

	<b>Name of Course: iReady Curriculum</b> <b>Team Members: 5th Grade</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	1: Whole Number Operations and Applications: Volume, Multiplication and Division	
<b>Essential Questions</b>	What does volume measure? How do I calculate volume? How can I fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers?	
<b>Content Standards</b>	5.MD.C.3, 5.MD.C.4, 5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6	
<b>Concepts and Subskills</b>	<p>Students will understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume is the amount of space inside a three-dimensional figure.</li> <li>• Volume can be found by knowing how many cubes fit inside the figure.</li> <li>• Area knowledge can help calculate volume of rectangular prisms.</li> <li>• Place value, area models and other strategies can be use to multiply multi-digit numbers and divide by two-digit divisors.</li> </ul>	<p>Students will be skilled at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding the volume of a solid figure by counting unit cubes.</li> <li>• Finding volume by using a formula.</li> <li>• Breaking apart a solid figure inot rectangular prisms to find its volume.</li> <li>• Multiplying multi-digit whole numbers.</li> <li>• Dividing a multi-digit whole number by a two-digit number.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Objectives (Student Friendly Language)</b>	<p>Lesson 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the concept of volume as an attribute of solid figures.</li> <li>• Find the volume of rectangular prisms with whole-number side lengths by counting the number of unit cubes that fill the prism without gaps or overlaps.</li> <li>• Use addition and multiplication strategies to find the volume of a rectangular prism.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find the volume of a rectangular prism in various cubic units by filling it with unit cubes and counting them or by counting the number of unit cubes in one layer and multiplying by the number of layers.</li> <li>• Find volume by counting improvised units.</li> <li>• Recognize that the volume of a unit cube depends on the measurement unit used for its dimensions.</li> <li>• Determine the third dimension of a rectangular prism given its volume and two dimensions.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find the volume of a rectangular prism by multiplying its height by the area of its base.</li> <li>• Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volumes of rectangular prisms by applying the formulas <math>V = L \times w \times h</math> and <math>V = b \times h</math></li> <li>• Use addition to find volumes of a solid figure composed of two non-overlapping rectangular prisms.</li> </ul>	

	<p>Lesson 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the distributive property to break apart factors in order to solve multi-digit multiplication problems.</li> <li>• Multiply three-, four-, and five- digit numbers by two-digit numbers</li> <li>• Use the standard algorithm to solve multi-digit multiplication problems with whole numbers.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide three- and four-digit dividends by two-digit divisors.</li> <li>• Use the relationship between multiplication and division to estimate quotients.</li> <li>• Divide multi-digit whole numbers using area models and strategies such as place-value understanding, properties of operations, estimating quotients, and finding partial quotients.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Content Vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>Mathematical Vocabulary</b></p>
	<p>Cubic unit, plane figure, solid figure, unit cube, unit square, volume, area, face, rectangular prism, square unit, base, distributive property, algorithm, factor, partial products, product, inverse operations, dividend, division, divisor, partial quotients, quotient</p>
	<p><b>Academic Vocabulary</b></p>
	<p>Overlap, layer, diagram, reasoning, relate, reasonableness, sketch, standard, result</p>
	<p><b>Additional Vocabulary</b></p>
<p><b>Assessments, Products, Projects</b></p>	<p>Lesson quizzes Unit Assessments</p>
<p><b>Text, Materials, and Resources</b></p>	<p>Presentation slides and: Lesson 1: Lesson 2: grid paper, isometric dot paper, square sticky notes, unit cubes, 1 cm grid paper Lesson 3: grid paper, isometric dot paper, unit cubes Lesson 4: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, grid paper, index cards, multiplication models Lesson 5: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, grid paper, index cards, multiplication models</p>

