**Correlation of Yukon Program of Studies with Mathology Grade 6**

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| **Curriculum Expectations** | **Grade 6 Mathology.ca** | **Mathology Practice Workbook 6** | **Pearson Canada Grades 4-6 Mathematics Learning Progression** |
| **Content - Elaborations** | | | |
| **small to large numbers** **(thousandths to billions):**   * place value from thousandths to billions, operations with thousandths to billions * numbers used in science, medicine, technology, and media * compare, order, and estimate | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  1: Representing Larger Numbers (to 1 000 000 and Beyond)  2: Representing Numbers in Different Forms  5: Consolidation of Number Relationships and Place Value  **Number Unit 3: Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers**  15: Representing Decimals  16: Comparing and Ordering Decimals  21: Consolidation of Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers | Unit 2 Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (pp. 9-10)  Unit 7 Questions 6, 7, 8, 15, 16 (pp. 47-48, 50-51)  Unit 8 Questions 1, 2, 3  (pp. 52-53)  Unit 11 Question 11 (p. 78) | **Big Idea: The set of real numbers is infinite. Extending whole number understanding to the set of real numbers -** Extends whole number understanding to 1 000 000.  **-** Extends decimal number understanding to thousandths.  **Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Comparing and ordering quantities (multitude or magnitude) -** Compares, orders, and locates whole numbers based on place-value understanding, and records using <, =, and > symbols. **-** Compares, orders, and locates decimal numbers using place-value understanding. **Decomposing and composing numbers to investigate equivalencies**  **-** Composes and decomposes whole numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning (e.g., 1000 is 10 hundreds or 100 tens). **-** Composes and decomposes decimal numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning (e.g., 1.6 is 16 tenths or 0.16 tens).  **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units. Unitizing quantities into base-ten units**  **-** Writes and reads whole numbers in multiple forms (e.g., 1358; one thousand three hundred fifty-eight; 1000 + 300 + 50 + 8).  **-** Understands that the value of a digit is ten times the value of the same digit one place to the right. **-** Understands that the value of a digit is one-tenth the value of the same digit one place to the left. **-** Writes and reads decimal numbers in multiple forms (e.g., numerals, number names, expanded form). **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much. Developing conceptual meaning of operations** - Extends whole number computation models to larger numbers. - Demonstrates an understanding of decimal number computation through modelling and flexible strategies. **Developing fluency of operations** - Solves whole number computation using efficient strategies (e.g., mental computation, algorithms, calculating cost of transactions and change owing, saving money to make a purchase). - Solves decimal number computation using efficient strategies. |
| **multiplication and division facts to 100 (developing computational fluency):**   * mental math strategies (e.g., the double-double strategy to multiply 23 × 4) | **Number Unit 2: Fluency with Whole Numbers**  6: Solving Problems with Whole Numbers 7: Estimating Reasonableness of Solutions 9: Mental Math Strategies  12: Consolidation of Fluency with Whole Numbers | Unit 2 Questions 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 (pp. 11-12, 13-14)  Unit 12 Questions 1, 3  (pp. 81-83) | **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.** **Developing fluency of operations**  - Fluently recalls multiplication and division facts to 100.- Solves whole number computation using efficient strategies (e.g., mental computation, algorithms, calculating cost of transactions and change owing, saving money to make a purchase). |
| **order of operations with whole numbers:**   * includes the use of brackets, but excludes exponents * quotients can be rational numbers | **Number Unit 2: Fluency with Whole Numbers**  8: The Order of Operations  12: Consolidation of Fluency with Whole Numbers | Unit 3 Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 14 (pp. 15-16, 20) | **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much. Investigating number and arithmetic properties** - Applies order of operations for whole numbers and explains the effect when order is not followed. |
