



Dublin City Schools K-12 Mathematics Education Grade Course of Study Vision

Vision

In Dublin City Schools, we believe in an education where mathematics is not only a fundamental part of every student's education, but a source of inspiration, curiosity, and real-world problem solving skills that can prepare all students for success in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

We believe in developing mathematicians by providing students high quality experiences designed to:

- View mathematics as a powerful tool for understanding and improving the world around them.
- Refine critical thinking skills in order to analyze problems, assess information, and make informed decisions.
- Think flexibly and creatively with numbers in order to connect conceptual understanding with concrete situations.
- Develop skills such as perseverance, grit, and tenacity in order to embrace challenges and learn from mistakes.
- Cultivate a mathematical mindset that emphasizes the balance of fluency (efficiency, flexibility, accuracy) alongside conceptual understanding.
- Reflect upon their thinking, and the thinking of others, to examine the reasonableness of strategies and solutions while gaining self-efficacy as a lifelong learner.

Instructional Agreements for Mathematical Learning within the Dublin City Schools

- Content standards will be learned in partnership with the Standards for Mathematical Practice in order to empower students to reason abstractly and quantitatively, make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, use appropriate tools strategically, attend to precision, think critically, communicate clearly, and collaborate effectively.
- Teachers will provide opportunities for students to share ideas, communicate their mathematical thinking, and learn from each other's perspectives, fostering a supportive learning community where students can take risks with confidence.
- A variety of instructional techniques and tools will be utilized to support students to create and connect different mathematical representations.
- Teachers will design experiences for students to recognize the real-world relevance of math by exploring and applying mathematical principles to solve authentic problems.
- Teachers will provide students with actionable feedback to support their growth as mathematicians.
- Differentiated instruction will ensure a challenging yet supportive learning environment that supports all students in achieving their full potential.

Together, we will create mathematically empowered learners prepared to navigate the challenges and opportunities ahead with a love of learning, a sense of curiosity, and the skills necessary for success.



**Dublin City Schools
K–12 Mathematics Education
Grade Course of Study
Vision**

K–12 Course Mathematical Practices:

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Mathematically proficient students start by explaining to themselves the meaning of a problem and looking for entry points to its solution. They analyze givens, constraints, relationships, and goals. They make conjectures about the form and meaning of the solution and plan a solution pathway rather than simply jumping into a solution attempt. They consider analogous problems, and try special cases and simpler forms of the original problem in order to gain insight into its solution. They monitor and evaluate their progress and change course if necessary. Older students might, depending on the context of the problem, transform algebraic expressions or change the viewing window on their graphing calculator to get the information they need. Mathematically proficient students can explain correspondences between equations, verbal descriptions, tables, and graphs or draw diagrams of important features and relationships, graph data, and search for regularity or trends. Younger students might rely on using concrete objects or pictures to help conceptualize and solve a problem. Mathematically proficient students check their answers to problems using a different method, and they continually ask themselves, “Does this make sense?” They can understand the approaches of others to solving complex problems and identify correspondences between different approaches.

2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about



Dublin City Schools K–12 Mathematics Education Grade Course of Study Vision

data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.

4. Model with mathematics.

Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another. Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.

5. Use appropriate tools strategically.

Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.



**Dublin City Schools
K–12 Mathematics Education
Grade Course of Study
Vision**

6. Attend to precision.

Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.

7. Look for and make use of structure.

Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see 7×8 equals the well remembered $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2×7 and the 9 as $2 + 7$. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y .

8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Mathematically proficient students notice if calculations are repeated, and look both for general methods and for shortcuts. Upper elementary students might notice when dividing 25 by 11 that they are repeating the same calculations over and over again, and conclude they have a repeating decimal. By paying attention to the calculation of slope as they repeatedly check whether points are on the line through $(1, 2)$ with slope 3, middle school students might abstract the equation $(y - 2)/(x - 1) = 3$. Noticing the regularity in the way terms cancel when expanding $(x - 1)(x + 1)$, $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$, and $(x - 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$ might lead them to the general formula for the sum of a geometric series. As they work to solve a problem, mathematically proficient students maintain oversight of the process, while attending to the details. They continually evaluate the reasonableness of their intermediate results.



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Grade 5 Math Course Goals:

Fifth grade mathematicians perform all operations with whole numbers, decimals and fractions. These learners are developing fluency when multiplying and dividing whole numbers. Students will use models to add, subtract, multiply and divide to develop their understanding of fractions and decimals. Students will build upon their knowledge and understanding of area to explore strategies to find the volume of 3-dimensional figures. Fifth grade students will use coordinate planes as a tool for modeling numerical relationships in order to build a foundation for future work with negative numbers, ratios, and proportional relationships. As students build on their geometric knowledge, they will identify and describe commonalities and differences of two-dimensional figures. Learners will apply their mathematical understanding in real world context, making meaning of math in their worlds.