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	<b>Team Members: 5th Grade</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	2: Decimals and Fractions: Place Value, Addition and Subtraction	
<b>Essential Questions</b>	<p>How is place value related to the number 10?          What patterns can you find when you multiply or divide by 10, 100, or 1,000?          How do I read and write numbers to the thousandths place?          How do I compare and round decimals?          How do I add decimals?          How do I subtract decimals?          How do I add fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators?          How do I subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators?</p>	
<b>Content Standards</b>	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2, 5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.4, 5.NBT.B. 7, 5.NF.A.1, 5.NF.A.2,	
<b>Concepts and Subskills</b>	<p>Students will understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place value in decimals follows the same base-ten patterns as whole numbers.</li> <li>Place value will help understand how much more or less one decimal place is than another, which will help with reading, writing and rounding decimals.</li> <li>Patterns for multiplying by 10 will help understand multiplying and dividing by powers of 10.</li> <li>Knowledge of adding and subtracting whole numbers can help add and subtract decimals.</li> <li>Knowledge of equivalent fractions can help add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators.</li> </ul>	<p>Students will be skilled at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizing that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.</li> <li>Using patterns to understand multiplying and dividing whole numbers and decimals by powers of 10.</li> <li>Reading and writing decimals in different forms.</li> <li>Comparing and rounding decimals.</li> <li>Adding and subtracting decimals.</li> <li>Adding and subtracting fractions with unlike denominators.</li> <li>Estimating sums and differences of fractions and decimals.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Objectives (Student Friendly Language)</b>	<p>Lesson 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize that place value in a decimal number is based on the same base-ten concepts as whole numbers.</li> <li>Identify the value of a digit in a number as 10 times the value it would have in the place to its right and 1/10 of the value it would have in the place to its left.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain the relationship between the value of numbers when multiplying or dividing by powers of 10.</li> <li>Explore the placement of the decimal point when multiplying or dividing by a decimal by a power of 10.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use exponents to denote powers of 10.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read decimals to the thousandths place using base-ten numerals, number names and expanded form.</li> <li>• Write decimals to the thousandths place using base-ten numerals, number names and expanded form.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <math>&gt;</math>, <math>&lt;</math>, and <math>=</math> to compare decimals to the thousandths place.</li> <li>• Use place-value understanding to round decimals to the nearest hundredth, tenth, and whole number.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add decimals to hundredths using a variety of strategies.</li> <li>• Explain the reasoning used to add decimals.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subtract decimals to hundredths using a variety of strategies.</li> <li>• Explain the reasoning used to subtract decimals.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given two fractions with unlike denominators, write equivalent fractions with a common denominator.</li> <li>• Use visual models to represent adding fractions with unlike denominators.</li> <li>• Use equivalent fractions to add fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given two fractions with unlike denominators, write equivalent fractions with a common denominator.</li> <li>• Use visual models to represent subtracting fractions with unlike denominators.</li> <li>• Use equivalent fractions to subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators to solve word problems.</li> <li>• Add and subtract decimals to hundredths to solve word problems.</li> <li>• Use benchmark fractions to estimate fraction sums and differences.</li> <li>• Use rounded decimals to estimate decimal sums and differences.</li> <li>• Use estimation to check whether a solution is reasonable.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Vocabulary</b>	<b>Mathematical Vocabulary</b>
	Base ten, thousandths, decimal, place value, base (of a power), exponent, power of 10, expanded form, hundredth, mixed number, tenths, inequality, compare, greater than symbol, less than symbol, estimate, sum, difference, common denominator, denominator, equivalent fractions, mixed number, multiple, numerator, benchmark fraction, equivalent fraction
	<b>Academic Vocabulary</b>
	Position, relate, represent, determine, justify, placement, relationship, approximate, partially completed, vertically, previous, unlike, set, actual, reasonable
	<b>Additional Vocabulary</b>

<b>Assessments, Products, Projects</b>	Lesson quizzes Unit Assessments
<b>Text, Materials, and Resources</b>	<p>Presentation slides and:</p> <p>Lesson 6: Lesson 7: Lesson 8: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts Lesson 9: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, decimal grids, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts Lesson 10: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, decimal grids, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts Lesson 11: base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, decimal grids, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts Lesson 12: fraction bars, fraction circles, fraction models, fraction tiles, grid paper, number lines Lesson 13: fraction bars, fraction circles, fraction models, fraction tiles, grid paper, number lines Lesson 14: fraction bars, fraction circles, fraction models, fraction tiles, grid paper, number lines, base-ten blocks, base-ten grid paper, decimal grids, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts.</p>

