

Wyoming Public Schools 6th Grade Math Essential Standards

Math Essential Standard	Student Friendly Language	Family Friendly Language
6.EE.A.4 Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them). For example, the expressions $y + y + y$ and $3y$ are equivalent because they name the same number regardless of which number y stands for.	I can tell when two expressions are equal, even if they look different.	Your child is learning to recognize when two expressions mean the same thing, no matter what number is used. For example, $y + y + y$ is the same as $3y$ because they will always have the same value.
6.EE.B.5 Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.	I can figure out which numbers make an equation or inequality true by trying them out.	Your child is learning that solving an equation or inequality means finding which numbers make it true. They check by substituting numbers into the equation or inequality to see if it works.
6.EE.B.7 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p , q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.	"I can solve problems by writing and solving equations like $x + p = q$ or $p \times x = q$.	Your child is learning to solve real-world and math problems by writing equations in the form $x + p = q$ or $p \times x = q$, where all numbers are positive. They figure out the value of the unknown (x) that makes the equation true.
6.EE.C.9 Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem 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. For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation $d =$	I can use variables to show how two things are connected, write an equation for them, and use a graph or table to explain the relationship.	Your child is learning to show how two related quantities connect using variables, equations, tables, and graphs.

Wyoming Public Schools 6th Grade Math Essential Standards

65t to represent the relationship between distance and time.		
6.NS.C.5 Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.	I can use positive and negative numbers to show amounts in opposite directions or values, and explain what 0 means.	Your child is learning to use positive and negative numbers to describe opposite values, like temperatures above/below zero or elevations above/below sea level. They also explain what 0 means in each situation.
6.NS.C.6 Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates.	I can show rational numbers, including negatives, on a number line and on a coordinate grid.	Your child is learning that rational numbers can be placed on a number line, including positive and negative values. They also extend this idea to plotting points with negative coordinates on a coordinate grid.
6.RP.A.2 Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio $a:b$ with $b \neq 0$, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship. For example, "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is $3/4$ cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid \$75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per hamburger."	I can find and explain the unit rate in a ratio, like the cost for one item or the amount for one unit.	Your child is learning to understand and use unit rates in ratio situations. A unit rate tells how much there is for one unit—for example, \$5 per hamburger or $3/4$ cup of flour for each cup of sugar.
6.RP.A.3 Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.	I can use ratios and rates to solve real-world problems using tables, diagrams, number lines, or equations.	Your child is learning to solve problems involving ratios and rates. They use tools like tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number lines, or equations to understand and find solutions.
6.SP.B.4 Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	I can show numbers on a number line using dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	Your child is learning to display numerical data on a number line in different ways, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots, to help

Wyoming Public Schools 6th Grade Math Essential Standards

		organize and understand the information.
--	--	--