Orange Public Schools

Office of Curriculum & Instruction
2019-2020 Mathematics Curriculum Guide

6th Grade Mathematics

Illustrative Mathematics - Unit 8: Data Sets & Distributions

May 20, 2020 – June 19, 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

In this unit, students learn about populations and study variables associated with a population. They understand and use the terms “numerical data,” “categorical data,” “survey” (as noun and verb), “statistical question,” “variability,” “distribution,” and “frequency.” They make and interpret histograms, bar graphs, tables of frequencies, and box plots. They describe distributions (shown on graphical displays) using terms such as “symmetrical,” "peaks," “gaps,” and “clusters.” They work with measures of center—understanding and using the terms “mean,” “average,” and “median.” They work with measures of variability—understanding and using the terms “range,” ”mean absolute deviation” or MAD, “quartile,” and “interquartile range” or IQR. They interpret measurements of center and variability in contexts.

Essential Questions

- What are ways to organized, measure, and display data?
- Why is data collected, analyzed, and implemented?
- How does the shape of the data distribution compare to the context in which the data was collected?
- How can the collection, organization, interpretation, and display of data be used to answer questions?
- What is the purpose of data displays and statistical measures?
- How can data representation influence conclusions?
- Why is data collected and analyzed?
- How can I use data to make effective predictions?

Enduring Understanding

- Measurements of center and variation are essential to analyze data.
- Understand that a collection of data is required and must be interpreted in order to answer a statistical question.
- Numerical data has a mean, median, mode and range.
- Draw conclusions from given data and apply in real life situations.
- Graphical representations and statistical representations can be used to make interpretations and predictions about real world situations.
- The type of data determines which display is most appropriate.
- Data can be collected via surveys of sample groups.
- Surveys of particular groups can create bias.

II. Pacing Guide

Activity	New Jersey State Learning Standards (NJSLS)	Estimated Time (Blocks)
Unit 8 Pre-Unit Diagnostic Assessment *Optional*	**5.NBT.B.6; 5.NBT.B.7; 3.MD.B.3; 5.MD.B.2; 5.NF.A.1; 5.MD.B.5;6.RP.A.3**	**1/2**
Lesson 1: Got Data	6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.4	1
Lesson 2: Statistical Questions	6.SP.A; 6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.5.b	1
Lesson 3: Representing Data Graphically	6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.a; 6.SP.B.5.b	1
Lesson 4: Dot Plots	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.a	1
Lesson 5: Using Dot Plots to Answer Statistical Questions	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.b	1
Lesson 6: Histograms	6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.A.3; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.b	1
Lesson 7: Using Histograms to Answer Statistical Questions	6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.b	1
Lesson 8: Describing Distributions on Histograms	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B.4	1
Lesson 9: Interpreting the Mean as Fair Share	6.SP.A.3; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.5c	1
Lesson 10: Finding and Interpreting the Mean as the Balance Point	6.SP.A.3; 6.SP.B.5.c	1
Lesson 11: Deviation from the Mean	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.A.3; 6.SP.B.5.c	1
Lesson 12: Using Mean and MAD to make Comparisons	6.SP.B.3; 6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	1
Lesson 13: The Median of a Data Set	6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.5.c	1
Lesson 14: Comparing Mean and Median	6.SP.B.5.b; 6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	1
Lesson 15: Quartiles and Interquartile Range	6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	1
Lesson 16: Box Plots	6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	1
Lesson 17:Using Box Plots	6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5	1
Lesson 18: Using Data to Solve Problems ***(Project Based Learning)***	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B; 6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	1
Unit 8 End-Unit Assessment *Optional*	6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.B.3; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5; 6.SP.B.5.a; 6.SP.B.5.c; 6.SP.B.5.d	**1**
Performance Task 8	6.SP.A.3; 6.SP.B.5	**1 /2**
Total Time		**20 Blocks**
Grade 6 Interim Assessment 4	6.NS.C.5; 6.NS.C.6; 6.NS.C.7; 6.NS.C.8	**1**

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)*.