| **factors and multiples - greatest common factor and least common multiple:**   * prime and composite numbers, divisibility rules, factor trees, prime factor phrase (e.g., 300 = 22 × 3 × 52) * using graphic organizers (e.g., Venn diagrams) to compare numbers for common factors and common multiples | **Number Unit 1: Number Relationships and Place Value**  3: Identifying Factors and Multiples 4: Identifying Prime and Composite Numbers  5: Consolidation of Number Relationships and Place Value | Unit 2 Questions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16  (pp. 11-14) | **Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Decomposing and composing numbers to investigate equivalencies** - Decomposes numbers into prime factors. **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.**  **Investigating number and arithmetic properties** - Determines whether one number is a multiple of any one-digit number.  - Examines and classifies whole numbers based on their properties (e.g., even/odd; prime; composite; divisible by 2, 5, and 10). - Generates multiples and factors for numbers using flexible strategies.  - Distinguishes between and investigates properties of prime and composite numbers (e.g., prime factorization).  - Extends exponent notation to any repeated multiplication (e.g., 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 = 24) and evaluates expressions using exponents (e.g., 34 = 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 = 81). **Developing fluency of operations** - Fluently recalls multiplication and division facts to 100. |
| **improper fractions and mixed numbers:**   * using benchmarks, number line, and common denominators to compare and order, including whole numbers * using pattern blocks, Cuisenaire Rods, fraction strips, fraction circles, grids * birchbark biting | **Number Unit 3: Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers**  13: Representing Fractions  14: Comparing and Ordering Fractions  21: Consolidation of Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers | Unit 7 Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16 (pp. 45-46, 50-51) | **Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Comparing and ordering quantities (multitude or magnitude)** - Compares, orders, and locates fractions using flexible strategies (e.g., comparing models; creating common denominators or numerators). **Estimating quantities and numbers** - Estimates the size and magnitude of fractions by comparing to benchmarks. **Decomposing and composing numbers to investigate equivalencies** - Models equivalent forms of improper fractions and mixed numbers using flexible strategies. |

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| **introduction to ratios:**   * comparing numbers, comparing quantities, equivalent ratios * part-to-part ratios and part-to-whole ratios | **Number Unit 2: Fluency with Whole Numbers**  11: Exploring Ratios  12: Consolidation of Fluency with Whole Numbers | | Unit 3 Questions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (pp. 18-20) | **Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Using ratios, rates, proportions, and percents creates a relationship between quantities** - Understands the concept of ratio as a relationship between two quantities (e.g., 3 wins to 2 losses). |
| **whole-number percents and percentage discounts:**   * use base 10 blocks, geoboard, 10 × 10 grid to represent whole number percents * find missing part (whole or percentage) * 50% = = 0.5 = 50:100 | **Number Unit 3: Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers**  18: Relating Fractions, Decimals, and Percents  21: Consolidation of Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Integers | | Unit 7 Questions 9, 10  (pp. 48-49)  Unit 12 Questions 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 (pp. 84-85, 87) | **Big Idea: Numbers are related in many ways. Decomposing and composing numbers to investigate equivalencies** - Models and explains the relationships among fractions, decimals, and percents. - Translates flexibly between representations. **Using ratios, rates, proportions, and percents creates a relationship between quantities**  - Understands and applies the concept of percentage as a rate per 100 (e.g., calculating sales tax, tips, or discount). |
| **multiplication and division of decimals:**   * 0.125 × 3 or 7.2 ÷ 9 * using base 10 block array * birchbark biting | **Number Unit 4: Operations with Fractions, Decimals, and Percents**  22: Multiplying Decimals by 1-Digit Numbers 24: Dividing Decimals by 1-Digit Numbers 30: Consolidation of Operations with Fractions, Decimals, and Percents | | Unit 12 Questions1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14 (pp. 81-84, 87) | **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.**  **Developing conceptual meaning of operations** - Demonstrates an understanding of decimal number computation through modelling and flexible strategies.  **Developing fluency of operations** - Solves decimal number computation using efficient strategies. |
