



Math 6 Unit 1

Number System Fluency

Volume 1 Issue 2

References

Helpful Links:

http://www.learner.org/courses/learningmath/number/session9/part_a/area_division.html

<https://www.brainingcamp.com/content/dividing-fractions/lesson.php>

http://www.purplemath.com/modules/lcm_gcf.htm

<http://www.fun4thebrain.com/beyondfacts/lcmsnowball.html>

<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/mathgames/fractions/GreatestCommonFactor.htm>

Georgia Math Grade 6

Textbook Connection:

Ch. 1, Lessons 1, 3, 4

Ch. 2, Lessons 6 - 9

Ch. 5, Lessons 1 and 6

Textbook Online:

connected.mcgraw-hill.com

Ask your teacher for the online passcode.

Dear Parents

Welcome to the new school year! We are eager to work with you and your students as we learn new mathematical concepts. Your student's math class is calling for students to be actively engaged in doing math in order to learn math. In the classroom, students will frequently work on tasks and activities to discover and apply mathematical thinking. Students will be expected to explain or justify their answers and to write clearly and properly. Your students will receive a consumable Glencoe Georgia Math textbook and online access from their teacher.

Concepts Students will Use and Understand

- Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100
- Find 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.
- Interpret and compute quotients of fractions
- Solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.
- **Fluently** divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm
- **Fluently** add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation. *Fluently is accurately and efficiently.*

Vocabulary

Algorithm: a step-by-step solution to a problem.

Difference: The amount left after one number is subtracted from another number.

Distributive Property: The sum of two addends multiplied by a number is the sum of the product of each addend and the number.

Dividend: A number that is divided by another number.

Divisor: A number by which another number is to be divided.

Factor: When two or more integers are multiplied, each number is a factor of the product. "To factor" means to write the number or term as a product of its factors.

Greatest Common Factor: The largest factor that two or more numbers have in common.

Least Common Multiple: The smallest multiple (other than zero) that two or more numbers have in common.

Minuend: The number that is to be subtracted from.

Multiple: The product of a given whole number and an integer.

Quotient: A number that is the result of division.

Reciprocal: Two numbers whose product is 1.

Sum: The number you get by adding two or more numbers together

Subtrahend: The number that is to be subtracted.

Tape Diagram: A drawing that looks like a segment of tape, used to illustrate number relationships. Also known as a strip diagram, bar model, fraction strip, or length model.

Product: A number that is the result of multiplication.

Try <http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictionary/homepg.asp> or <http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/> for further examples.

