
Grade 6 | North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics (2017) 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.

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

Ratio and Proportional Relationships

Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.RP.1</p> <p>Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe a ratio as a multiplicative relationship between two quantities. Model a ratio relationship using a variety of representations. 	<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>NC.6.RP.2</p> <p>Understand that ratios can be expressed as equivalent unit ratios by finding and interpreting both unit ratios in context.</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>

North Carolina Standard Course of Study—Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.RP.3</p> <p>Use ratio reasoning with equivalent whole-number ratios to solve real-world and mathematical problems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and using a table to compare ratios. • Finding missing values in the tables. • Using a unit ratio. • Converting and manipulating measurements using given ratios. • Plotting the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. 	<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> <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 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>
---	--

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.RP.4</p> <p>Use ratio reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems with percents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and finding a percent of a quantity as a ratio per 100. • Using equivalent ratios, such as benchmark percents (50%, 25%, 10%, 5%, 1%), to determine a part of any given quantity. • Finding the whole, given a part and the percent. 	<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>
---	---

The Number System

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.NS.1</p> <p>Use visual models and common denominators to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret and compute quotients of fractions. • Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving division of fractions. 	<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>
---	--

The Number System

Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.NS.2</p> <p>Fluently divide using long division with a minimum of a four-digit dividend and interpret the quotient and remainder in context.</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>NC.6.NS.3</p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of decimals to develop and fluently use the standard algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of decimals.</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 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>

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.NS.4</p> <p>Understand and use prime factorization and the relationships between factors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find the unique prime factorization for a whole number. • Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100. • Use the greatest common factor and the distributive property to rewrite the sum of two whole numbers, each less than or equal to 100. • Find the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12 to add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators. 	<p>6 M2 Lesson 1: Factors and Multiples</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 2: Divisibility</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 3: The Greatest Common Factor</p> <p>6 M2 Lesson 4: The Least Common Multiple</p> <p>6 M2 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>NC.6.NS.4.i</p> <p>Find the unique prime factorization for a whole number.</p>	<p>5 M1 Lesson 21: Express a composite number to 50 as a product of its prime factors.</p>

The Number System

Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.NS.5</p> <p>Understand and use rational numbers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe quantities having opposite directions or values. • Represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation. • Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world context. - Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order. 	<p>6 M3 Lesson 1: Positive and Negative Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations</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>NC.6.NS.6</p> <p>Understand rational numbers as points on the number line and as ordered pairs on a coordinate plane.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>

**North Carolina Standard Course
of Study–Mathematics**

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.NS.6.a</p> <p>On a number line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 and that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself. Find and position rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line. 	<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 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>
<p>NC.6.NS.6.b</p> <p>On a coordinate plane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants. Recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes. Find and position pairs of rational numbers on a coordinate plane. 	<p>6 M3 Lesson 3: Rational Numbers</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>
<p>NC.6.NS.7</p> <p>Understand ordering of rational numbers.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>NC.6.NS.7.a</p> <p>Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers</p>

**North Carolina Standard Course
of Study–Mathematics**

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.NS.7.b</p> <p>Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts.</p>	<p>6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers</p> <p>6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers</p>
<p>NC.6.NS.8</p> <p>Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.</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>NC.6.NS.9</p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. • Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance q from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on the sign of q. Show that a number and its additive inverse create a zero pair. • Understand subtraction of integers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two integers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference. • Use models to add and subtract integers from -20 to 20 and describe real-world contexts using sums and differences. 	<p>7 M2 Lesson 1: Combining Opposites</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 2: Adding Integers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 3: Adding Integers Efficiently</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 4: KAKOOMA®</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 5: Decomposing Rational Numbers to Make Addition More Efficient</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 6: Adding Rational Numbers</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 7: What Subtraction Means</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 8: Subtracting Integers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 9: Subtracting Integers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 10: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 1</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 11: Subtracting Rational Numbers, Part 2</p> <p>7 M2 Lesson 12: The Integer Game</p>

Expressions and Equations

Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.EE.1</p> <p>Write and evaluate numerical expressions, with and without grouping symbols, involving whole-number 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>NC.6.EE.2</p> <p>Write, read, and evaluate algebraic expressions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers. • Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms and view one or more of those parts as a single entity. • Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables using expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. 	<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>

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.EE.3</p> <p>Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions without exponents.</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>NC.6.EE.4</p> <p>Identify when two expressions are equivalent and justify with mathematical reasoning.</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 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>

Expressions and Equations**Reason about and solve one-variable equations.**

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>²
<p>NC.6.EE.5</p> <p>Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation 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>NC.6.EE.6</p> <p>Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem.</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>
<p>NC.6.EE.7</p> <p>Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x + p = q$ in which p, q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers; and, • $p \cdot x = q$ for cases in which p, q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers. 	<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>

Expressions and Equations

Reason about one variable inequalities.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.EE.8</p> <p>Reason about inequalities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an inequality true.• Writing an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem.• Recognizing that inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely many solutions.• Representing solutions of inequalities on number line diagrams.	<p>6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions</p>

Expressions and Equations

Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.EE.9</p> <p>Represent and analyze quantitative relationships by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using variables to represent two quantities in a real-world or mathematical context that change in relationship to one another. Analyze the relationship between quantities in different representations (context, equations, tables, and graphs). 	<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>

Geometry

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.G.1</p> <p>Create geometric models to solve real-world and mathematical problems to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the area of triangles by composing into rectangles and decomposing into right triangles. Find the area of special quadrilaterals and polygons by decomposing into triangles or rectangles. 	<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>

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.G.2</p> <p>Apply and extend previous understandings of the volume of a right rectangular prism to find the volume of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths. Apply this understanding to the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.</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>
<p>NC.6.G.3</p> <p>Use the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices. • Using coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. 	<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>NC.6.G.4</p> <p>Represent right prisms and right pyramids using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.</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>

Statistics and Probability

Develop understanding of statistical variability.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.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>NC.6.SP.2</p> <p>Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.</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>NC.6.SP.3</p> <p>Understand that both a measure of center and a description of variability should be considered when describing a numerical data set.</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>

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.SP.3.a</p> <p>Determine the measure of center of a data set and understand that it is a single number that summarizes all the values of that data set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that a mean is a measure of center that represents a balance point or fair share of a data set and can be influenced by the presence of extreme values within the data set. • Understand the median as a measure of center that is the numerical middle of an ordered data set. 	<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>
<p>NC.6.SP.3.b</p> <p>Understand that describing the variability of a data set is needed to distinguish between data sets in the same scale, by comparing graphical representations of different data sets in the same scale that have similar measures of center, but different spreads.</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>

Statistics and Probability

Summarize and describe distributions.

North Carolina Standard Course of Study–Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
<p>NC.6.SP.4</p> <p>Display numerical data in plots on a number line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dot plots, histograms, and box plots to represent data. • Compare attributes of different representations of the same data. 	<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>
<p>NC.6.SP.5</p> <p>Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context.</p>	<p><i>This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.</i></p>
<p>NC.6.SP.5.a</p> <p>Describe the data collected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting the number of observations in dot plots and histograms. • Communicating the nature of the attribute under investigation, how it was measured, and the units of measurement. 	<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 17: Developing a Statistical Project</p> <p>6 M6 Lesson 21: Comparing Measures of Variability</p>

**North Carolina Standard Course
of Study–Mathematics**

Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*²

<p>NC.6.SP.5.b</p> <p>Analyze center and variability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving quantitative measures of center, describing variability, and any overall pattern, and noting any striking deviations. • Justifying the appropriate choice of measures of center using the shape of the data distribution. 	<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 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>
---	--