| **increasing and decreasing patterns, using expressions, tables, and graphs as functional relationships:**   * limited to discrete points in the first quadrant * visual patterning (e.g., colour tiles) * Take 3 add 2 each time, 2*n* + 1, and 1 more than twice a number all describe the pattern 3, 5, 7, … * graphing data on First Peoples language loss, effects of language intervention | **Patterning Unit 1: Patterning** 1: Investigating Patterns and Relationships in Tables and Graphs 2: Solving Problems  4: Consolidation of Patterning  **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  7: Representing Generalizations in Patterns | | Unit 1 Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (pp. 2-8) | **Big Idea: Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.**  **Representing patterns, relations, and functions**  - Represents a numeric or shape pattern using a table of values by pairing the term value with a term number. - Represents a mathematical context or problem with expressions and equations using variables to represent unknowns.  **Generalizing and analyzing patterns, relations, and functions**  - Explains the rule for numeric patterns including the starting point and change (e.g., given: 16, 22, 28, 34, …. Start at 16 and add 6 each time). - Describes numeric and shape patterns using words and numbers.  - Predicts the value of a given element in a numeric or shape pattern using pattern rules. - Describes the relationship between two numeric patterns (e.g., for every 4 steps, she travels 3 metres). |
| **one-step equations with whole number coefficients and solutions:**   * preservation of equality (e.g., using a balance, algebra tiles) * 3*x* = 12, *x* + 5 = 11 | **Patterning Unit 2: Variables and Equations**  6: Investigating Equality in Equations 8: Writing and Solving Equations  10: Consolidation of Variables and Equations | | Unit 14 Questions 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 (pp. 98-102) | **Big Idea: Patterns and relations can be represented with symbols, equations, and expressions.**  **Understanding equality and inequality, building on generalized properties of numbers and operations** - Expresses a one-step mathematical problem as an equation using a symbol or letter to represent an unknown number (e.g., Sena had some tokens and used four. She has seven left: □ – 4 = 7).  - Determines an unknown number in simple one-step equations using different strategies (e.g., *n* × 3 = 12; 13 – □ = 8). - Uses arithmetic properties to investigate and transform one-step addition and multiplication equations (e.g., 5 + 4 = 9 and 5 + *a* = 9 have the same structure and can be rearranged in similar ways to maintain equality: 4 + 5 = 9 and *a* + 5 = 9). - Recognizes that an equal sign between two expressions with variables indicates that the expressions are equivalent (e.g., 5*n* – 4 = 3*n*; 3*r* = 2 + *s*).  - Uses arithmetic properties to investigate and transform one-step subtraction and division equations (e.g., 12 – 5 = 7 and 12 – *b* = 7 have the same structure and can be rearranged in similar ways to maintain equality: 12 – 7 = 5 and 12 – 7 = *b*). - Investigates and models the meaning of preservation of equality of single variable equations (e.g., 3*x* = 12). **Using variables, algebraic expressions, and equations to represent mathematical relations**  - Understands an unknown quantity (i.e., variable) may be represented by a symbol or letter (e.g., 13 – □ = 8; 4*n* = 12). - Flexibly uses symbols and letters to represent unknown quantities in equations (e.g., knows that 4 + □ = 7; 4 + *x* = 7; and 4 + *y* = 7 all represent the same equation with □, *x*, and *y* representing the same value).  - Interprets and writes algebraic expressions (e.g., 2*n* means two times a number; subtracting a number from 7 can be written as 7 – *n*). |
| **perimeter of complex shapes:**   * A complex shape is a group of shapes with no holes (e.g., use colour tiles, pattern blocks, tangrams). | **Measurement Unit 1A: Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity** 1: Determining the Perimeter of Polygons  6: Consolidation of Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity | Unit 13 Questions 4, 5, 13  (pp. 90-91, 95) | | **Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Selecting and using units to estimate, measure, construct, and make comparisons** - Measures, constructs, and estimates perimeter and area of regular and irregular polygons. |
