Grade 6 | West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics Correlation to *Eureka Math²®*

When the original *Eureka Math®* curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math²®*, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver exponentially better math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

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 right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, 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.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries. Digital lessons and videos provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

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

Ratios and Proportional Relationships

Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.1 Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities (e.g., "The ratio of wings to beaks in the bird house at the zoo was $2{:}1$, because for every 2 wings there was 1 beak." "For every vote candidate A received, candidate C received nearly three votes.").	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 8: Addition Patterns in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 10: Multiplicative Reasoning in Ratio Relationships 6 M1 Lesson 11: Applications of Ratio Reasoning
M.6.2 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 (e.g., "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid $\$75$ for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of $\$5$ per hamburger.").	6 M1 Lesson 15: The Value of the Ratio 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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.3 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.	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
M.6.3.a Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare 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 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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.3.b Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed (e.g., If it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35 hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?).	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
M.6.3.c Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means $\frac{30}{100}$ times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.	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
M.6.3.d Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.	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

The Number System

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.4 Interpret and compute quotients of fractions and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem (e.g., create a story context for $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$ and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{9}$ because $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{8}{9}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$. [In general, $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bc}$.] How much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share $\frac{1}{2}$ lb or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb of chocolate equally? How many $\frac{3}{4}$-cup servings are in $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cup or $\frac{5}{3}$ of a cup of yogurt? How wide is a rectangular strip of land with length $\frac{3}{4}$ mi and area $\frac{1}{2}$ square mi?).	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

The Number System

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.5 Fluently (efficiently and accurately) divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.	6 M2 Lesson 17: Partial Quotients 6 M2 Lesson 18: The Standard Division Algorithm 6 M2 Lesson 19: Expressing Quotients as Decimals
M.6.6 Fluently (efficiently and accurately) add, subtract, multiply and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.	6 M2 Lesson 13: Decimal Addition and Subtraction 6 M2 Lesson 14: Patterns in Multiplying Decimals 6 M2 Lesson 15: Decimal Multiplication 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 M2 Lesson 24: Living on Mars
M.6.7 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 (e.g., express $36 + 8$ as $4(9 + 2)$).	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

The Number System

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.8 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.	6 M3 Lesson 1: Positive and Negative Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations
M.6.9 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.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
M.6.9.a Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., $-(-3) = 3$, and that 0 is its own opposite.	6 M3 Lesson 2: Integers 6 M3 Lesson 3: Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 4: Rational Numbers in Real-World Situations

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.9.b Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes.	6 M3 Lesson 10: The Four Quadrants of the Coordinate Plane 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
M.6.9.c Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane.	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
M.6.10 Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.	6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 8: Absolute Value and Order
M.6.10.a Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram (e.g., interpret $-3 > -7$ as a statement that -3 is located to the right of -7 on a number line oriented from left to right).	6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.10.b Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts (e.g., write $-3°C > -7°C$ to express the fact that $-3°C$ is warmer than $-7°C$).	6 M3 Lesson 5: Comparing Rational Numbers 6 M3 Lesson 6: Ordering Rational Numbers
M.6.10.c 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 a real-world situation (e.g., for an account balance of -30 dollars, write $\|-30\| = 30$ to describe the size of the debt in dollars).	6 M3 Lesson 7: Absolute Value
M.6.10.d Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order (e.g., recognize that an account balance less than -30 dollars represents a debt greater than 30 dollars).	6 M3 Lesson 8: Absolute Value and Order 6 M3 Lesson 9: Interpreting Order and Distance in Real-World Situations
M.6.11 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.	6 M3 Lesson 14: Modeling with 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 6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane

