Grade 6 | Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more "aha!" learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math²* edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

Eureka Math² carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students' mastery of math.

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher–writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Math Confidence

Eureka Math² fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students' curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Data and Probability

Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data, considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.1.1.1 Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data, compares differences between groups and collects categorical or numerical data related to the question, and accounts for it in the answer.	6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions 6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display 6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project 6 Data Talk: Tornadoes on the Move 6 Data Talk: The Human Cost of Unsafe Water 6 Data Talk: Median Age in Congress 6 Data Talk: Pitch Perfect 6 Data Talk: Monarchs on the Move 6 Data Talk: Hope for the Salmon 6 Data Talk: Unprovoked Shark Attacks 6 Data Talk: Camping Out in Our National Parks 6 Data Talk: Air Conditioners in New Homes 6 Data Talk: The ABCs of Baby Names 6 Data Talk: The Cost of Wildfires 6 Data Talk: Magmatic Eruptions at Mount St. Helens 6 Data Talk: Money Spent 6 Data Talk: Women as State Governors 6 Data Investigation: Baby Names 6 Data Investigation: Favorite Musician 6 Data Investigation: Drinking Water Violations

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.1.1.2 Design and conduct investigations and experiments to gather data, while considering cultural perspectives, to answer statistically investigative questions considering variability and justifying choice of variables.	6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions 6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display 6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project 6 Data Investigation: Baby Names 6 Data Investigation: Favorite Musician 6 Data Investigation: Drinking Water Violations *Supplemental material is necessary to address considering cultural perspectives.*
6.1.1.3 Identify, determine and interpret measures of center (mean and median) and measures of variability (range, interquartile range, mean-absolute deviation) to answer a statistically investigative question, summarizing the distribution of data using the measures of center and variability.	6 M6 Lesson 7: Using the Mean to Describe the Center 6 M6 Lesson 8: The Mean as a Balance Point 6 M6 Lesson 9: Variability in a Data Distribution 6 M6 Lesson 10: The Mean Absolute Deviation 6 M6 Lesson 11: Using the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation 6 M6 Lesson 12: Using the Median to Describe the Center 6 M6 Lesson 13: Using the Interquartile Range to Describe Variability 6 M6 Lesson 15: More Practice with Box Plots 6 M6 Lesson 16: Interpreting Box Plots 6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions 6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.1.1.4 Create a visualization about a data set to describe patterns, highlight relationships or illustrate features of the distribution of the data to answer or help answer their statistically investigative question. Visualizations should represent the data in appropriate ways, including tables, dot plots, stem-and-leaf plots, histograms and box plots while incorporating any other relevant information that helps to tell a story about the data.	6 M6 Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot 6 M6 Lesson 4: Creating a Histogram 6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays 6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display 6 M6 Lesson 14: Using a Box Plot to Summarize a Distribution 6 M6 Lesson 15: More Practice with Box Plots 6 M6 Lesson 16: Interpreting Box Plots 6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions 6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects *Supplemental material is necessary to address stem-and-leaf plots.*
6.1.1.5 Compare and communicate competing explanations for data trends observed, considering cultural perspectives and reasonable alternatives given the variability in findings.	6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions 6 Data Talk: Median Age in Congress 6 Data Talk: Unprovoked Shark Attacks 6 Data Talk: Money Spent 6 Data Talk: Women as State Governors *Supplemental material is necessary to address considering cultural perspectives.*

Data and Probability

Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data, considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.r

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.1.2.1 Determine the sample space (set of possible outcomes) for a given experiment. Sample space may be determined by the use of tree diagrams, tables or pictorial representations.	7 M6 Lesson 3: Outcomes of Chance Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments
6.1.2.2 Determine the theoretical probability of an event using the ratio between the size of the event and the size of the sample space. Represent probabilities as percentages, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1 inclusive.	7 M6 Lesson 1: What is Probability? 7 M6 Lesson 2: Empirical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 3: Outcomes of Chance Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 4: Theoretical Probability 7 M6 Lesson 5: Multistage Experiments 7 M6 Lesson 6: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7 M6 Lesson 7: The Law of Large Numbers 7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue 7 M6 Lesson 9: Probability Simulations 7 M6 Lesson 10: Simulations with Random Number Tables

