

MHUSD Essential Standards  
Math 6th Grade

| Standard | Description  |
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| NS1.1    | Compare and order positive and negative fractions, decimals, and mixed numbers and place them on a number line.  |
| NS1.3    | Use proportions to solve problems (e.g., determine the value of N if $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{N}{21}$ , find the length of a side of a polygon similar to a known polygon). Use cross-multiplication as a method for solving such problems, understanding it as the multiplication of both sides of an equation by a multiplicative inverse. |
| NS1.4    | Calculate given percentages of quantities and solve problems involving discounts at sales, interest earned, and tips.  |
| NS2.3    | Solve addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division problems, including those arising in concrete situations, that use positive and negative integers and combinations of these operations.  |
| NS2.4    | Determine the least common multiple and the greatest common divisor of whole numbers; use them to solve problems with fractions (e.g., to find a common denominator to add two fractions or to find the reduced form for a fraction).  |
| AF1.1    | Write and solve one-step linear equations in one variable.   |
| AF2.2    | Demonstrate an understanding that rate is a measure of one quantity per unit value of another quantity.  |
| MG1.1    | Understand the concept of a constant such as $n$ ; know the formulas for the circumference and area of a circle.   |
| MG2.2    | Use the properties of complementary and supplementary angles and the sum of the angles of a triangle to solve problems involving an unknown angle.   |
| SDAP2.2  | Identify different ways of selecting a sample (e.g., convenience sampling, responses to a survey, random sampling) and which method makes a sample more representative for a population.   |
| SDAP3.1  | Represent all possible outcomes for compound events in an organized way (e.g., tables, grids, tree diagrams) and express the theoretical probability of each outcome.  |
| SDAP3.3  | Represent probabilities as ratios, proportions, decimals between 0 and 1, and percentages between 0 and 100 and verify that the probabilities computed are reasonable; know that if $P$ is the probability of an event, $1-P$ is the probability of an event not occurring.  |