through a program of study.

https://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/2014/career/9.pdf

- **CRP1**. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- **CRP2**. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- **CRP3**. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- **CRP4**. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- **CRP5**. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- **CRP6**. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- **CRP7**. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- **CRP8**. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- **CRP9**. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- **CRP10**. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- **CRP11**. Use technology to enhance productivity.
- **CRP12**. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Students are given an opportunity to communicate with peers effectively, clearly, and with the use of technical language. They are encouraged to reason through experiences that promote critical thinking and emphasize the importance of perseverance. Students are exposed to various mediums of technology, such as digital learning, calculators, and educational websites.

Technology Standards:

All students will be prepared to meet the challenge of a dynamic global society in which they participate, contribute, achieve, and flourish through universal access to people, information, and ideas.
https://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/2014/tech/

8.1 Educational Technology:

All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.

A. **Technology Operations and Concepts:** Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
B. **Creativity and Innovation:** Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge and develop innovative products and process using technology.
C. **Communication and Collaboration:** Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.
D. **Digital Citizenship:** Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
E. **Research and Information Fluency:** Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use of information.
F. **Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making:** Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.

8.2 Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming:

All students will develop an understanding of the nature and impact of technology, engineering, technological design, computational thinking and the designed world as they relate to the individual, global society, and the environment.

A. **The Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation-** Technology systems impact every aspect of the world in which we live.
B. **Technology and Society:** Knowledge and understanding of human, cultural, and societal values are fundamental when designing technological systems and products in the global society.
C. **Design:** The design process is a systematic approach to solving problems.
D. **Abilities in a Technological World:** The designed world in a product of a design process that provides the means to convert resources into products and systems.
E. **Computational Thinking: Programming-** Computational thinking builds and enhances problem solving, allowing students to move beyond using knowledge to creating knowledge.

Interdisciplinary Connections:	
English Language Arts:	
L.6.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
SL.6.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
W.6.1	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

X. Core Instruction & Supplemental Resources

Core Instruction

ILLUSTRATIVE MATHEMATICS V. 2019
(OPEN UP RESOURCES)

GRADE	TEACHER RESOURCES	STUDENT RESOURCES
6	• **Teacher Edition: Unit 1-9** • Online Course Guide	• Student Workbook Set: Unit 1-9 • Online Student Access (Digital Applets)
7	• **Teacher Edition: Unit 1-9** • Online Course Guide	• Student Workbook Set: Unit 1-9 • Online Student Access (Digital Applets)
8	• **Teacher Edition: Unit 1-9** • Online Course Guide	• Student Workbook Set: Unit 1-9 • Online Student Access (Digital Applets)

5 Practices for Orchestrating Productive Mathematics Discussions

Anticipate

Consider how students might mathematically interpret a problem, the array of strategies—both correct and incorrect—that they might use to tackle it, and how those strategies and interpretations might relate to the mathematical concepts, representations, procedures, and practices that you would like the students to learn.

- Solve the problem yourself first. If possible work with colleagues.
- Ask yourself the following questions:
  - What strategies have students used in the past?
  - What representations are students most likely to use?
  - What incorrect or unproductive strategies are students likely to try?
  - What things might get in the way of students being able to engage with the problem? How can you remove those barriers?
  - What questions will you ask those who struggle?

Monitor

Pay close attention to students' mathematical thinking and solution strategies as they work on the task.

- Create a list of strategies the students may produce.
- Circulate the room. Watch and listen to students as they work.
- If any students use strategies you anticipated, write their name or group number on your list.
- Ask questions that will help students make their thinking visible.
- Ask questions that will help students clarify their thinking.
- Press students to consider aspects of the task to which they need to attend.

Select

Select particular students to share their work with the rest of the class to get specific mathematics into the open for discussion. The selection of particular students and their solutions is guided by the previously anticipated strategies and your assessment of how each approach will contribute to that goal.

- Based on the previously anticipated strategies and the mathematical goal of the activity, decide which student strategies to highlight.
- Select students who will share their work with the class.

Sequence

Make purposeful choices about the order in which students' work is shared to maximize the chances of achieving the mathematical goals for the discussion.

- Based on the mathematical goal, decide on the purpose for the sequence of work. For example: least efficient to most efficient, concrete to abstract, misconceptions to conceptions, or building representations.
- Decide in which order students will present their work.

Connect

Help students draw connections between their solutions and other students' solutions as well as the key mathematical ideas in the lesson. Help students to make judgments about the consequences of different approaches for the range of problems that can be solved, one's likely accuracy and efficiency in solving them, and the kinds of mathematical patterns that can be most easily discerned. Know where you want the discussion to "land" and make choices that are likely to get you there. If necessary, you may have to demonstrate an approach that students didn't come up with themselves.

- As students share, ask questions to elicit and clarify student thinking.
- After each student shares, ask questions to connect it to previously shared work or ask a student to summarize what another student said in their own words.
- Ask students to compare and contrast strategies or representations during the discussion.
- If students did not come up with an approach that you need them to see in order for the discussion to "land," demonstrate this approach and connect it to the work that students did.

IDEAL MATH BLOCK

Whole Group Instruction	55min	INSTRUCTION (Grades 3 – 8) Daily Routine: Mathematical Content or Language Routine (7 – 10 min) Anchor Task: Anticipate, Monitor, Select, Sequence, Connect Tech Integration: Digital applets embedded within lessons designed to enhance student learning Collaborative Work* Guided Learning/Guided Practice Independent Work (Demonstration of Student Thinking) Additional Activities / Let's Practice		
Rotation Stations (Student Notebooks & Chromebooks Needed)	1-2X 30 min	STATION 1: Focus on current Grade Level Content STUDENT EXPLORATION* Independent or groups of 2-3 Emphasis on MP's 3, 6 (Reasoning and Precision) And MP's 1 & 4 (Problem Solving and Application) TOOLS/RESOURCES Practice Problems Extra Practice/Enrichment Are you ready for more? Put Your Thinking Cap On	STATION 2: Focus on Student Needs TECH STATION Independent TECH INTEGRATION iReady - *i-Ready* delivers online lessons driven by student data to provide tailored instruction that meets students where they are in their learning trajectory. Dreambox (ELL) – Adaptive online learning platform.	TEACHER STATION: Focus on Grade Level Content; heavily scaffolded to connect deficiencies TARGETED INSTRUCTION 4 – 5 Students TOOLS/ RESOURCES Homework Manipulatives Reteach Workbook Transition Guide *all students seen in 2 weeks
Closure	5 min	INSTRUCTION Exit Ticket (Demonstration of Student Thinking) TOOLS/RESOURCES Notebooks or Exit Ticket Slips		

* Promotes discourse and collaboration

Supplemental Resources

Achieve the Core

Tasks - https://achievethecore.org/category/416/mathematics-tasks

Coherence Map - https://achievethecore.org/page/1118/coherence-map

Embarc

https://embarc.online/

Engage NY

https://www.engageny.org/ccss-library/?f%5B0%5D=field_subject%253Aparents_all%3A13601

iReady Digital Platform

https://login.i-ready.com/

Illustrative Mathematics

Content Standard Tasks - https://tasks.illustrativemathematics.org/content-standards

Practice Standard Tasks - https://tasks.illustrativemathematics.org/practice-standards

Open Up Resources - https://access.openupresources.org/sign_in

iM Additional Resources - https://bit.ly/imshare

Khan Academy

https://www.khanacademy.org/math/illustrative-math

NJDOE Digital Item Library

https://nj.digitalitemlibrary.com/home?subject=Math

Ready Teacher Toolbox

https://teacher-toolbox.com/