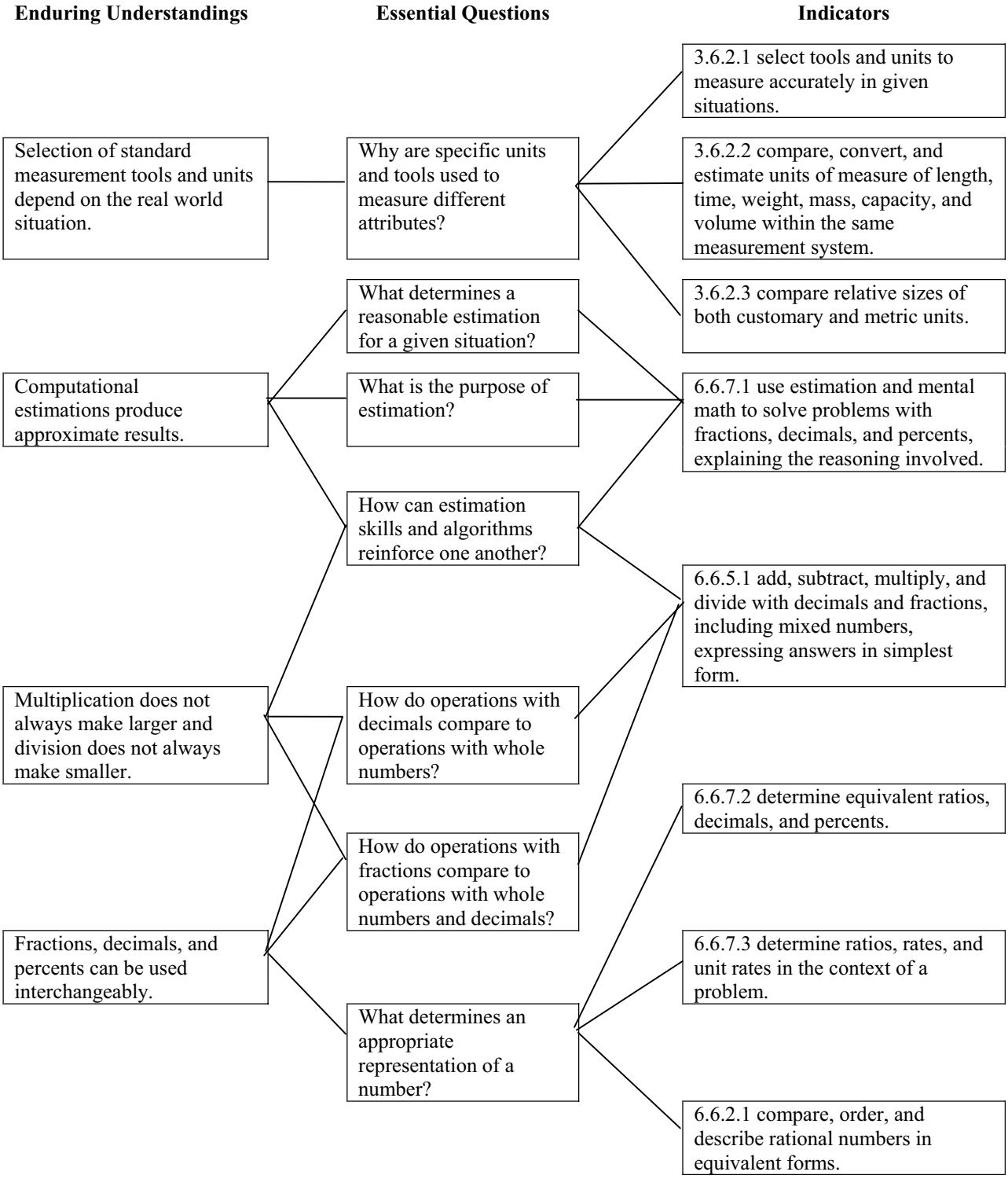
Enduring Understandings
Essential Questions
Indicators
Selection of standard measurement tools and units depend on the real world situation.
Computational estimations produce approximate results.
Multiplication does not always make larger and division does not always make smaller.
Fractions, decimals, and percents can be used interchangeably.
Why are specific units and tools used to measure different attributes?
What determines a reasonable estimation for a given situation?
What is the purpose of estimation?
How can estimation skills and algorithms reinforce one another?
How do operations with decimals compare to operations with whole numbers?
How do operations with fractions compare to operations with whole numbers and decimals?
What determines an appropriate representation of a number?
3.6.2.1 select tools and units to measure accurately in given situations.
3.6.2.2 compare, convert, and estimate units of measure of length, time, weight, mass, capacity, and volume within the same measurement system.
3.6.2.3 compare relative sizes of both customary and metric units.
6.6.7.1 use estimation and mental math to solve problems with fractions, decimals, and percents, explaining the reasoning involved.
6.6.5.1 add, subtract, multiply, and divide with decimals and fractions, including mixed numbers, expressing answers in simplest form.
6.6.7.2 determine equivalent ratios, decimals, and percents.
6.6.7.3 determine ratios, rates, and unit rates in the context of a problem.
6.6.2.1 compare, order, and describe rational numbers in equivalent forms.

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
The degree of precision in measurements depends on the measurement tool.	What determines the degree of precision of a measurement?	3.7.2.1 select tools and units to measure accurately and determine the degree of precision. 3.7.2.2 demonstrate an understanding of precision, error, and tolerance in measurement.
Integers have magnitude and direction. Algebraic representations generalize patterns and relationships.	How do operations with integers compare to operation with whole numbers? Why are mathematical rules necessary?	6.7.5.1 model and explain the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of integers. 6.7.5.2 add, subtract, multiply, and divide integers. 6.7.2.2 determine the absolute value of rational numbers.
A ratio is a multiplicative comparison of two quantities. Proportional reasoning involves comparisons of the relationships among ratios.	How are comparisons used in proportional reasoning? How is proportional reasoning of geometric figures used to solve problems? What kinds of questions can be answered using proportional reasoning?	3.7.4.2 write, solve, and apply proportions. 6.7.7.2 use strategies to solve problems involving rations, proportions, and percent. 6.7.7.1 use estimation to solve problems involving proportional reasoning. 2.7.5.3 define and apply properties of similar figures. 3.7.4.1 use ratios and proportions to create scale drawings and models. 3.7.4.3 read and interpret drawings and models made to scale.