2025–2026 District Unit Planner

Grade 6 Mathematics

Unit title	Unit 2: Making Relevant Connections through Number System Fluency	**MYP year**	*1*	**Unit duration (hrs)**		*20 hours total*

Mastering Content and Skills through INQUIRY (Establishing the purpose of the Unit): *What will students learn?*

GA DoE Standards

Standards

6.NR.1: Solve relevant, mathematical problems involving operations with whole numbers, fractions, and decimal numbers.

   6.NR.1.1 Fluently add and subtract any combination of fractions to solve problems.

   6.NR.1.2 Multiply and divide any combination of whole numbers, fractions, and mixed numbers using a student-selected strategy. Interpret products and quotients of fractions and solve word problems.

   6.NR.1.3 Perform operations with multi-digit decimal numbers fluently using models and student-selected strategies

6.NR.2 Apply operations with whole numbers, fractions and decimals within relevant applications

   .6.NR.2.1 Describe and interpret the center of the distribution by the equal share value (mean).

   6.NR.2.3 Interpret numerical data to answer a statistical investigative question created. Describe the distribution of a quantitative (numerical) variable collected, including its center, variability, and overall shape.

   6.NR.2.4 Design simple experiments and collect data. Use data gathered from realistic scenarios and simulations to determine quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and range). Use these quantities to draw conclusions about the data, compare different numerical data sets, and make predictions.

6.NR.1.3	Perform operations with multi-digit decimal numbers fluently using models and student-selected strategies.	**Fundamentals** • Fluently/Fluency – Students choose flexibly among methods and strategies to solve mathematical problems accurately and efficiently.	**Strategies and Methods** • Students should be able to use a variety of part-whole strategies to compute efficiently (area model, partial product, partial quotient). • The part-whole strategies used should be flexible and extend from previous computation strategies and future work with computation. • Students should use models and student-selected strategies as an efficient written method of demonstrating place value understanding for each operation (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division). • Students may solve problems in different ways and have the flexibility to choose a mathematical strategy that allows them to make sense of and strategically solve problems using efficient methods that are most comfortable for and makes sense to them.	**Terminology** • Decimal number – a number whose whole number part and fractional part are separated by a decimal point.
6.NR.2.1	Describe and interpret the center of the distribution by the equal share value (mean).	**Age/Developmentally Appropriate** • The concept of mean should be explored visually and conceptually before introducing the formula. • This is the beginning of the progression of the concept of measures of center and will continue to be developed in 6th grade.	**Strategies and Methods** • Students should be given the opportunity to use manipulatives such as: snap cubes, tiles, etc...to model equal share value.	**Example** • "If we combined all of the 5th grade students' candies and shared them equally with each student so everyone has the same number of candies." (This is the mean or equal share value.)

Published: 8,2025 Resources, materials, assessments not linked to SGO or unit planner will be reviewed at the local school level.

					MAD; Arthur has less variability than Aaron.
		(symmetrical vs non-symmetrical). • Data sets can be limited to no more than 10 data points when exploring the mean absolute deviation. • Students should be able to describe the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.			
6.NR.2.4	Design simple experiments and collect data. Use data gathered from realistic scenarios and simulations to determine quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and range). Use these quantities to draw conclusions about the data, compare different numerical data sets, and make predictions.	**Fundamentals** • Students should be able to use quantitative measures of center and variability to draw conclusions about data sets and make predictions based on comparisons. • Students should be able to identify that each quartile represents 25% of the data set.		**Strategies and Methods** • Students should apply understanding of the measures of center (mean, median) and variability (interquartile range and range) to determine quantitative measures of center and variability, draw conclusions about the data, compare different-numerical data sets and make predictions using data gathered from realistic scenarios and simulations.	

Vocabulary: [K12 Mathematics Glossary](#)

Algorithm	Difference	Measurement Model of Division	Quotient	Dividend	Median
Reciprocal	Divisor	Multiple	Skewed Data	Factor	Partitive Model of Divisions
Subtrahend	Mean	Product	Sum		

Key concept	Related concept(s)	Global context
Logic A method of reasoning and a system of principles used to build arguments and reach conclusions.	Model Representation	Globalization and Sustainability

Statement of inquiry
Making decisions can be improved by using a model to represent relationships.

Inquiry questions

Factual—How do you add or subtract decimals? How do you divide whole numbers and decimals? How do you divide a fraction by a fraction?

Conceptual—How do you use decimal operations to solve real-world problems? How are decimal/fraction operations similar to whole number operations? In what situations do we use division in our lives? When is it useful to decompose a number?

Debatable— Does being fluent in operations with decimal operations make our everyday lives easier?

MYP Objectives	Assessment Tasks	
What specific MYP __objectives__ will be addressed during this unit?	*Relationship between summative assessment task(s) and statement of inquiry:*	*List of common formative and summative assessments.*

Published: 8,2025 Resources, materials, assessments not linked to SGO or unit planner will be reviewed at the local school level.

Criterion A: Knowing and Understanding Criterion D: Applying Mathematics in Real-life Contexts	Students are encouraged to use a variety of strategies to solve problems encountered in the tasks.	**Formative Assessment(s):** Common Formative Assessments **Summative Assessment(s):** Unit 2 CSA Unit 2 Summative unit test

Approaches to learning (ATL)

Category: Social
Cluster: Collaboration Skills
Skill Indicator:
- Give and receive meaningful feedback.

Learning Experiences

Add additional rows below as needed.

Objective or Content	Learning Experiences	Personalized Learning and Differentiation
6.NR.1 Solve real-life, mathematical problems involving operations with whole numbers, fractions and decimal numbers. 6.NR.2 Apply operations with whole numbers, fractions and decimals within relevant applications.	**Georgia DOE Task: What is the Average?** In this learning plan, students will complete tasks to build fluency with the addition of fractions while finding mean and median. Students will leverage their understanding of addition and fractions. Students should draw on their earlier experiences with properties of addition and strategies for making sense of solving problems.	Provide visuals and information virtually on the class platform. Provide paper copies of slides or pages showing the four choices of graphs. Have students complete the task and submit using paper or the means established by the teacher.

Content Resources

Savvas- Topic 1

Illustrative Mathematics

NCTM Illuminations

GaDOE Frameworks

Number Lines, Fraction Models, Visual Models, and Various Physical Manipulatives.