

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
Ratios and Proportional Relationships		
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A	Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.1	Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities. For example, "The ratio of wings to beaks in the bird house at the zoo was 2:1, because for every 2 wings there was 1 beak." "For every vote candidate A received, candidate C received nearly three votes."	Describing Part-to-Part Relationships Using Ratio Notation Equivalent Ratios Equivalent Ratios in Measurement Understanding Unit Rates
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.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."	Understanding Unit Rates Understanding Speed
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.3	Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.3.a	Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.	Equivalent Ratios Equivalent Ratios in Measurement Comparing Ratios Measurements in the Customary System Plotting Equivalent Ratios
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.3.b	Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed. For example, if it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35 hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?	Understanding Unit Rates Understanding Speed Solving Speed Problems Unit Pricing
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.3.c	Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means $30/100$ times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.	Understanding Percent Fraction-Decimal-Percent Equivalents Finding Friendly Percentages Using Multiplication to Find Percents Using Equivalent Ratios to Find Percents Using Equivalent Ratios to Find a Whole

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CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.RP.A.3.d	Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.	Measurements in the Customary System Measurements in the Metric System Converting Measurements between Systems
The Number System		
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.A	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.A.1	Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, create a story context for $(2/3) \div (3/4)$ and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $(2/3) \div (3/4) = 8/9$ because $3/4$ of $8/9$ is $2/3$. (In general, $(a/b) \div (c/d) = ad/bc$.) How much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share $1/2$ lb of chocolate equally? How many $3/4$ -cup servings are in $2/3$ of a cup of yogurt? How wide is a rectangular strip of land with length $3/4$ mi and area $1/2$ square mi?	Dividing a Fraction by a Whole Number Using Visual Models in Fraction Division Dividing a Fraction by a Fraction Finding a Rule for Dividing Fractions
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.B	Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.B.2	Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.	Using a Rule to Find Decimal Products Dividing Whole Numbers Dividing Decimals
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.B.3	Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.	Adding and Subtracting Decimals Using a Rule to Find Decimal Products Dividing Decimals
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.B.4	Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1-100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. For example, express $36 + 8$ as $4(9 + 2)$.	Prime Numbers and Prime Factorization Factors and Multiples The Distributive Property

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CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C	Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.5	Understand that positive 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.	Negative Numbers in Real-World Contexts
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.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.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.6.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.	Integers on the Number Line
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.6.b	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 reflections across one or both axes.	Plotting Points in the Four Quadrants
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.6.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.	Integers on the Number Line Plotting Positive Fractions Comparing Rational Numbers Plotting Points in the Four Quadrants Fractional Coordinates
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.7	Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.7.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.	Comparing Rational Numbers Ordering Rational Numbers
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.7.b	Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. For example, write $-3^{\circ}\text{C} > -7^{\circ}\text{C}$ to express the fact that -3°C is warmer than -7°C .	Comparing Rational Numbers Ordering Rational Numbers

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CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.7.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.	Absolute Value Distance between Two Points
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.7.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 than 30 dollars.	Absolute Value
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.NS.C.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.	Plotting Points in the Four Quadrants Fractional Coordinates Distance between Two Points
Expressions and Equations		
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.A	Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.A.1	Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.	Numerical Expressions with Exponents
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.A.2	Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.A.2.a	Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers. For example, express the calculation "Subtract y from 5" as $5 - y$.	Expressions with Unknowns Expressions to Represent Multiplication and Division Problems Writing and Evaluating Expressions Expressions with More Than One Operation Expressions with and without Parentheses Working with Formulas

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CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2.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.	Numerical Expressions with Exponents Expressions with Unknowns Expressions to Represent Multiplication and Division Problems Expressions with More Than One Operation Expressions with and without Parentheses Equivalent Expressions Equivalent Expressions and the Distributive Property
CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2.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 $A = 6s^2$ to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length $s = 1/2$.	Writing and Evaluating Expressions Expressions with More Than One Operation Expressions with and without Parentheses Working with Formulas
CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.3	Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. For example, apply the distributive property to the expression $3(2 + x)$ to produce the equivalent expression $6 + 3x$; apply the distributive property to the expression $24x + 18y$ to produce the equivalent expression $6(4x + 3y)$; apply properties of operations to $y + y + y$ to produce the equivalent expression $3y$.	Equivalent Expressions Equivalent Expressions and the Distributive Property
CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.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.	Equivalent Expressions Equivalent Expressions and the Distributive Property

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CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.B	Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.B.5	Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.	Writing Equations to Find Unknowns Solving One-Step Equations: Addition and Subtraction Solving One-Step Equations: Multiplication and Division Relating Relationships Shown in Tables to Equations Writing Inequalities Graphing Inequalities on a Number Line
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.B.6	Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.	Expressions with Unknowns Expressions to Represent Multiplication and Division Problems Writing and Evaluating Expressions Expressions with and without Parentheses
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.B.7	Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p , q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.	Writing Equations to Find Unknowns Solving One-Step Equations: Addition and Subtraction Solving One-Step Equations: Multiplication and Division Relating Relationships Shown in Tables to Equations
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.EE.B.8	Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x \leq c$ or $x < c$ or $x \geq c$ have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.	Writing Inequalities Graphing Inequalities on a Number Line

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CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.C	Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.	
CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.C.9	Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation $d = 65t$ to represent the relationship between distance and time.	Modeling Relationships Between Real-World Quantities Relating Relationships Shown in Tables to Equations
Geometry		
CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A	Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.	
CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.1	Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Area of Parallelograms Area of Triangles Area of Special Quadrilaterals Area of Irregular Figures
CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.2	Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas $V = l w h$ and $V = b h$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Exploring Volume of a Rectangular Prism Finding a Formula for the Volume of a Rectangular Prism Solving Volume Problems with Formulas
CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.3	Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Polygons in the Coordinate Plane
CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.4	Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Three-Dimensional Figures Surface Area of Prisms Surface Area of Rectangular Pyramids

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Statistics and Probability		
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.A	Develop understanding of statistical variability.	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.A.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.	Plotting Data on a Dot Plot
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.A.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.	Describing Data on Dot Plots Representing Data Sets with Histograms Finding the Mean Comparing Mean and Median Range and Interquartile Range Box Plots Mean Absolute Deviation Data Displays and Statistics
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.A.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.	Finding the Mean Comparing Mean and Median Range and Interquartile Range Mean Absolute Deviation Data Displays and Statistics
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B Summarize and describe distributions.		
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.4	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	Plotting Data on a Dot Plot Describing Data on Dot Plots Representing Data Sets with Histograms Box Plots

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CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.5	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:	
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.5.a	Reporting the number of observations.	Describing Data on Dot Plots Representing Data Sets with Histograms Finding the Mean Data Displays and Statistics
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.5.b	Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.	Data Displays and Statistics
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.5.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.	Finding the Mean Comparing Mean and Median Range and Interquartile Range Box Plots Mean Absolute Deviation Data Displays and Statistics
CCSS.Math.Con tent.6.SP.B.5.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.	Comparing Mean and Median Data Displays and Statistics