

 <b>Marble Falls ISD</b>		Year at a Glance 2019-2020 Pre-AP Math 6			Creation Date: June 4, 2019	
					Revision Date: August 5, 2019	
Unit Name	Unit 6-1 Integers, Rational and Equivalent Numbers 8/26 – 9/20 (19 days)	Unit 6-2 Multiply and Divide Decimals and Fractions 9/23 – 10/9 (13 days)	Unit 6-3 Operations with Integers 10/10 – 11/1 (15 days)	Unit 6-4 Ratios, Rates, and Percents 11/4 – 12/6 (19 days)	Unit 6-5 Personal Financial Literacy 12/9 – 12/20 (9 days)	Unit 6-6 Expressions 1/7-1/17 (9 days)
TEKS	<b>New 6.2B, 6.2C, 6.2A, 6.2D, 6.4G, 6.4E, 6.4F, 6.5C</b>	<b>Spiraled 6.2C, 6.2D</b> <b>New 6.3E, 6.3A, 6.3B</b> 7.3A, 7.3B	<b>Spiraled 6.3E</b> <b>New 6.3C, 6.3D</b> 7.3A, 7.3B	<b>Spiraled 6.4G, 6.4E, 6.4F, 6.5C</b> <b>New 6.4C, 6.4D, 6.4B, 6.4A, 6.5A, 6.4H, 6.5C, 6.5B</b> 7.4E, 7.4B, 7.4D, 7.5A, 7.5C	<b>Spiraled 6.4G, 6.3E, 6.5B</b> <b>New 6.14A, 6.14B, 6.14E, 6.14F, 6.14D, 6.14C, 6.14G, 6.14H</b>	<b>Spiraled 6.3E</b> <b>New 6.7A, 6.7C, 6.7D</b>
Big Ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Numbers can be compared and ordered using a number line.</li> <li>2. Relationships between sets of numbers can be described by classifying the numbers.</li> <li>3. Equal parts of the same whole can be represented using equivalent forms of fractions, decimals, and percents.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Real world problems can be solved by multiplying and dividing rational numbers.</li> <li>2. Dividing by a rational number and multiplying by its reciprocal result in equivalent values.</li> <li>3. The value of a number may increase or decrease when multiplied by a fraction.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integer operations can be represented with concrete models and algorithms.</li> <li>2. Integers can be added, subtracted, multiplied or divided.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportional relationships are important for application of real world problems including rates, percents, and similarity.</li> <li>2. Percents and proportions are used in situations such as discounts, sales tax, and measurement conversions.</li> <li>3. Equal parts of the same whole can be represented using equivalent forms of fractions, decimals, and percents.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishing a good credit history and credit report, and methods for paying for college are important for the future.</li> <li>2. Understanding financial concepts such as debit cards, credit cards, and check registers is important to financial literacy.</li> <li>3. A check register includes deposits, withdrawals, and transfers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equivalent expressions can be generated by using order of operations.</li> <li>2. Equivalent expressions can be determined using models, pictures, and algebraic representations.</li> <li>3. Equivalent expressions can be generated using different mathematical properties.</li> </ol>
Unit Name	Unit 6-7 Equations and Inequalities 1/21 – 2/7 (14 days)	Unit 6-8 Relationships in Two Variables 2/10 – 2/28 (14 days)	Unit 6-9 Geometry 3/2-3/31 (16 days)	Unit 6-10 Representing Data 4/1– 4/21 (14 days)	Unit 6-11 Course Review 4/22-5/8 (13 days)	Unit 6-12 Probability 5/13-5/27 (10 days)
TEKS	<b>Spiraled 6.7A, 6.7D</b> <b>New 6.7B, 6.9A, 6.9C, 6.10A, 6.9B, 6.10B</b>	<b>Spiraled 6.7A, 6.7D, 6.9C, 6.10A</b> <b>New 6.11A, 6.6A, 6.6B, 6.6C</b> 7.4C, 7.4B	<b>Spiraled 6.3E</b> <b>New 6.8A, 6.8B, 6.8C, 6.8D</b> 7.8A, 7.9C, 7.8B, 7.5B, 7.9B, 7.8C	<b>Spiraled 6.3E, 6.4F, 6.5C, 6.4G</b> <b>New 6.12C, 6.12A, 6.12B, 6.13A, 6.13B, 6.12D</b> 7.6G, 7.12A	<b>Spiraled STAAR and Local Data</b>	<b>New 7.6A, 7.6B, 7.6C, 7.6D, 7.6E, 7.6F, 7.6G, 7.6H, 7.6I</b>
Big Ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One variable, one step equations and inequalities can be used to model and solve real world problems.</li> <li>2. Solutions for equations and inequalities can be determined by applying algebraic rules.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Points can be graphed in all four quadrants on the coordinate grid using ordered pairs of rational numbers.</li> <li>2. The relationship of independent and dependent quantities can be represented in tables, graphs, and equations.</li> <li>3. A given situation in the form of <math>y = kx</math> or <math>y = x + b</math> can be represented with verbal descriptions, tables, graphs, and equations.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triangles have unique properties.</li> <li>2. Models and equations can represent formulas for the area of rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and triangles.</li> <li>3. Real world problems can be solved involving the area of rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids and triangles and the volume of right rectangular prisms.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measures of center (mean and median) and measures of spread (IQR) are used to describe sets of data in the real world.</li> <li>2. Data can be displayed in various ways including dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, histograms, and box plots.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building skill fluency is important for success in math.</li> <li>2. Developing mathematical reasoning and problem solving is important for mathematics.</li> <li>3. Conceptual understanding of math concepts helps build a strong foundation for reasoning and problem solving in math.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ratios will be used to express theoretical and experimental probabilities.</li> <li>2. Proportional relationships will be used to make predictions and solve real-world application problems.</li> </ol>