Grade 6 Mathematics – Unit 4: Introduction to Algebra

Phoenixville Area School District

Stage 1 Desired Results				
PA Core Standards:	Transfer			
 M06.B-E.1.1 Identify, write, and evaluate numerical and algebraic expressions. M06.B-E.2.1 Create, solve, and interpret one- variable equations or 	 TRANSFER GOALS Students will be able to independently use their learning to Number Sense: Develop a sound foundation to demonstrate the value of numbers by describing their various representations, relationships, and patterns. Fluency: Demonstrate automatic recall of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of rational numbers. Reasoning: Demonstrate mathematical resilience and conceptual understanding through the use of vocabulary, written expression, graphical representation, and alternate strategies. 			
inequalities in real-	Meaning			
world and mathematical problems.	UNDERSTANDINGS Students will understand that • Variables represent the unknown so that	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS Students will keep considering • What is the nature of the relationship? How do		
M06.B-E.3.1 Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in	 mathematicians can generalize a pattern rather than being limited to looking at specific values. Algebraic rules and properties determine how expressions are simplified and how equations are solved. 	 I represent it? What does this quantity/number/ expression/value mean? What are the ways to represent it? Is there a best way? 		
relationship to one	Knowledge and Skills Acquisition			
another.	KNOWLEDGE Students will know	SKILLS Students will be skilled at		
PSSA Assessment Anchors: M06.B-E.1 Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to numerical and algebraic expressions. M06 B-F 2 Interpret	 Numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents Algebraic expressions from verbal descriptions Mathematical terms (e.g., sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient, quantity) Expressions at specific values of their variable Properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions Substitution as a method to solve equations and inequalities 	 Writing and evaluating numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents when simplifying an expression. Converting verbal and/or written descriptions into algebraic expressions. Recognizing mathematical terms when writing an algebraic expression. Evaluating expressions when utilizing formulas in real-world problems. Applying the order of operations to generate 		
and solve one-variable equations and inequalities	 Algebraic expressions written to represent real- world or mathematical problems 	equivalent expressions when simplifying an expression.		

M06.B-E and analy quantitati relationsh depender independ	.3 Represent yze ive hips between nt and lent variables.	 The form x + p = q and px = q for cases in which p, q, and x are all non-negative rational numbers Inequalities in the form of x > c or x < c Dependent and independent variables in an equation and found in a graph and table VOCABULARY Algebraic Expression Coefficient Exponent Expression Inequality Variable 	 Substituting given numbers to solve an equation or inequality. Utilizing the form x + p = q and px = q when solving equations in real-world problems. Using the form x > c or x < c to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem and/or represent solutions of such inequalities on number lines. Expressing the relationship between the dependent and independent variables when writing an equation. Analyzing the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables and/or relate these to an equation. 			
Stage 2 – Evidence						
Code	Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence				
A/M/T Acquisition Meaning Making Transfer	What criteria will be used in each assessment to evaluate attainment of the desired results?	 PERFORMANCE TASK(S) Students will demonstrate understanding (meaning making and transfer) through complex performance by Boxes The task challenges the student to know the meaning of equality. Equations and inequalities can be established as a strategy to solve the problems. Goal: Your task is to determine which box is the heaviest. Role/Audience: You are given a pictorial representation as your occupation as a mover. Situation/Product: You will use reasoning to determine which box is the heaviest. Success Criteria: The product must include a written explanation to support the reasoning. 	Differentiation Considerations: Partial credit is provided to students that demonstrate steps even if their answer is not correct. The assessment can be read to students. Encouragement is given to highlight certain instructions.			
A/M/T Acquisition	What criteria will be used in each assessment	OTHER EVIDENCE [Unit Test] [Multiple Choice] [True/False]	Differentiation Considerations: Questions testing similar skills are modified. Work needs to be shown.			

Meaning Making Transfer	to evaluate attainment of the desired results?	 [Matching] What is the difference between an equation and an inequality? How do you know which is the independent variable and the dependent variable when graphing? 	Advanced students can write high level sentences utilizing math vocabulary and include examples when responding to the written responses. Partial credit is provided to students that demonstrate steps even if their answer is not correct. The assessment can be read to students. Encouragement is given to highlight certain instructions.
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