| **area of triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids:**   * grid paper explorations * deriving formulas * making connections between area of parallelogram and area of rectangle * birchbark biting | **Measurement Unit 1A: Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity**  2: Determining the Area of Rectangles 3: Areas of Parallelograms, Triangles, and Trapezoids  6: Consolidation of Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity | Unit 13 Questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13 (pp. 89-92, 95) | | **Big Idea: Patterns and relations can be represented with symbols, equations, and expressions. Using variables, algebraic expressions, and equations to represent mathematical relations** - Uses expressions and equations with variables to represent generalized relations and algorithms  (e.g., *P* = 2*l* + 2*w*).  **Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Understanding relationships among measured units** - Develops and generalizes strategies to compute area of triangles, quadrilaterals, and other polygons (e.g., decomposing a parallelogram and rearranging to form a rectangle). |

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| **angle measurement and classification:**   * straight, acute, right, obtuse, reflex * constructing and identifying; include examples from local environment * estimating using 45°, 90°, and 180° as reference angles * angles of polygons * Small Number stories: Small Number and the Skateboard Park | **Geometry Unit 1A: 2-D Shapes and Angles**  1: Classifying and Measuring Angles  2: Measuring and Constructing Angles  5: Investigating Polygons  6: Consolidation of 2-D Shapes and Angles | Unit 4 Questions 1, 2, 3, 12  (pp. 23-25, 29) | **Big Idea: Many things in our world (e.g., objects, spaces, events) have attributes that can be measured and compared. Understanding attributes that can be measured, compared, and ordered** - Understands angle as an attribute that can be measured and compared. - Understands angle is additive (e.g., 90° can be visualized as nine sectors that are 10° each). **Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Selecting and using units to estimate, measure, construct, and make comparisons** - Measures, constructs, and estimates angles using degrees.  **Big Idea: 2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes. Investigating geometric attributes and properties of 2-D shapes and 3-D solids** - Draws, compares, and classifies angles (i.e., right, acute, obtuse, straight, reflex). |
| **volume and capacity:**   * using cubes to build 3D objects and determine their volume * referents and relationships (e.g., cm3, m3, mL, L) * the number of coffee mugs that hold a litre * berry baskets, seaweed drying | **Measurement Unit 1A: Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity** 4: Determining the Volume of Right Rectangular Prisms 5: Investigating Capacity  6: Consolidation of Perimeter, Area, Volume, and Capacity | Unit 13 Questions 1, 2  (pp. 88-89) | **Big Idea: Many things in our world (e.g., objects, spaces, events) have attributes that can be measured and compared. Understanding attributes that can be measured, compared, and ordered** - Understands volume and capacity as attributes of 3-D objects that can be measured and compared. **Big Idea: Assigning a unit to a continuous attribute allows us to measure and make comparisons. Selecting and using units to estimate, measure, construct, and make comparisons** - Develops understanding of a unit cube to estimate and measure volume of 3-D objects. - Measures, constructs, and estimates volume using standard cube units (e.g., cubic centimetres).  **Understanding relationships among measured units** - Understands and applies the multiplicative relationship among metric units of length, mass, and capacity. - Develops and generalizes strategies and formulas to compute volumes of right rectangular prisms. |
| **triangles**   * scalene, isosceles, equilateral * right, acute, obtuse * classified regardless of orientation | **Geometry Unit 1A: 2-D Shapes and Angles**  3: Classifying Triangles  4: Identifying and Constructing Triangles  6: Consolidation of 2-D Shapes and Angles | Unit 4 Questions 5, 6, 7, 12  (pp. 25-26, 29) | **Big Idea: 2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes. Investigating geometric attributes and properties of 2-D shapes and 3-D solids** - Sorts, describes, and classifies 2-D shapes based on their geometric properties (e.g., side lengths, angles, diagonals). |
