
Grade 6 | Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*²® (2027)

*Eureka Math*² 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 Math*² 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 Math*² 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 Math*² 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 Math*² 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 Math*² 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 Math*² 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.

Mathematical Practice Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>Standard 1 Problem Solve and Persevere</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 2 Abstract and Generalize</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 3 Justify and Prove</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 4 Model with Mathematics</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 5 Represent</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 6 Collaborate Mathematically</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p>Standard 7 Culturally Connect</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

Ratios and Proportional Relationships (RP)

Montana PK–12 Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>²
<p>MT.6.RP.1</p> <p>Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.</p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 2: Introduction to Ratios</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 3: Ratios and Tape Diagrams</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Ratios by Making Batches</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 5: Equivalent Ratios</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 8: Addition Patterns in Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 10: Multiplicative Reasoning in Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 11: Applications of Ratio Reasoning</p>
<p>MT.6.RP.2</p> <p>Understand the concept of a unit rate $\frac{a}{b}$ associated with a ratio $a:b$ with $b \neq 0$, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship.</p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 15: The Value of the Ratio</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 17: Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems</p>
<p>MT.6.RP.3</p> <p>Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve proportional problems in context about unit rates, percentages (as a rate per 100), and/or measurement units using tables or equations. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 1: Jars of Jelly Beans</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 3: Ratios and Tape Diagrams</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 4: Exploring Ratios by Making Batches</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 5: Equivalent Ratios</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 6: Ratio Tables and Double Number Lines</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 7: Graphs of Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 8: Addition Patterns in Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 9: Multiplication Patterns in Ratio Relationships</p>

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<p>MT.6.RP.3 <i>continued</i></p>	<p>6 M1 Lesson 10: Multiplicative Reasoning in Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 11: Applications of Ratio Reasoning</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 12: Multiple Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 13: Comparing Ratio Relationships, Part 1</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 14: Comparing Ratio Relationships, Part 2</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 15: The Value of the Ratio</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 16: Speed</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 17: Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 18: Comparing Rates</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 19: Using Rates to Convert Units</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 20: Solving Rate Problems</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 21: Solving Multi-Step Rate Problems</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 22: Introduction to Percents</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 23: Finding the Percent</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 24: Finding a Part</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 25: Finding the Whole</p> <p>6 M1 Lesson 26: Solving Percent Problems</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 22: Relationship Between Two Variables</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 23: Graphs of Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
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The Number System (NS)**Montana PK–12 Mathematics
Content Standards****Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²**

<p>MT.6.NS.1</p> <p>Represent, interpret, and compute quotients of fractions and solve problems in context involving division of fractions by fractions.</p>	<p>6 M2 Lesson 6: Dividing a Whole Number by a Fraction</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 7: Dividing a Fraction by a Whole Number</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 8: Dividing Fractions by Making Common Denominators</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 9: Dividing Fractions by Using Tape Diagrams</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 10: Dividing Fractions by Using the Invert and Multiply Strategy</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 11: Applications of Fraction Division</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 12: Fraction Operations in a Real-World Situation</p>
<p>MT.6.NS.2</p> <p>Accurately and efficiently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.</p>	<p>6 M2 Lesson 17: Partial Quotients</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 18: The Standard Division Algorithm</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 19: Expressing Quotients as Decimals</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 20: Real-World Division Problems</p>
<p>MT.6.NS.3</p> <p>Accurately and efficiently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.</p>	<p>6 M2 Lesson 13: Decimal Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 14: Patterns in Multiplying Decimals</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 15: Decimal Multiplication</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 16: Applications of Decimal Operations</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 21: Dividing a Decimal by a Whole Number</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 22: Dividing a Decimal by a Decimal Greater Than 1</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 23: Dividing a Decimal by a Decimal Less Than 1</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 24: Living on Mars</p>