MAY

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						

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

JUNE

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				

IV. NJSLA Assessment Evidence Statements

Type I Type II Type III

NJSLS	Evidence Statement	Clarification	Math Practices	Calculator ?
6.SP.1	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers. 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) Tasks do not assess mode and range.	-	No
6.SP.2	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution, which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.	i) Tasks might present several distributions graphically and ask which two have nearly the same center, nearly the same spread, or nearly the same overall shape. ii) Tasks do not assess mode and range.	MP.4	No
6.SP.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.	i) Tasks might ask students to rate statements True/False/Not Enough Information, such as, “The average height of trees in Watson Park is 65 feet. Are there any trees in Watson Park taller than 65 feet?” ii) Tasks do not assess mode and range.	MP.4	No
6.SP.4	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	i) Tasks ask students to identify which display corresponds to a given set of data. ii) Tasks do not assess mode and range.	MP.2 MP.5	No

6.SP.5	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by: a. Reporting the number of observations. b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement. c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered. d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.	i) Tasks have a text-based and a graphics-based overview of a numerical data set. ii) Tasks require students to identify/select from unambiguously true or false statements such as, “About half of the values are greater than the average”; “If this point were deleted from the data set, the median would not change”; etc. iii) Tasks do not assess mode and range.	MP.4	Yes
6.D.1	Solve multi-step contextual word problems with degree of difficulty appropriate to Grade 6, requiring application of knowledge and skills articulated in Type I, Sub-Claim A Evidence Statements.	i) Tasks may have scaffolding, if necessary, in order yield a degree of difficulty appropriate to Grade 6.	MP.1 MP.2 MP.4 MP.5 MP.7	Yes

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 Supports

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.

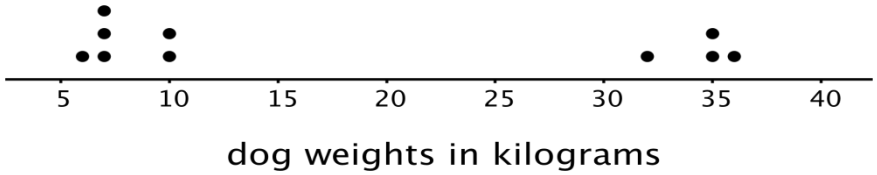
Suggestions for supports fall under the following categories:

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
Average	The average, or mean, of a data set is the value you get by adding up all of the values in the set and dividing by the number of values in the set.
Box Plot	A box plot is a representation of a data set that shows the five-number summary. It shows the first quartile (Q1) and the third quartile (Q3) as the left and right sides of a rectangle or a box. The median (Q2) is shown as a vertical segment inside the box. The box represents the middle half of the data. Its width is the interquartile range. The "whiskers" on the sides represent the bottom quarter and top quarter. They always extend to the minimum and maximum values of the data set.
Categorical Data	Categorical data are data where the values are categories. For example, the breeds of 10 different dogs are categorical data. Another example is the colors of 100 different flowers.
Center	For a symmetrical or almost symmetrical data distribution, the center is the value around which the distribution is symmetrical. We also use the idea of center for distributions that are not symmetrical (for example the mean or median).
Distribution	For a numerical or categorical data set, the distribution tells you how many of each value or each category there are in the data set.
Dot Plot	A dot plot (sometimes called a line plot) is a way to represent the distribution of a numerical data set. For example, here is a dot plot showing the distribution of dog weights for 10 dogs: 
Frequency	In statistics, the frequency of a particular data value is the number of times that value occurs in a data set. When that number is expressed as a fraction of the total number of data values, then it is called the relative frequency.