Course Content Standards:

Domain	Cluster	Standard
OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING	Write and interpret numerical expressions.	5.OA.1 Use parentheses in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with this symbol. Formal use of algebraic order of operations is not necessary.
		5.OA.2 Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. For example, express the calculation “add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2” as $2 \times (8 + 7)$. Recognize that $3 \times (18,932 + 921)$ is three times as large as $18,932 + 921$, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product.
	Analyze patterns and relationships.	5.OA.3 Generate two numerical patterns using two given rules. Identify apparent relationships between corresponding terms. Form ordered pairs consisting of corresponding terms from the two patterns, and graph the ordered pairs on a coordinate plane. For example, given the rule “Add 3” and the starting number 0, and given the rule “Add 6” and the starting number 0, generate terms in the resulting sequences, and observe that the



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		terms in one sequence are twice the corresponding terms in the other sequence. Explain informally why this is so.
NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN	Understand the place value system.	5.NBT.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and $\frac{1}{10}$ of what it represents in the place to its left.
		5.NBT.2 Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole number exponents to denote powers of 10.
		5.NBT.3 Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths. a. Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (\frac{1}{10}) + 9 \times (\frac{1}{100}) + 2 \times (\frac{1}{1000})$. b. Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.
		5.NBT.4 Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place, millions through hundredths.
	Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.	5.NBT.5 Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using a standard algorithm.
		5.NBT.6 Find whole number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.
		5.NBT.7 Solve real-world problems by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing decimals using concrete models or drawings and strategies



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. a. Add and subtract decimals, including decimals with whole numbers, (whole numbers through the hundreds place and decimals through the hundredths place). b. Multiply whole numbers by decimals (whole numbers through the hundreds place and decimals through the hundredths place). c. Divide whole numbers by decimals and decimals by whole numbers (whole numbers through the tens place and decimals less than one through the hundredths place using numbers whose division can be readily modeled). For example, 0.75 divided by 5; 18 divided by 0.6; or 0.9 divided by 3.
NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS – FRACTIONS	Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions. (Fractions need not be simplified.)	5.NF.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers and fractions greater than 1) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. For example, use visual models and properties of operations to show $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$. In general, $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{(a/b \times d/d) + (c/d \times b/b)}{bd} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$. 5.NF.2 Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers. For example, recognize an incorrect result $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{7}$, by observing that $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{1}{2}$.
		5.NF.3 Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($\frac{a}{b} = a \div b$). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers
	Apply and extend previous understandings of	



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
	multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions. (Fractions need not be simplified.)	leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. For example, interpret $\frac{3}{4}$ as the result of dividing 3 by 4, noting that $\frac{3}{4}$ multiplied by 4 equals 3, and that when 3 wholes are shared equally among 4 people each person has a share of size $\frac{3}{4}$. If 9 people want to share a 50-pound sack of rice equally by weight, how many pounds of rice should each person get? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?
		5.NF.4 Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction. a. Interpret the product $(\frac{a}{b}) \times q$ as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts, equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations $a \times q \div b$. For example, use a visual fraction model to show $(\frac{2}{3}) \times 4 = \frac{8}{3}$, and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with $(\frac{2}{3}) \times (\frac{4}{5}) = \frac{8}{15}$. (In general, $(\frac{a}{b}) \times (\frac{c}{d}) = \frac{ac}{bd}$.) b. Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.
		5.NF.5 Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing). a. Compare the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication. b. Explain why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.
		5.NF.6 Solve real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.
		5.NF.7 Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions. In general, students able to multiply fractions can develop strategies to divide fractions, by reasoning about the relationship between multiplication and division, but division of a fraction by a fraction is not a requirement at this grade. a. Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $(1/3) \div 4$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $(1/3) \div 4 = 1/12$ because $(1/12) \times 4 = 1/3$. b. Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $4 \div (1/5)$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $4 \div (1/5) = 20$ because $20 \times (1/5) = 4$. c. Solve real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, how much chocolate will each



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		person get if 3 people share $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of chocolate equally? How many $\frac{1}{3}$ cup servings are in 2 cups of raisins?
MEASUREMENT AND DATA	Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.	5.MD.1 Know relative sizes of these U.S. customary measurement units: pounds, ounces, miles, yards, feet, inches, gallons, quarts, pints, cups, fluid ounces, hours, minutes, and seconds. Convert between pounds and ounces; miles and feet; yards, feet, and inches; gallons, quarts, pints, cups, and fluid ounces; hours, minutes, and seconds in solving multi-step, real-world problems.
	Represent and interpret data.	5.MD.2 Display and interpret data in graphs (picture graphs, bar graphs, and line plots) to solve problems using numbers and operations for this grade, e.g., including U.S. customary units in fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, or decimals.
	Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.	5.MD.3 Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement. a. A cube with side length 1 unit, called a “unit cube,” is said to have “one cubic unit” of volume, and can be used to measure volume. b. A solid figure which can be packed without gaps or overlaps using n unit cubes is said to have a volume of n cubic units.
		5.MD.4 Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.
		5.MD.5 Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume. a. Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole number side lengths by packing it with unit cubes, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths, equivalently by multiplying the height by the area of the



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		base. Represent threefold whole number products as volumes, e.g., to represent the Associative Property of Multiplication. b. Apply the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = B \times h$ for rectangular prisms to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with whole number edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems. c. Recognize volume as additive. Find volumes of solid figures composed of two non-overlapping right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real-world problems.
GEOMETRY	Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	5.G.1 Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plane located by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand that the first number indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to travel in the direction of the second axis, with the convention that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond, e.g., x-axis and x-coordinate, y-axis and y-coordinate.
		5.G.2 Represent real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of points in the context of the situation.
	Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.	5.G.3 Identify and describe commonalities and differences between types of triangles based on angle measures (equiangular, right, acute, and obtuse triangles) and side lengths (isosceles, equilateral, and scalene triangles).



Dublin City Schools
Grade 5
Graded Course of Study

Domain	Cluster	Standard
		5.G.4 Identify and describe commonalities and differences between types of quadrilaterals based on angle measures, side lengths, and the presence or absence of parallel and perpendicular lines, e.g., squares, rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and rhombuses.