New Jersey Tutorials are designed specifically for the New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standards to prepare students for the PARCC assessments, the New Jersey Biology Competency Test (NJBCT).

Math Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice and review designed to develop computational fluency, deepen conceptual understanding, and apply mathematical practices. They automatically identify and address learning gaps down to elementary-level content, using adaptive remediation to bring students to grade-level no matter where they start. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. By constantly honing the ability to apply their knowledge in abstract and real world scenarios, students build the depth of knowledge and higher order skills required to demonstrate their mastery when put to the test.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible to students through focused content, modeled logic and process, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students focus on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

Unit 1: Ratios and Rates

- **RATIOS**
  - 6.RP.A.1: Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.
  - 6.RP.A.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.
- **RATES AND UNIT RATES**
  - 6.RP.A.2: Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio a:b with b not equal to 0, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship.
  - 6.RP.A.3.b: Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed.

Unit 2: Percents and Unit Conversions

- **SOLVING PERCENT PROBLEMS**
  - 6.RP.A.3.c: Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30 of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.

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- **UNIT CONVERSIONS**
  - 6.RP.A.3.d: Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

Unit 3: Division

- **DIVIDING FRACTIONS**
  - 6.NS.A.1: Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.
- **SOLVING PROBLEMS BY DIVIDING FRACTIONS**
  - 6.NS.A.1: Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.
- **DIVIDING MULTI-DIGIT WHOLE NUMBERS**
  - 6.NS.B.2: With accuracy and efficiency, divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.

Unit 4: Number Sense

- **DECIMAL OPERATIONS**
  - 6.NS.B.3: With accuracy and efficiency, add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.
- **GREATEST COMMON FACTOR AND LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE**
  - 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 1100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor.

Unit 5: Signed Numbers

- **SIGNED NUMBERS**
  - 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.
  - 6.NS.C.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.
- **INEQUALITIES AND COMPARISON**
  - 6.NS.C.7.a: Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram.
  - 6.NS.C.7.b: Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts.
- **ABSOLUTE VALUE**

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- 6.NS.C.7.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.
- 6.NS.C.7.d: Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order.

Unit 6: Basics of Expressions

- **EXPONENTS**
  - 6.EE.A.1: Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
- **UNDERSTANDING PARTS OF EXPRESSIONS**
  - 6.EE.A.2.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.
- **EQUIVALENT EXPRESSIONS**
  - 6.EE.A.3: Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.
  - 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).

Unit 7: Writing and Evaluating Expressions

- **WRITING EXPRESSIONS**
  - 6.EE.A.2.a: Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers.
  - 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.
- **WRITING EXPRESSIONS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS**
  - 6.EE.A.2.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.
- **EVALUATING EXPRESSIONS**
  - 6.EE.A.2.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).

Unit 8: Solving Equations and Inequalities

- **SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES**
  - 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.
- **SOLVING ADDITION EQUATIONS**

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- 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.

- **SOLVING MULTIPLICATION EQUATIONS**
  - 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.
- **SOLVING INEQUALITIES**
  - 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.

Unit 9: The Coordinate Plane

- **INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES**
  - 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.
- **QUADRANTS AND AXES**
  - 6.NS.C.6.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.
- **PLOTTING POINTS IN THE COORDINATE PLANE**
  - 6.NS.C.6.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.

Unit 10: Coordinate Geometry

- **USING GRAPHS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS**
  - 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.
- **COORDINATE GEOMETRY**
  - 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.

Unit 11: Area and Volume

- **AREA**
  - 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.

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- **VOLUME**
  - 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 = 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.
- **SOLID FIGURES**
  - 6.G.A.4: Represent three-dimensional figures (e.g., pyramid, triangular prism, rectangular prism) 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.

Unit 12: Introduction to Statistics

- **STATISTICAL QUESTIONS AND DATA DISTRIBUTIONS**
  - 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.
  - 6.SP.A.2: Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.
- **MEASURES OF CENTER AND VARIABILITY**
  - 6.SP.A.3: Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.

Unit 13: Data Displays

- **BOX PLOTS**
  - 6.SP.B.4: Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.
- **DOT PLOTS AND HISTOGRAMS**
  - 6.SP.B.4: Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

Unit 14: Summarizing Data

- **COLLECTING DATA**
  - 6.SP.B.5.a: Reporting the number of observations.
  - 6.SP.B.5.b: Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.
- **CHOOSING APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO SUMMARIZE DATA SETS**
  - 6.SP.B.5.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.
- **SUMMARIZING DATA USING MEASURES OF CENTER AND VARIABILITY**

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- 6.SP.B.5.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.

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