	<p><b>Name of Course: iReady Curriculum</b> <b>Team Members: 5th Grade</b></p>
<b>Unit</b>	3:More Decimals and Fractions: Multiplication and Division
<b>Essential Questions</b>	<p>How do I multiply decimals by whole numbers and explain my reasoning? How do I multiply decimals and explain my reasoning? How do I divide decimals and explain my reasoning? How are fractions related to division? What does it mean to multiply by a fraction? How can I find the area of rectangles with fractional side lengths? What does scaling mean? How can I represent and solve real-world problems involving multiplication? How is dividing with fractions related to multiplying with fractions? How can I represent and solve real-world problems involving division?</p>

<b>Content Standards</b>	5.NBT.B.7, 5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.b.5, 5.NF.B.6, 5.NF.B.7	
<b>Concepts and Subskills</b>	<p>Students will understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge about whole number multiplication can help multiply decimals and fractions.</li> <li>• Fractions can be thought of as division expressions where the numerator is divided by the denominator.</li> <li>• Reasoning about the size of the factors helps reason about the size of the product.</li> <li>• Relationships between multiplication and division can help divide whole numbers by unit fractions and unit fractions by whole numbers.</li> </ul>	<p>Students will be skilled at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiplying decimals.</li> <li>• Dividing decimals.</li> <li>• Understanding fractions as division.</li> <li>• Multiplying fractions.</li> <li>• Finding the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling and by multiplying.</li> <li>• Understanding multiplying as scaling.</li> <li>• Multiplying fractions and dividing with unit fractions in word problems.</li> <li>• Dividing with unit fractions.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Objectives (Student Friendly Language)</b>	<p>Lesson 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimate products of whole numbers and decimals to hundredths.</li> <li>• Multiply decimals to hundredths by whole numbers.</li> <li>• Explain the reasoning used to multiply decimals to hundredths by whole numbers.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimate products of decimals, including identifying whether the product is greater than or less than one of its factors.</li> <li>• Multiply decimals to hundredths, with products to thousandths.</li> <li>• Explain the reasoning used to multiply decimals.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide decimals to hundredths.</li> <li>• Explain the reasoning used to divide decimals to hundredths.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use visual fraction models to represent a fraction as division.</li> <li>• Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers in which the quotient is a fraction or mixed number.</li> <li>• Understand a fraction as a way to represent division where the numerator is divided by the denominator.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand what multiplying by a fraction means.</li> <li>• Use visual fraction models to multiply a whole number by a fraction.</li> <li>• Use visual fraction models to multiply a fraction by a fraction.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find the area of rectangles with fractional side lengths by tiling the area with rectangles with side lengths that are unit fractions.</li> <li>• Find the area of rectangles with fractional side lengths by multiplying side lengths.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show that the number of same-size rectangles that tile a rectangle with fractional side lengths is the same as the product of the side lengths.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand a multiplication expression as a quantity and a resizing, or scaling, factor.</li> <li>• Recognize that multiplying a whole number or fraction by a number greater than 1 results in a product greater than the whole number or fraction and that multiplying by a number less than 1 results in a product less than the whole number or fraction.</li> <li>• Reason about the size of a product when a number is multiplied by 1, by a factor greater than 1, and by a factor less than 1 without calculating.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 22:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent real-world problem involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers using visual models and equations.</li> <li>• Solve real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers using visual models and equations.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify situations that involve dividing a unit fraction by a whole number.</li> <li>• Identify situations that involve dividing a whole number by a unit fraction.</li> <li>• Use a visual fraction model to find the quotient of a unit fraction divided by a whole number or the quotient of a whole number divided by a unit fraction.</li> <li>• For a given division equation with a unit fraction and a whole number, write a multiplication equation that also can be used to find the quotient.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 24:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent and solve real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by whole numbers using visual fraction models and equations.</li> <li>• Represent and solve real-world problems involving division of whole numbers by unit fractions using visual models and equations.</li> <li>• For a given division equation with a unit fraction and a whole number, use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division to write related multiplication equations.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Vocabulary</b>	<b>Mathematical Vocabulary</b>
	Decimal, estimate, factor, partial products, place value, product, dividend, divisor, quotient, denominator, fraction, numerator, remainder, unit fraction, area, scaling, equation, mixed number
	<b>Academic Vocabulary</b>
	Row, column, represent, method, section, suppose, overlap, represent, tile, given, interpret, shrink, confidence, reasoning, statement, explanation, original
	<b>Additional Vocabulary</b>

