

General Information

Course 5th Grade Math

Stakeholders School staff members, students, families, and community members

General Unit Inf	General Unit Information								
Unit Name	Place Value Concepts	Numerical Expressions	Add & Subtract Decimals	Multiply Whole Numbers	Divide Whole Numbers				
Pacing	13 Days	11 Days	12 Days	10 Days	14 Days				
Standards	5.N.1.1 Represent decimal fractions using a variety of models (e.g., 10 by 10 grids, base-ten blocks, meter stick) and show the rational number relationships among fractions, decimals and whole numbers	5.A.2.1 Generate equivalent numerical expressions and solve problems using number sense involving whole numbers by applying the commutative property, associative property, distributive property, and order of operations (excluding exponents).	with like and unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals to assess the reasonableness of the results.	5.N.2.4 Construct models to solve multi-digit whole number problems requiring addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division using various representations, including the inverse relationships between operations, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness	● 5.N.2.1 Estimate solutions to division problems to assess the reasonableness of results.				
	5.N.1.2 Read, write, and represent decimals using place value to describe decimal numbers including fractional numbers as small as thousandths and whole numbers up to seven digits.	5.A.2.2 Determine whether an equation or inequality involving a variable is true or false for a given value of the variable	5.N.3.2 Illustrate addition and subtraction of fractions with like and unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals using a variety of mathematical models (e.g., fraction strips, area models, number lines, fraction rods).		5.N.2.2 Divide multi-digit numbers, by one- and two- digit divisors, based on knowledge of place value, including but not limited to standard algorithms.				
		• 5.A.2.3 Evaluate expressions involving variables when values for the variables are given.	• 5.N.3.4 Apply mental math and knowledge of place value (no written computations) to find 0.1 more or 0.1 less than a number, 0.01 more or 0.01 less than a number, and 0.001 more or 0.001 less than a number.		5.N.2.3 Recognize that remainders can be represented in a variety of ways, including a whole number, fraction, or decimal. Determine the most meaningful form of a remainder based on the context of the problem.				
	5.N.1.4 Recognize and generate equivalent terminating decimals, fractions, mixed numbers, and fractions in various models.				5.N.2.4 Construct models to solve multi-digit whole number problems requiring addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division using various representations, including the inverse relationships between operations, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness				
	▲ 5.N.3.1 Estimate sums and differences of fractions with like and unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals to assess the reasonableness of the results								
	Compare Fractions	Add & Subtract Fractions w/Like Denominators	Add & Subtract Fractions w/Unlike Denominators	Multiply Fractions	Divide Fractions				
	9 Days	11 Days	10 Days	13 Days	10 Days				

Symbols ▲ = Preparing | ● = Learning | ★ = Extending

5th

Grade 5th

• 5.N.1.3 Compare and order decimals and fractions,	• 5.N.3.1 Estimate sums and differences of fractions	• 5.N.3.2 Illustrate addition and subtraction of	\star 5.N.3.3 Add and subtract fractions with like and	• 5.N.1.4 Recognize and generate equivalent
including mixed numbers and fractions less than one,	with like and unlike denominators, mixed numbers,	fractions with like and unlike denominators, mixed	unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals,	terminating decimals, fractions, mixed numbers, and
and locate on a number line.	and decimals to assess the reasonableness of the	numbers, and decimals using a variety of	involving money, measurement, geometry, and data.	fractions in various models.
	results.	mathematical	Use various models and efficient strategies, including	
		models (e.g., fraction strips, area models, number lines, fraction rods).	but not limited to standard algorithms.	
	• 5.N.3.2 Illustrate addition and subtraction of	• 5.N.3.3 Add and subtract fractions with like and		• 5.N.2.3 Recognize that remainders can be
	fractions with like and unlike denominators, mixed	unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals,		represented in a variety of ways, including a whole
	numbers, and decimals using a variety of	involving money, measurement, geometry, and data.		number, fraction, or decimal. Determine the most
	mathematical	Use various models and efficient strategies, including		meaningful form of a remainder based on the context
	models (e.g., fraction strips, area models, number	but not limited to standard algorithms.		of the problem.
	lines, fraction rods).			
	• 5.N.3.3 Add and subtract fractions with like and			★ 5.N.3.3 Add and subtract fractions with like and
	unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals,			unlike denominators, mixed numbers, and decimals,
	involving money, measurement, geometry, and data. Use various models and efficient strategies, including			involving money, measurement, geometry, and data. Use various models and efficient strategies, including
	but not limited to standard algorithms.			but not limited to standard algorithms.
Convert and Display Units of Measure	Patterns in the Coordinate Plane and Data	Understand Volume	Classify Shapes	
13 Days	15 Days	9 Days	12 Days	
5.GM.3.2 Measure the length of an object to the	5.A.1.1 Use tables and rules with up to two	5.GM.2.1 Determine the volume of rectangular	 5.GM.1.1 Describe, identify, classify, and construct 	
nearest whole centimeter or up to 1/16 inch using an	operations to describe patterns of change and make	prisms by the number of unit cubes (n) used to	triangles (equilateral, right, scalene, isosceles) by their	
appropriate instrument	predictions and generalizations about various	construct the shape and by the product of the	attributes using various mathematical models.	
	mathematical situations.	dimensions of the prism $a \cdot b \cdot c = n$. Understand		
		rectangular prisms of different dimensions (p , q , and r) can have the same volume if $a \cdot b \cdot c = p \cdot q \cdot r = n$.		
 ★ 5.GM.3.3 Apply the relationship between inches, 	 5.A.1.2 Use a rule or table to represent ordered pairs 		 5.GM.1.2 Describe, identify, and classify three- 	
feet, and yards to measure, convert, and compare	of whole numbers and graph these ordered pairs on a		dimensional figures (cubes, rectangular prisms, and	
objects to solve problems	coordinate plane, identifying the origin and axes in		pyramids) and their attributes (number of edges, faces,	
	relation to the coordinates.		vertices, shapes of faces), given various mathematical	
			models.	
● ★ 5.GM.3.4 Apply the relationship between	 5.D.1.1 Find the measures of central tendency (i.e., 		 5.GM.1.3 Recognize and draw a net for a three- 	
millimeters, centimeters, and meters to measure,	mean, median, mode) and range of a set of data.		dimensional figure (cube, rectangular prism, pyramid).	
convert, and compare objects to solve problems.	Understand that the mean is a "leveling out" or central			
	balance point of the data.			
● ★ 5.GM.3.5 Estimate lengths and geometric	● 5.D.1.2 Create and analyze line and double-bar		 5.GM.2.2 Estimate the perimeter of polygons and 	
measurements to the nearest whole unit, using	graphs with increments of whole numbers, fractions,		create arguments for reasonable perimeter values of	
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benchmarks in customary and metric measurement	and decimals.		shapes that may include curves	
benchmarks in customary and metric measurement systems			shapes that may include curves	
			shapes that may include curves	

		• 5.GM.3.1 Measure and compare angles according to	
		size using various tools	