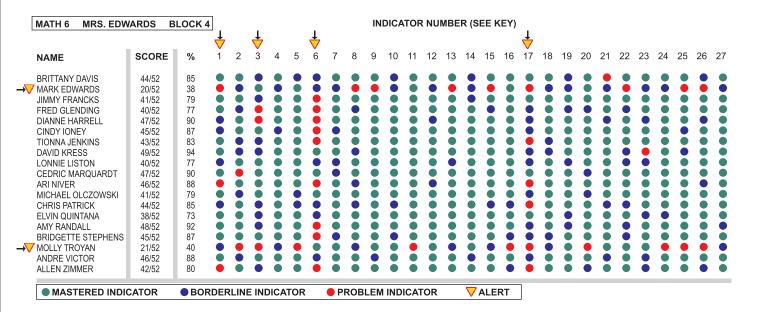
GLASS RESULTS REPORT



	#	Indicator	Description
∇		06MADA1	Read, construct and interpret line graphs, circle graphs and
			histograms.
	2	06MADA2	Create, select and use graphical representations that are appropriate for the type of data collected.
∇		06MADA3	Compare representations of the same data in different types of graphs, such as a bar graph and a circle graph.
~	4	06MADA4	Understand the different information provided by measures of center (mean, mode and median) and measures of spread (range).
	5	06MADA5	Describe the frequency distribution of a set of data, as shown in a histogram or frequency table, by general appearance or shape; e.g., number
		001111 127 10	of modes, middle of data, level of symmetry, outliers.
	7 6	06MADA6	Make logical inferences from statistical data.
	7	06MADA7	Design an experiment to test a theoretical probability and explain how the results may vary.
	8	06MAGS1	Classify and describe two-dimensional and three-dimensional geometric figures and objects by using their properties.
	9	06MAGS2	Use standard language to define geometric vocabulary.
	10	06MAGS3	Use multiple classification criteria to classify triangles.
	11	06MAGS4	Identify and define relationships between planes.
	12	06MAGS5	Predict and describe sizes, positions and orientations of two-dimensional shapes after transformations such as reflections, rotations.
			translations and dilations.
	13	06MAGS6	Draw similar figures that model proportional relationships.
	14	06MAGS7	Build three-dimensional objects with cubes, and sketch the two-dimensional representations of each side.
	15	06MAMS1	Understand and describe the difference between surface area and volume.
	16	06MAMS2	Use strategies to develop formulas for finding circumference and area of circles, and to determine the areas of sectors.
∇	17	06MAMS3	Estimate perimiter or circumference and area for circles, triangles and quadrilaterals, and surface area and volume for prisms and cylinders by:
			a. estimating lengths using strings or links, areas using tiles or grid, and volumes using cubes; b. measuring attributes (diameter, side lengths
			or heights) and using established formulas for circles, triangles, rectangles, parallelograms and rectangular prisms.
	18	06MAMS4	Determine which measure (perimiter area, surface area, volume) matches the context for a problem situation.
	19	06MAMS5	Understand the difference between perimiter and area, and demonstrate that two shapes may have the same perimiter, but different areas may
			have the same area, but different perimiters.
	20	06MAMS6	Describe what happens to the perimiter and area of a two-dimensional shape when the measurements of the shape are changed; e.g., length
			of sides are doubled.
	21	06MANS01	Decompose and recompose whole numbers using factors and exponents (e.g., 32 = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 and explain why squared means
			second power and cubed means third power.
	22	06MANS02A	Use the prime factorization to recognize the greatest common factor.
	23	06MANS02B	Use the prime factorization to recognize the least common multiple.
	24	06MANS02C	Apply the prime factorization to solve problems and explain solutions.
	25	06MANS03	Explain why a number is referred to as being rational, and recognize that the expression a/b can mean a parts of size 1/b each, a divided by b,
			or the ratio of a to b.
	26	06MANS04	Describe what it means to find a specific percent of a number, using real-life examples.
	27	06MANS05	Use models and pictures to relate concepts of ratio, proportion and percent, including percents less than 1 and greater than 100.