| **combinations of transformations:**   * plotting points on Cartesian plane using whole-number ordered pairs * translation(s), rotation(s), and/or reflections on a single 2D shape * limited to first quadrant * transforming, drawing, and describing image * Use shapes in First Peoples art to integrate printmaking (e.g., Inuit, Northwest coastal First Nations, frieze work) | **Geometry Unit 2A: Transformations**  7: Rotating 2-D Shapes on a Grid 8: Single Transformations on a Grid 9: Combining Transformations on a Grid 10: Plotting and Reading Coordinates  11: Transformations on a Cartesian Plane  12: Consolidation of Transformations | Unit 5 Questions 1a, 2a, 3, 4, 6, 9 (pp. 30-33, 36) | **Big Ideas: 2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be transformed in many ways and analyzed for change. Exploring 2-D shapes and 3-D solids by applying and visualizing transformations**  - Identifies, describes, and performs single transformations (i.e., translation, reflection, rotation) on 2-D shapes. - Identifies, describes, applies, and creates a combination of successive transformations on 2-D shapes. **Big Idea: Objects can be located in space and viewed from multiple perspectives. Locating and mapping objects in space**  - Develops understanding of a Cartesian plane as a coordinate system using perpendicular axes. - Plots and locates points on a Cartesian plane, and relates the location to the two axes. (Limited to the first quadrant.) - Analyzes and locates the vertices of 2-D shapes after transformation on a Cartesian plane. (Limited to the first quadrant.) |

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| **line graphs:**   * table of values, data set; creating a line graph from a given set of data | **Data Management Unit 1: Data Management**  1: Exploring Line Graphs  3: Collecting and Organizing Data  4: Interpreting Graphs to Solve Problems  6: Consolidation of Data Management | Unit 9 Questions 1, 3, 4, 5, 8  (pp. 61-64, 66) | **Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.**  **Collecting data and organizing it into categories** - Constructs data organizers to support data collection (e.g., creates tally chart or line plot on a grid to collect survey data). - Differentiates between discrete (e.g., votes) and continuous (e.g., height) data. - Selects and justifies an appropriate method of data collection (e.g., experiment, observation, survey) based on question posed. **Creating graphical displays of collected data** - Represents data graphically using many-to-one correspondence with appropriate scales and intervals (e.g., each symbol on pictograph represents 10 people). - Chooses and justifies appropriate visual representations for displaying discrete (e.g., bar graph) and continuous (e.g., line graph) data.  **Reading and interpreting data displays and analyzing variability** - Reads and interprets data displays using many-to-one correspondence.  **Drawing conclusions by making inferences and justifying decisions based on data collected** - Draws conclusions on data presented.  - Interprets the results of data presented graphically from primary (e.g., class survey) and secondary (e.g., online news report) sources. |
| **single-outcome probability, both theoretical and experimental:**   * single-outcome probability events (e.g., spin a spinner, roll a die, toss a coin) * listing all possible outcomes to determine theoretical probability * comparing experimental results with theoretical expectation * Lahal stick games | **Data Management Unit 2: Probability**  7: Exploring Theoretical Probability 8: Independent Events 9: Conducting Experiments  10: Consolidation of Probability | Unit 10 Questions 1, 2, 5, 6, 8  (pp. 67-68, 70, 72) | **Big Idea: Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.**  **Collecting data and organizing it into categories** - Records the results of multiple trials of simple events.  **Using the language and tools of chance to describe and predict events** - Locates the likelihood of outcomes on a vocabulary-based probability continuum (e.g., impossible, unlikely, likely, certain). - Distinguishes between equally likely events (e.g., heads or tails on a fair coin) unequally likely events (e.g., spinner with differently sized sections). - Identifies the sample space of independent events in an experiment (e.g., flipping a cup, drawing a coloured cube from a bag). - Investigates and calculates the experimental probability (i.e., relative frequency) of simple events (e.g., 3 heads in 5 coins tosses is ). |
| **financial literacy – simple budgeting and consumer math:**   * informed decision making on saving and purchasing * How many weeks of allowance will it take to buy a bicycle? | **Number Unit 5: Financial Literacy**  31: Advantages and Disadvantages of Payment Methods  32: Interest Rates and Fees  33: Planning for Financial Goals  34: Consolidation of Financial Literacy | Unit 11 Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 (pp. 73-80) | **Big Idea: Quantities and numbers can be operated on to determine how many and how much.**  **Developing fluency of operations**  - Solves whole number computation using efficient strategies (e.g., mental computation, algorithms, calculating cost of transactions and change owing, saving money to make a purchase). - Solves decimal number computation using efficient strategies. |

**Unit 6: Coding** Not required, but recommended