| Hurn <br> Supplemental Math $6^{\text {th }}$ hour | Monday 9-28-15 | Tuesday 9-29-15 | Wednesday 9-30-15 | Thursday 10-1-15 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & 10-2-15 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Objective | Content: I can demonstrate application of GCF and LCM by completing LCM/GCF poster. <br> Language: I orally explain the difference between the GCF and LCM using the frame, "The difference between the greatest common factor and the least common multiple is..." | Content: I can demonstrate application of GCF by completing the workshop stations. <br> Language: I can write to explain how to find the GCF using the frame, "To find the GCF first.." | Content: I can demonstrate application of GCF by completing the workshop stations. <br> Language: I can orally explain how to find the LCM using the frame, "To find the LCM first.." | Content: I can demonstrate application of GCF by completing the workshop stations. <br> Language: I can write to explain how to find the GCF using the frame, "To find the GCF first..." | Content: I can demonstrate application of GCF by completing the quiz. <br> Language: I can write to explain how to find the LCM using the frame, "To find the LCM first..." |
| Vocabulary | LCM, GCF |  |  |  |  |
| Differentiated Instruction/ Class set-up | Whole group/Individual Work | Workshop: Group 1: <br> Applications of the GCF <br> Group 2: <br> Factor <br> Rainbows <br> Group 3: <br> Small Group <br> Instruction | Workshop: <br> Group 1: <br> Applications of the GCF <br> Group 2: Factor <br> Rainbows <br> Group 3: Small <br> Group <br> Instruction | Workshop: Group 1: <br> Applications of the GCF <br> Group 2: Factor Rainbows Group 3: Small Group Instruction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whole } \\ & \text { group/Individual } \\ & \text { Work } \end{aligned}$ |
| CCSS | 6.SP.B. 4 Summarize and describe distributions. Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots. <br> 6.SP.A. 3 Develop understanding of statistical variability. 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. |  |  |  |  |