Expressions and Equations

Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.12 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.	6 M4 Lesson 1: Expressions with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 2: Expressions with Multiplication and Division 6 M4 Lesson 3: Exploring Exponents 6 M4 Lesson 4: Evaluating Expressions with Exponents 6 M4 Lesson 5: Exploring Order of Operations 6 M4 Lesson 6: Order of Operations
M.6.13 Write, read and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
M.6.13.a Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers (e.g., express the calculation, "Subtract y from 5" as $5 - y$).	6 M4 Lesson 7: Algebraic Expressions with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 8: Algebraic Expressions with Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division 6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations
M.6.13.b Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity (e.g., describe the expression $2(8 + 7)$ as a product of two factors; view $(8 + 7)$ as both a single entity and a sum of two terms).	6 M4 Lesson 7: Algebraic Expressions with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 8: Algebraic Expressions with Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division 6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations 6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.13.c Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order: Order of Operations (e.g., use the formulas $V = s^3$ and $A = 6s^2$ to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length $s = \frac{1}{2}$).	6 M4 Lesson 8: Algebraic Expressions with Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division 6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions 6 M4 Lesson 12: Applying Properties to Multiplication and Division Expressions 6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions 6 M5 Lesson 1: The Area of a Parallelogram 6 M5 Lesson 3: The Area of a Triangle 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 6 M5 Lesson 16: Applying Volume Formulas
M.6.14 Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions (e.g., apply the distributive property to the expression $3(2 + x)$ to produce the equivalent expression $6 + 3x$; apply the distributive property to the expression $24x + 18y$ to produce the equivalent expression $6(4x + 3y)$; apply properties of operations to $y + y + y$ to produce the equivalent expression $3y$).	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 M5 Lesson 4: Areas of Triangles in Real-World Situations 6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane 6 M5 Lesson 7: Area of Trapezoids and Other Polygons

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.15 Identify when two expressions are equivalent; i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them (e.g., the expressions $y + y + y$ and $3y$ are equivalent because they name the same number regardless of which number y stands for).	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 6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations

Expressions and Equations

Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.16 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.	6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 19: Solving Equations with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 20: Solving Equations with Multiplication and Division

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.17 Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number or depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.	6 M4 Lesson 9: Addition and Subtraction Expressions from Real-World Situations 6 M4 Lesson 10: Multiplication and Division Expressions from Real-World Situations 6 M4 Lesson 11: Modeling Real-World Situations with Expressions 6 M4 Lesson 16: Equivalent Algebraic Expressions
M.6.18 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving	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
M.6.18.a Equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p, q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.	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
M.6.18.b Inequalities of the form $x + p > q$, $x + p < q$, $px > q$, and $px < q$ for cases in which p, q, and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.	6 M4 Lesson 17: Equations and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions 6 M4 Lesson 19: Solving Equations with Addition and Subtraction 6 M4 Lesson 20: Solving Equations with Multiplication and Division

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.19 Write and identify an inequality of the form $x > c$, $x < c$, $x \geq c$, or $x \leq c$, to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form $x > c$, $x < c$, $x \geq c$, or $x \leq c$, have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.	6 M4 Lesson 18: Inequalities and Solutions

Expressions and Equations

Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.20 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 (e.g., in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times; write the equation $d = 65t$ to represent the relationship between distance and time).	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

Geometry

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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.21 Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	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: Area of Trapezoids and Other Polygons 6 M5 Lesson 8: Areas of Composite Figures in Real-World Situations
M.6.22 Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas $V = lwh$ and $V = Bh$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	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

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.23 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 the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	6 M5 Lesson 5: Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane 6 M5 Lesson 6: Problem Solving with Area in the Coordinate Plane
M.6.24 Represent three-dimensional figures 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.	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 6 M5 Lesson 19: Volume and Surface Area in Real-World Situations

Statistics and Probability

Develop understanding of statistical variability.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.25 Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers (e.g., "How old am I?" is not a statistical question, but "How old are the students in my school?" is a statistical question because one anticipates variability in students' ages).	6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions 6 M6 Lesson 6: Selecting a Data Display 6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project
M.6.26 Through informal observation, understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center (mean/median), spread (range), and overall shape.	6 M6 Lesson 2: Describing a Data Distribution 6 M6 Lesson 3: Creating a Dot Plot 6 M6 Lesson 4: Creating a Histogram 6 M6 Lesson 9: Variability in a Data Distribution 6 M6 Lesson 14: Using a Box Plot to Summarize a Distribution 6 M6 Lesson 18: Connecting Graphical Representations and Summary Measures

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.27 Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number.	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

Statistics and Probability

Summarize and describe distributions.

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.28 Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	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
M.6.29 Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*
M.6.29.a Reporting the number of observations.	6 M6 Lesson 2: Describing a Data Distribution
M.6.29.b Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.	6 M6 Lesson 1: Posing Statistical Questions 6 M6 Lesson 5: Comparing Data Displays 6 M6 Lesson 17: Developing a Statistical Project 6 M6 Lesson 21: Comparing Measures of Variability

West Virginia College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
M.6.29.c Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.	6 M6 Lesson 7: Using the Mean to Describe the Center 6 M6 Lesson 8: The Mean as a Balance Point 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 18: Connecting Graphical Representations and Summary Measures 6 M6 Lesson 21: Comparing Measures of Variability
M.6.29.d Relating the choice of measures of center to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.	6 M6 Lesson 20: Choosing a Measure of Center