Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark.	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
6.RP.A*	Understand	the place value system.	7–11	11–16%			13	19%
	6.RP.A.1	Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.			Lesson 1	Understand Ratios and Unit Rates—pp. 10–17	2	
	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.			Lesson 1	Understand Ratios and Unit Rates— pp. 10–17	2	
	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.			Lesson 8	Problem Solving: Ratios and Rates—pp. 66–73	9	
		a. Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole number			Lesson 2	Use Ratio Tables to Find Equivalent Ratios—pp. 18–25		
		measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.			Lesson 3	Use Ratio Tables to Compare Ratios—pp. 26–33		
		 Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed. 			Lesson 4	Solve Unit Rate Problems—pp. 34–41		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark	gress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
		c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means			Lesson 5	Calculate a Percent of a Quantity—pp. 42–49		
		30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.			Lesson 6	Find the Whole Given a Part and the Percent—pp. 50–57		
		d. Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.			Lesson 7	Convert Measurement Units—pp. 58–65		
	S.A* Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication division to divide fractions by fractions.		2–5	3–11%			2	3%
	6.NS.A.1	Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of			Lesson 9	Divide a Fraction by a Fraction—pp. 80–87	2	
		fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.			Lesson 10	Problem Solving: Fraction Division— pp. 88–95		
	Apply and e	extend previous understandings of numbers to all numbers.	4–7	10–19%			17	24%
	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 — continued on next page —			Lesson 15	Understand Positive and Negative Numbers and Opposites—pp. 128– 135	2	

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items			Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6		ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
		— continued from previous page —						
		charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 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.					6	
		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.			Lesson 15	Understand Positive and Negative Numbers and Opposites—pp. 128– 135		
		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.			Lesson 16	Locate Points with Rational Coordinates—pp. 136–143		
		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.			Lesson 16	Locate Points with Rational Coordinates—pp. 136–143		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Sadlier Progress Monito Benchmark Assessment Mathematics**	
							# of Items	% of Test
	6.NS.C.7	Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.					7	
		a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram.			Lesson 17	Compare and Order Rational Numbers—pp. 144–151		
		b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts.			Lesson 17	Compare and Order Rational Numbers—pp. 144–151		
		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.			Lesson 18	Understand Absolute Value—pp. 152–159		
		d. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order.			Lesson 18	Understand Absolute Value—pp. 152–159		
	6.NS.C.8	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.			Lesson 19	Problem Solving: The Coordinate Plane—pp. 160–167	2	

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark .	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
	Apply and exic expression	ktend previous understandings of arithmetic to s.	4–7	8–18%			15	21%
	6.EE.A.1	Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.			Lesson 20	Write and Evaluate Numerical Expressions with Exponents —pp. 174– 181	2	
	6.EE.A.2	Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.				,	9	
		Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers.			Lesson 21	Write Algebraic Expressions to Record Operations—pp. 182–189		
		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			Lesson 22	Identify Parts of an Expression—pp. 190–197		
		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).			Lesson 23	Evaluate Algebraic Expressions—pp. 198–205		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
	6.EE.A.3	Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.			Lesson 24	Generate and Identify Equivalent Expressions—pp. 206–213	2	
	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).			Lesson 24	Generate and Identify Equivalent Expressions—pp. 206–213	2	
6.EE.B* Re inequalit		ut and solve one-variable equations and	4–7	8–18%			8	11%
	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.			Lesson 25	Identify Solutions to Equations and Inequalities—pp. 214–221	2	
	6.EE.B.6	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.			Lesson 26	Write Algebraic Expressions to Represent Problems—pp. 222–229	3	
	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			Lesson 27	Solve Equations of the Form x + p = q—pp. 230–237	2	
		x are all nonnegative rational numbers.			Lesson 28	Solve Equations of the Form px = q— pp. 238–245		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
								% of Test
	6.EE.B.8	Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.			Lesson 29	Graph Solutions to Inequalities—pp. 246–253	1	
		nd analyze quantitative relationships between ependent variables.	3–6	5–14%			2	3%
	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.			Lesson 30	Represent Relationships Between Variables—pp. 254–261	2	
	lve real-wor area, and v	ld and mathematical problems involving area, olume.	6–8	10–16%			8	11%
	6.G.A.1	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.				Find Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles—pp. 268–275 Find Areas of Polygons—pp. 276–283	2	

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark.	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
								% of Test
	6.G.A.2	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 = I w h and V = b h to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.			Lesson 33	Find Volumes of Rectangular Prisms—pp. 284–291	2	
	6.G.A.3	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.			Lesson 34	Plot and Analyze Polygons in the Coordinate Plane—pp. 292–299	2	
	6.G.A.4	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.			Lesson 35	Use Nets to Find Surface Area—pp. 300–307	2	

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Benchmark.	ress Monitor Assessments: matics**
							# of Items	% of Test
	ompute flue and multiple	ently with multi-digit numbers and find common s.	3–6	5–10%			6	9%
	6.NS.B.2	Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.			Lesson 11	Divide Multi-digit Numbers—pp. 96– 103	2	
	6.NS.B.3	Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard			Lesson 12	Add and Subtract Multi-digit Decimals—pp. 104–111	2	
		algorithm for each operation.			Lesson 13	Multiply and Divide Multi-digit Decimals—pp. 112–119		
	6.NS.B.4	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.			Lesson 14	Find the Greatest Common Factor and Least Common Multiple—pp. 120–127	2	
6.SP.A D	evelop und	erstanding of statistical variability.	1–6	2–9%			6	9%
	6.SP.A.1	Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers.			Lesson 36	Understand Statistical Questions and Describe Data—pp. 314–321	2	
	6.SP.A.2	Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution			Lesson 37	Find the Median and Interquartile Range—pp. 322–329	2	
		which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.			Lesson 38	Find the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation—pp. 330–337		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster	er Standards # of % of Sadlier Items Test Progress Mathematics Grade 6		Sadlier Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments: Mathematics**					
							# of Items	% of Test
	6.SP.A.3	Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values			Lesson 37	Find the Median and Interquartile Range—pp. 322–329	2	
		with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.			Lesson 38	Find the Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation—pp. 330–337		
6.SP.B Su	mmarize ar	nd describe distributions.	4–8	6–13%			10	14%
	6.SP.B.4	Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.			Lesson 39	Display Numerical Data—pp. 338–345	2	
	6.SP.B.5	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:					8	
		a. Reporting the number of observations.			Lesson 40	Summarize Numerical Data—pp. 346–353		
		b. Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.			Lesson 40	Summarize Numerical Data—pp. 346–353		
		c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), 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.			Lesson 40	Summarize Numerical Data—pp. 346—353		

Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 6th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster	Standards	# of Items	% of Test		Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 6	Sadlier Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments Mathematics**	
						# of Items	% of Test
	d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.			Lesson 40	Summarize Numerical Data—pp. 346–353		