Histogram	A histogram is a way of representing a numerical data set by grouping the data into bins and showing how many values are in each bin with a vertical bar.
Interquartile	The interquartile range of a data set is a measure of spread of its distribution. It is the difference between the third quartile (Q3) and the first quartile (Q1).
Mean	The mean, or average, of a data set is the value you get by adding up all of the values in the set and dividing by the number of values in the set.
Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)	The mean absolute deviation measures the spread in a distribution. It is the mean of the distances of the data points from the mean of the distribution. (It is called mean absolute deviation because the distance of a data point from the mean is the absolute value of its deviation from the mean.)
Measure of Center	A measure of center for a data distribution is a number that can be thought of as the middle or typical value of the distribution.
Median	The median of a data set is the middle value when the data values are listed in order. If the number of values is even, it is the mean of the two middle values.
Numerical Data	Numerical data, also called measurement or quantitative data, are data where the values are numbers, measurements, or quantities. For example, the weights of 10 different dogs are numerical data.
Quartiles	The quartiles for a data set are three numbers that divide the data set into fourths. The median divides the set into two halves, and the first quartile (Q1) is the median of the lower half. The second quartile (Q2) is the median itself, and the third quartile (Q3) is the median of the upper half.
Range	The range of a data set is the difference between the maximum and the minimum.
Spread	The spread of a data set tells you how spread out the data values are.
Statistical Question	A statistical question is a question that can only be answered by using data and where we expect the data to have variability.
Variability	Variability is the tendency of a data set to have different data values.
Independent variable	A variable representing the input of a function.

VII. Assessment Framework

Unit 8 Assessment Framework				
Assessment	**NJSLS**	**Estimated Time**	**Format**	**Graded ?**
Pre-Unit Diagnostic Assessment (Beginning of Unit – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	3.MD.B.3; 5.MD.B.2; 5.NBT.B.6; 5.NBT.B.7; 5.NF.A.1; 6.RP.A.3.c 6.NS.B.3	½ Block	Individual	Yes (No Weight)
Mid Unit Assessment (After Lesson 13 – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	6.RP.A.3c; 6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5.a; 6.SP.B.5.c	1 Block	Individual	Yes
End-of-Unit Assessment (End of Unit – Optional) *Illustrative Mathematics*	6.SP.A.1; 6.SP.A.2; 6.SP.3; 6.SP.B.4; 6.SP.B.5; 6.SP.B.5a; 6.SP.B.5c; 6.SP.B.5d	1 Block	Individual	Yes

Unit 8 Performance Assessment Framework				
Assessment	**NJSLS**	**Estimated Time**	**Format**	**Graded ?**
Unit 8 Performance Task 1 (Late June) ***Baseball Players***	6.SP.3 6.SP.5	½ Block	Individual w/ Interview Opportunity	Yes; Rubric
Unit 8 Performance Task Option 1 (Optional) ***Buttons: Statistical Questions***	6.SP.A.1	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 _____

Baseball Players (6.SP.3 & 6.SP.5)

1) What is the mean weight of nine players on a baseball team is 177 pounds. Find the **total weight** of the nine players. (Show your work) _____

2) The mean weight of the nine players and three reserve players is 188 pounds. Find the **mean weight** of the three reserve players. (Show your work)

_____

3) The opposing baseball team has nine players whose weights in pounds are 174, 177, 194, 162, 196, 169, 187, 192, 178.

Find the median and the range of these weights.

Median _____ Range _____

Unit 8 Performance Task 1 PLD Rubric

SOLUTION

- 1) 1,593 pounds
- B) 221 pounds
- C) Median= 178 Range= 34

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	All parts are correct. 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	2 parts are correct. 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	1 part is correct. 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 _____

Buttons: Statistical Questions (6.SP.A.1)

Task

Zeke likes to collect buttons and he keeps them in a jar. Zeke can empty the buttons out of the jar, so he can see all of his buttons at once.

1) Which of the following are statistical questions that someone could ask Zeke about his buttons? (A statistical question is one that anticipates an answer based on data that vary.)

For each question, explain why it is or is not a statistical question.

- What is a typical number of holes for the buttons in the jar?
- How many buttons are in the jar?
- How large is the largest button in the jar?
- If Zeke grabbed a handful of buttons, what are the chances that all of the buttons in his hand are round?
- What is a typical size for the buttons in the jar?
- How are these buttons distributed according to color?

2) Write another statistical question related to Zeke's button collection.

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/