



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