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.1.2.3 Calculate experimental probabilities from experiments where the theoretical probability is known, recognizing that there may be differences between theoretical and experimental probability. Represent the probabilities as percentages, fractions and decimals between 0 and 1 inclusive. Use experimental probabilities to make predictions when actual probabilities are unknown.	7 M6 Lesson 6: Outcomes That Are Not Equally Likely 7 M6 Lesson 8: Picking Blue

Spatial Reasoning

Measurement: Investigate measurement using a variety of tools, units, systems, processes and techniques in various cultures. Explain and reason with attributes, estimations and formulas to communicate measurement(s) and relationships effectively. Justify decisions and consider the reasonableness of the measurement.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.2.3.1 Calculate the measurements of the surface area of rectangular and triangular prisms using appropriate units. Justify the formulas used. Justification may involve decomposition, nets or other models.	6 M5 Lesson 9: Properties of Solids 6 M5 Lesson 10: Discovering Nets of Solids 6 M5 Lesson 11: Constructing Nets of Solids 6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area 6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations 6 M5 Lesson 14: Designing a Box

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.2.3.2 Calculate the measurement of the volume of prisms (including triangular and nonrectangular prisms) using appropriate units. Justify the formulas used. Justification may involve decomposition or other models.	6 M5 Lesson 15: Exploring Volume 6 M5 Lesson 16: Applying Volume Formulas 6 M5 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with Volume 6 M5 Lesson 18: Volumes of Composite Solids 6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations
6.2.3.3 Solve situations in various contexts involving conversion of time, weights, capacities, lengths and area within measurement systems using appropriate units	6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units 6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems 6 M1 Lesson 21: Solving Multi-Step Rate Problems
6.2.3.4 Estimate time, weights, capacities, lengths and dollar amounts using benchmarks in measurement systems with appropriate units.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
6.2.3.5 Find the area of special quadrilaterals and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes. Apply these techniques in contextual mathematical situations.	6 M5 Lesson 1: The Area of a Parallelogram 6 M5 Lesson 2: The Area of a Right Triangle 6 M5 Lesson 3: The Area of a Triangle 6 M5 Lesson 4: Areas of Triangles in Real-World Situations 6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane 6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane 6 M5 Lesson 7: Areas of Trapezoids and Other Polygons 6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations

Spatial Reasoning

Geometry: Analyze characteristics of geometric shapes to make mathematical arguments and justifications about geometric relationships. Use visualization and geometric modeling to compare, solve problems and communicate ideas.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.2.4.1 Determine missing angle measures in a triangle using the fact that the sum of the interior angles of a triangle is $180°$. Use models to illustrate this fact.	7 M4 Lesson 4: Angles of a Triangle
6.2.4.2 Decompose polygons into triangles to investigate the sum of the interior angles of polygons.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
6.2.4.3 Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices. Use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in contextual situations.	6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane 6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane

Patterns and Relationships

Number Relationships: Describe, Interpret and use quantities, relationships between quantities, representations of quantities, and number systems. Describe operations and the relationship between operations. Use strategies and procedures accurately, efficiently and flexibly. Assess the reasonableness of the results.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.1 Use positive and negative numbers to describe quantities having opposite directions or values, represent quantities in contexts and explain the meaning of 0 in situations including credits/debits, temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level and positive/negative electric charge.	6 M3 Lesson 1: Positive and Negative Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations
6.3.5.2 Locate positive and negative rational numbers on a number line. Plot ordered pairs of positive and negative rational numbers on a coordinate grid.	6 M3 Lesson 3: Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 11: Plotting Points in the Coordinate Plane 6 M3 Lesson 12: Reflections in the Coordinate Plane 6 M3 Lesson 13: Constructing the Coordinate Plane 6 M3 Lesson 15: Distance in the Coordinate Plane 6 M3 Lesson 16: Figures in the Coordinate Plane 6 M3 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with the Coordinate Plane