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<p>MT.6.NS.4</p> <p>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 of two whole numbers 1–100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor.</p>	<p>5 M1 Lesson 21: Express a composite number to 50 as a product of its prime factors.</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 1: Factors and Multiples</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 2: Divisibility</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 3: The Greatest Common Factor</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 4: The Least Common Multiple</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 5: The Euclidean Algorithm</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 13: The Distributive Property</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 14: Using the Distributive Property to Factor Expressions</p>
<p>MT.6.NS.5</p> <p>Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values and use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in problems in contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 1: Positive and Negative Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations</p>

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<p>MT.6.NS.6</p> <p>Understand a rational number as a point on the number line and extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line, recognizing that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, and that 0 is its own opposite. Understanding signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane and recognizing that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes, and Finding and positioning integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram and finding and positioning pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane. 	<p>6 M3 Lesson 2: Integers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 3: Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 10: The Four Quadrants of the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 11: Plotting Points in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 12: Reflections in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 13: Constructing the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 15: Distance in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 16: Figures in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with the Coordinate Plane</p>

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<p>MT.6.NS.7</p> <p>Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpreting statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram, • Writing, interpreting, and explaining statements of order for rational numbers in problems in context, • Understanding the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line and interpreting absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in problems in context, and • Distinguishing comparisons of absolute value from statements about order. 	<p>6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 7: Absolute Value</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 8: Absolute Value and Order</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 9: Interpreting Order and Distance in Real-World Situations</p>
<p>MT.6.NS.8</p> <p>Graph points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane and include the use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling with the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 15: Distance in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 16: Figures in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

Expressions and (EE)**Montana PK–12 Mathematics
Content Standards****Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²**

<p>MT.6.EE.1</p> <p>Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number bases and exponents.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 1: Expressions with Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 2: Expressions with Multiplication and Division</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 3: Exploring Exponents</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 4: Evaluating Expressions with Exponents</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 5: Exploring Order of Operations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 6: Order of Operations</p>
<p>MT.6.EE.2</p> <p>Write, read, and evaluate expressions with variables by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing expressions that record operations with numbers and with variables, • Identifying parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, product, difference, quotient, term, factor, coefficient, variable) and writing expressions that represent verbal descriptions of problems in context, and • Evaluating expressions at specific values of their variables including expressions that arise from formulas performing arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents and using the order of operations. 	<p>6 M4 Lesson 7: Algebraic Expressions with Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 8: Algebraic Expressions with Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 12: Applying Properties to Multiplication and Division Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 1: The Area of a Parallelogram</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 3: The Area of a Triangle</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 14: Designing a Box</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 16: Applying Volume Formulas</p>

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<p>MT.6.EE.3</p> <p>Apply the properties of operations including the distributive property, to generate equivalent expressions and determine when two expressions are equivalent.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 12: Applying Properties to Multiplication and Division Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 13: The Distributive Property</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 14: Using the Distributive Property to Factor Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 15: Combining Like Terms by Using the Distributive Property</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 16: Equivalent Algebraic Expressions</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 4: Areas of Triangles in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 7: Area of Trapezoids and Other Polygons</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with Volume</p>
<p>MT.6.EE.4</p> <p>Understand how to solve an equation or inequality as a process by using substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 19: Solving Equations with Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 20: Solving Equations with Multiplication and Division</p>
<p>MT.6.EE.5</p> <p>Write expressions when solving problems in context and understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or any number in a specified set.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 10: Multiplication and Division Expressions from Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 16: Equivalent Algebraic Expressions</p>

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<p>MT.6.EE.6</p> <p>Solve problems including problems in context by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $p \cdot x = q$ for cases in which p, q, and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 19: Solving Equations with Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 20: Solving Equations with Multiplication and Division</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 21: Solving Problems with Equations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 2: The Area of a Right Triangle</p>
<p>MT.6.EE.7</p> <p>Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in problems including problems in context; graph and describe solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions</p>
<p>MT.6.EE.8</p> <p>Use variables to represent two quantities that change in relationship to one another, analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and write an equation to express one quantity in terms of the other. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M4 Lesson 22: Relationship Between Two Variables</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 23: Graphs of Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 24: Graphs of Non-Ratio Relationships</p> <p>6 M4 Lesson 25: The Statue of Liberty</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

