

Mathematics

Key for “Province”:

Bold type – BC Big Ideas

Regular type – BC content (K-9)

K-9 Curricular Competencies used throughout all topics: reasoning and analyzing, understanding and solving, communicating and representing

Topics	Gr	North American Division	Province:
Numbers and Operations	6	<i>Rational Numbers:</i> 6.NO.1 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit whole numbers and decimals (6.NS.2,3)	(6) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with whole numbers and decimals: multiplication and division of decimals. (5) addition and subtraction of decimals to thousandths. (7) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with decimals: operations with decimals.
		<i>Rational Numbers, cont:</i> 6.NO.2 Find common factors and multiples (6.NS.4); understand and apply prime factorization and exponents (6.EE.1)	(6) Mixed numbers and decimal numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into parts and wholes: factors and multiples, and improper fractions.
		<i>Rational Numbers, cont:</i> 6.NO.3 Understand, compare, and order integers; apply integer principles within the four basic operations; graph ordered pairs on a coordinate plane (6.NS.5,6,7,8)	(6) Mixed numbers and decimal numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into parts and wholes: factors and multiples, improper fractions, and introduction to ratios. (7) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with integers and decimals: operations with integers.
		<i>Rational Numbers, cont:</i> 6.NO.4 Divide fractions by fractions; express a remainder as a fraction or decimal; convert within fractions, decimals, and percents; convert fractions to terminating, repeating, or rounded decimals (6.NS.1)	(6) Mixed numbers and decimal numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into parts and wholes: improper fractions and mixed numbers. (6) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with whole numbers and decimals.
		<i>Ratios/Proportions/Percentages</i> 6.NO.5 Understand and apply ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems (6.RP.1,2,3)	(6) Mixed numbers and decimal numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into parts and wholes: introduction of ratios.
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	6	<i>Expressions and Equations:</i> 6.OAT.1 Apply basic operations to algebraic expressions; solve and explain one-variable equations and inequalities; identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (6.EE.1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)	(6) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with whole numbers and decimals: order of operations, one-step equations with whole-number coefficients and solutions. (7) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with integers and decimals: operations with integers, and operations with decimals, two-step equations with whole-number coefficients, constants and solutions.
		<i>Expressions and Equations, cont:</i> 6.OAT.2 Represent, graph, and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables (6.EE.9)	(6) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with whole numbers and decimals: increasing and decreasing patterns, using expressions, tables, and graphs as functional relationships.
Measurement	6	<i>Elapsed Time:</i> 6.M.1 Calculate elapsed time	(5) Identified regularities in number patterns can be expressed in tables: duration, using measurement of time.

Geometry	6	<i>Area/Volume:</i> 6.GEO.1 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume (6.G.1,2,3,4)	(6) Properties of objects and shapes can be described, measured, and compared using volume, area, perimeter, and angles.
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability	6	<i>Statistics and Probability:</i> 6.DSP.1 Develop understanding of statistical variability (6.SP.1,2,3)	(6) Data from the results of an experiment can be used to predict the theoretical probability of an event and to compare and interpret: single-outcome probability.
		<i>Statistics and Probability, cont:</i> 6.DSP.2 Summarize and describe distributions (6.SP.4,5)	(6) Data from the results of an experiment can be used to predict the theoretical probability of an event and to compare and interpret: single-outcome probability.