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.3 Interpret statements of inequality $(<, >, =)$ as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line, including positive and negative rational numbers in various forms.	6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers
6.3.5.4 Factor whole numbers. Express a whole number as a product of prime factors with exponents. Identify a prime number as a whole number greater than one whose only factors are one and itself.	5 M1 Lesson 21: Express a composite number to 50 as a product of its prime factors. 6 M2 Lesson 3: The Greatest Common Factor 6 M4 Lesson 3: Exploring Exponents
6.3.5.5 Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum or difference of two whole numbers, from 1 through 100, with a common factor as a multiple of a sum or difference of two whole numbers with no common factor.	6 M2 Lesson 1: Factors and Multiples 6 M2 Lesson 2: Divisibility 6 M2 Lesson 3: The Greatest Common Factor 6 M2 Lesson 4: The Least Common Multiple 6 M2 Lesson 5: The Euclidean Algorithm 6 M4 Lesson 13: The Distributive Property 6 M4 Lesson 14: Using the Distributive Property to Factor Expressions

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.6 Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line. Interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in context.	6 M3 Lesson 7: Absolute Value
6.3.5.7 Estimate solutions to situations with whole numbers, fractions and decimals and use the estimates to assess the reasonableness of the results in the context of the situation.	6 M1 Lesson 1: Jars of Jelly Beans 6 M1 Lesson 7: Graphs of Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed 6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates 6 M1 Lesson 23: Finding the Percent 6 M2 Lesson 13: Decimal Addition and Subtraction 6 M2 Lesson 15: Decimal Multiplication 6 M2 Lesson 17: Partial Quotients 6 M2 Lesson 18: The Standard Division Algorithm 6 M2 Lesson 19: Expressing Quotients as Decimals 6 M2 Lesson 20: Real-World Division Problems 6 M2 Lesson 21: Dividing a Decimal by a Whole Number 6 M2 Lesson 22: Dividing a Decimal by a Decimal Greater Than 1 6 M2 Lesson 23: Dividing a Decimal by a Decimal Less Than 1 6 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling with the Coordinate Plane 6 M4 Lesson 25: The Statue of Liberty 6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations 6 M6 Lesson 2: Describing a Data Distribution