Geometry (G)**Montana PK–12 Mathematics
Content Standards****Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²**

<p>MT.6.G.1</p> <p>Find the area of triangles, quadrilaterals, and other polygons by composing them into rectangles or decomposing them into triangles and other shapes. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 1: The Area of a Parallelogram</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 2: The Area of a Right Triangle</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 3: The Area of a Triangle</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 4: Areas of Triangles in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 7: Areas of Trapezoids and Other Polygons</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
<p>MT.6.G.2</p> <p>Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by filling it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths and connect and apply the formulas $V = l \cdot w \cdot h$ and $V = b \cdot h$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths to solve problems in context.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 15: Exploring Volume</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 16: Applying Volume Formulas</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 17: Problem Solving with Volume</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 18: Volumes of Composite Solids</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p>

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<p>MT.6.G.3</p> <p>Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices, find the length of a horizontal or vertical side, and apply these techniques to problems in context.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane</p>
<p>MT.6.G.4</p> <p>Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures in problems including problems in context. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M5 Lesson 9: Properties of Solids</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 10: Discovering Nets of Solids</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 11: Constructing Nets of Solids</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 12: From Nets to Surface Area</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 13: Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 14: Designing a Box</p> <p>6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>

Statistics and Probability (SP)

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<p>MT.6.SP.1</p> <p>Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Tornadoes on the Move</p> <p>6 Data Talk: The Human Cost of Unsafe Water</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Median Age in Congress</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Pitch Perfect</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Monarchs on the Move</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Hope for the Salmon</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Unprovoked Shark Attacks</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Camping Out in Our National Parks</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Air Conditioners in New Homes</p> <p>6 Data Talk: The ABCs of Baby Names</p> <p>6 Data Talk: The Cost of Wildfires</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Magmatic Eruptions at Mount St. Helens</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Money Spent</p> <p>6 Data Talk: Women as State Governors</p> <p>6 Data Investigation: Baby Names</p> <p>6 Data Investigation: Favorite Musician</p> <p>6 Data Investigation: Drinking Water Violations</p>

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<p>MT.6.SP.2</p> <p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution that can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape. This standard should incorporate cultural context relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 2: Describing a Data Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 4: Creating a Histogram</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 9: Variability in a Data Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 14: Using a Box Plot to Summarize a Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 18: Connecting Graphical Representations and Summary Measures</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address cultural contexts relating to Montana Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i></p>
<p>MT.6.SP.3</p> <p>Recognize that measures of central tendency for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 7: Using the Mean to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 8: The Mean as a Balance Point</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 9: Variability in a Data Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 10: The Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 11: Using the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 12: Using the Median to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 13: Using the Interquartile Range to Describe Variability</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 15: More Practice with Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 16: Interpreting Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects</p>

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<p>MT.6.SP.4</p> <p>Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots, and describe any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context from which the data were gathered.</p>	<p>6 M6 Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 4: Creating a Histogram</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 14: Using a Box Plot to Summarize a Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 15: More Practice with Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 16: Interpreting Box Plots</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 19: Comparing Data Distributions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 22: Presenting Statistical Projects</p>

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<p>MT.6.SP.5</p> <p>Characterize numerical data sets from a sample in relation to their context, such as by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting the number of observations, • Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement, and • Finding quantitative measures of central tendency (mode, median, and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), for numerical data sets and relating the choice of measures of central tendency and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered. 	<p>6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 2: Describing a Data Distribution</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 7: Using the Mean to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 8: The Mean as a Balance Point</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 10: The Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 11: Using the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 12: Using the Median to Describe the Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 13: Using the Interquartile Range to Describe Variability</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 18: Connecting Graphical Representations and Summary Measures</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 20: Choosing a Measure of Center</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 21: Comparing Measures of Variability</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address mode as a quantitative measure of central tendency.</i></p>
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