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6.3.5.8 Multiply and divide fractions and mixed numbers using visual models to represent the situation leading towards generalizable algorithms.	5 M3 Lesson 7: Multiply fractions less than 1 by unit fractions pictorially. 5 M3 Lesson 8: Multiply fractions less than 1 pictorially. 5 M3 Lesson 9: Multiply fractions by unit fractions by making simpler problems. 5 M3 Lesson 10: Multiply fractions greater than 1 by fractions. 5 M3 Lesson 11: Multiply fractions. 5 M3 Lesson 12: Divide a nonzero whole number by a unit fraction to find the number of groups. 5 M3 Lesson 13: Divide a nonzero whole number by a unit fraction to find the size of the group. 5 M3 Lesson 14: Divide a unit fraction by a nonzero whole number. 5 M3 Lesson 15: Divide by whole numbers and unit fractions. 5 M3 Lesson 16: Reason about the size of quotients of whole numbers and unit fractions and quotients of unit fractions and whole numbers. 5 M3 Lesson 17: Solve word problems involving fractions with multiplication and division. 5 M4 Lesson 14: Multiply decimal numbers to hundredths by one-digit whole numbers by using different models. 5 M4 Lesson 15: Multiply decimal numbers to hundredths by one-digit whole numbers and multiples of 10, 100, or 1,000 by using different written methods. 5 M4 Lesson 16: Multiply decimal numbers to hundredths by two-digit whole numbers by using area models and vertical form. 5 M4 Lesson 17: Multiply decimal numbers to hundredths by two-digit whole numbers by using different methods. 5 M4 Lesson 18: Relate decimal number multiplication to fraction multiplication. 5 M4 Lesson 19: Multiply a decimal number by a decimal number. 5 M4 Lesson 20: Divide decimal numbers to hundredths by one-digit whole numbers and multiples of 10, 100, or 1,000 by using unit form and place value understanding. 5 M4 Lesson 21: Divide decimal numbers to hundredths by one-digit whole numbers and multiples of 10, 100, or 1,000 by using place value understanding and vertical form.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.8 ***continued***	5 M4 Lesson 22: Divide decimal numbers to hundredths by two-digit whole numbers. 5 M4 Lesson 23: Relate division by 0.1 and 0.01 to division by a unit fraction. 5 M4 Lesson 24: Divide decimal numbers by decimal numbers, resulting in whole-number quotients. 5 M4 Lesson 25: Divide decimal numbers by decimal numbers, resulting in decimal-number quotients. 5 M5 Lesson 12: Multiply mixed numbers. 6 M2 Lesson 6: Dividing a Whole Number by a Fraction 6 M2 Lesson 7: Dividing a Fraction by a Whole Number 6 M2 Lesson 8: Dividing Fractions by Making Common Denominators 6 M2 Lesson 9: Dividing Fractions by Using Tape Diagrams 6 M2 Lesson 10: Dividing Fractions by Using the Invert and Multiply Strategy 6 M2 Lesson 11: Applications of Fraction Division 6 M2 Lesson 12: Fraction Operations in a Real-World Situation
6.3.5.9 Solve mathematical situations requiring arithmetic, including multiplication and division, with decimals, fractions and mixed numbers, explaining the solution pathway. Interpret quotients in the context of the situation.	5 M2 Lesson 10: Add whole numbers and mixed numbers and add mixed numbers with related units. 5 M2 Lesson 11: Add mixed numbers with unrelated units. 5 M2 Lesson 12: Subtract whole numbers from mixed numbers and mixed numbers from whole numbers. 5 M2 Lesson 13: Subtract mixed numbers from mixed numbers with related units. 5 M2 Lesson 14: Subtract mixed numbers from mixed numbers with unrelated units. 5 M2 Lesson 17: Solve problems by equally redistributing a total amount. 5 M3 Lesson 12: Divide a nonzero whole number by a unit fraction to find the number of groups. 5 M3 Lesson 13: Divide a nonzero whole number by a unit fraction to find the size of the group. 5 M3 Lesson 14: Divide a unit fraction by a nonzero whole number. 5 M3 Lesson 15: Divide by whole numbers and unit fractions.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.9 ***continued***	5 M3 Lesson 17: Solve word problems involving fractions with multiplication and division. 5 M3 Lesson 19: Create and solve one-step word problems involving fractions. 5 M3 Lesson 20: Solve multi-step word problems involving fractions and write equations with parentheses. 5 M3 Lesson 21: Solve multi-step word problems involving fractions. 5 M5 Lesson 14: Solve real-world problems involving areas of composite figures with mixed-number side lengths. 5 M5 Lesson 15: Solve multi-step word problems involving multiplication of mixed numbers. 6 M2 Lesson 6: Dividing a Whole Number by a Fraction 6 M2 Lesson 7: Dividing a Fraction by a Whole Number 6 M2 Lesson 8: Dividing Fractions by Making Common Denominators 6 M2 Lesson 9: Dividing Fractions by Using Tape Diagrams 6 M2 Lesson 10: Dividing Fractions by Using the Invert and Multiply Strategy 6 M2 Lesson 11: Applications of Fraction Division 6 M2 Lesson 12: Fraction Operations in a Real-World Situation
6.3.5.10 Solve situations using the concept of unit rate $\frac{a}{b}$ associated with a ratio $a{:}b$ with $b \neq 0$, in context, including constant speed and unit pricing to make purchase decisions.	6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed 6 M1 Lesson 17: Rates 6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates 6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units 6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems 6 M1 Lesson 21: Solving Multi-Step Rate Problems 6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations 6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.5.11 Solve percent situations using visual models including tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams or double number lines. Apply concepts of percentage including discounts, markups, tips and commission. Situations can include identifying the part given a whole and the percentage, and identifying the percentage given the part and the whole.	6 M1 Lesson 22: Introduction to Percents 6 M1 Lesson 23: Finding the Percent 6 M1 Lesson 24: Finding a Part 6 M1 Lesson 25: Finding the Whole 6 M1 Lesson 26: Solving Percent Problems

Patterns and Relationships

Equivalence and Relational Thinking: Use concepts and properties of equivalence and relational thinking to represent and compare numerical expressions, proportional relationships, algebraic expressions and equations.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.6.1 Generate equivalent numerical expressions involving positive rational numbers and justify why expressions are equivalent.	6 M4 Lesson 12: Applying Properties to Multiplication and Division Expressions 6 M4 Lesson 13: The Distributive Property 6 M4 Lesson 14: Using the Distributive Property to Factor Expressions 6 M4 Lesson 15: Combining Like Terms by Using the Distributive Property 6 M4 Lesson 16: Equivalent Algebraic Expressions
6.3.6.2 Determine equivalences among fractions, decimals and percentages involving rational numbers. Convert between equivalent representations.	6 M1 Lesson 22: Introduction to Percents 6 M1 Lesson 23: Finding the Percent 6 M1 Lesson 24: Finding a Part 6 M1 Lesson 25: Finding the Whole 6 M1 Lesson 26: Solving Percent Problems

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.6.3 Represent mathematical situations using expressions, equations and inequalities involving variables and positive rational numbers.	6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 21: Solving Problems with Equations
6.3.6.4 Solve one-step equations, including equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p, q and x are all positive rational numbers. Use number sense, properties of arithmetic and the idea of maintaining equality on both sides of the equation. Interpret a solution in the original context and assess the reasonableness of results.	6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 19: Solving Equations with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 20: Solving Equations with Multiplication and Division 6 M4 Lesson 21: Solving Problems with Equations 6 M5 Lesson 2: The Area of a Right Triangle
6.3.6.5 Identify and use ratios to compare quantities. Understand that comparing quantities using ratios is not the same as comparing quantities using subtraction.	6 M1 Lesson 1: Jars of Jelly Beans 6 M1 Lesson 2: Introduction to Ratios 6 M1 Lesson 3: Ratios and Tape Diagrams 6 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Ratios by Making Batches 6 M1 Lesson 5: Equivalent Ratios 6 M1 Lesson 6: Ratio Tables and Double Number Lines 6 M1 Lesson 7: Graphs of Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 8: Addition Patterns in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 9: Multiplication Patterns in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 10: Multiplicative Reasoning in Ratio Relationships

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.6.5 ***continued***	6 M1 Lesson 11: Applications of Ratio Reasoning 6 M1 Lesson 12: Multiple Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 13: Comparing Ratio Relationships, Part 1 6 M1 Lesson 14: Comparing Ratio Relationships, Part 2 6 M1 Lesson 15: The Value of the Ratio 6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed 6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates
6.3.6.6 Solve ratio and rate situations, including mixtures and concentrations, by modeling with tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number lines or equations.	6 M1 Lesson 1: Jars of Jelly Beans 6 M1 Lesson 3: Ratios and Tape Diagrams 6 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Ratios by Making Batches 6 M1 Lesson 5: Equivalent Ratios 6 M1 Lesson 6: Ratio Tables and Double Number Lines 6 M1 Lesson 8: Addition Patterns in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 9: Multiplication Patterns in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 10: Multiplicative Reasoning in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 11: Applications of Ratio Reasoning 6 M4 Lesson 22: Relationship Between Two Variables 6 M4 Lesson 23: Graphs of Ratio Relationships

Patterns and Relationships

Patterns and Relationships: Represent and connect mathematical patterns and relationships using verbal descriptions, generalizations, tables and graphs. Use representations to generate questions, make predictions and solve mathematical problems.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
6.3.7.1 Use variables to represent two quantities in a situation that change in relationship to one another. Write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables and relate these to the equation.	6 M4 Lesson 22: Relationship Between Two Variables 6 M4 Lesson 23: Graphs of Ratio Relationships 6 M4 Lesson 24: Graphs of Non-Ratio Relationships 6 M4 Lesson 25: The Statue of Liberty