<b>Assessments, Products, Projects</b>	Lesson quizzes Unit assessments
<b>Text, Materials, and Resources</b>	<p>Presentation slides and:</p> <p>Lesson 15: base-ten blocks, grid paper, multiplication models, number lines, sticky notes, tenths grids</p> <p>Lesson 16: decimal grids, multiplication models, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts, base-ten blocks</p> <p>Lesson 17: base-ten blocks, decimal grids, fraction bars, fraction models, number lines, thousandths decimal place-value charts, counters, play money</p> <p>Lesson 18: fraction bars, fraction circles or tiles, fraction models, index card, number lines, tenths grids</p> <p>Lesson 19:</p> <p>Lesson 20: base-ten blocks, fraction models, geoboard grid paper, index cards, multiplication models, rubber bands, cardstock, rulers, scissors</p> <p>Lesson 21:</p> <p>Lesson 22: fraction bars, fraction models, fraction tiles or circles, grid paper, index cards, multiplication models, number lines</p> <p>Lesson 23:</p> <p>Lesson 24: fraction bars, fraction models, grid paper, index cards, number lines, sticky notes, ribbon or yarn</p>

	<b>Name of Course: iReady Curriculum</b> <b>Team Members: 5th Grade</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	4: Measurement, Data, and Geometry: Converting Units, Using Data, and Classifying Figures	
<b>Essential Questions</b>	<p>How do you convert measurements?</p> <p>How can converting measurements help me solve word problems?</p> <p>How can I represent fractional data on line plots and solve word problems using the data?</p> <p>How can two-dimensional figures be grouped to show they are related?</p> <p>How can I classify two-dimensional figures?</p>	
<b>Content Standards</b>	5.MD.A.1, 5.MD.B.2, 5.G.B.4	
<b>Concepts and Subskills</b>	<p>Students will understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division can be used to convert from a smaller to larger units of measurement within</li> </ul>	<p>Students will be skilled at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Converting from one measurement unit to another.</li> <li>• Solving multi-step problems involving conversions between</li> </ul>

	<p>the same measurement system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using understanding of operations on fractions to solve problems about data presented in line plots.</li> <li>Two-dimensional figures can be classified into categories and subcategories based on their properties.</li> </ul>	<p>measurement units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making and using a line plot of measurement data expressed in fractions of units.</li> <li>Classifying two-dimensional figures based on their properties.</li> <li>Using a Venn diagram and a tree diagram to organize shapes based on shared properties.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Content Objectives (Student Friendly Language)</b></p>	<p>Lesson 25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convert from a larger unit of measurement to a smaller unit of measurement within the same measurement system.</li> <li>Convert from a smaller unit of measurement to a larger unit of measurement within the same measurement system.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 26:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convert units of measurement within a given measurement system to solve multi-step word problems.</li> <li>Solve multi-step word problems that require converting one measurement to a specified unit.</li> <li>Solve multi-step word problems that require writing two measurements given in different units in the same unit.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 27:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make a line plot that displays measurement data given in fractions of a unit with unlike denominators.</li> <li>Use a line plot to solve word problems about measurement data given in fractions of a unit with unlike denominators.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 28:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize that two-dimensional figures can be categorized based on their attributes.</li> <li>Recognize that when one category is a subcategory of another, figures in the subcategory have all the attributes of figures in the more general category.</li> <li>Understand how Venn diagrams and tree diagrams show relationships among categories of polygons.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 29:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify two-dimensional figures in a Venn diagram or tree diagram based on properties of the figures.</li> <li>Draw and use Venn diagrams and tree diagrams to show the relationships among the categories of two-dimensional figures.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Content Vocabulary</b></p>	<p><b>Mathematical Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Convert, customary system, metric system, scale, line plot, category, hierarchy, subcategory, tree diagram, Venn diagram, attribute, trapezoid (inclusive and exclusive definitions)</p> <p><b>Academic Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Conversion, convert, method, display, label, general, region, specific, classify, property, support</p> <p><b>Additional Vocabulary</b></p>	

<b>Assessments, Products, Projects</b>	Lesson quizzes Unit Assessments
<b>Text, Materials, and Resources</b>	Lesson 25: grid paper, math reference sheet, number lines, ruler, yardstick, base-ten blocks, thousandths decimal place-value charts, fraction circles, fraction tiles Lesson 26: base-ten blocks, grid paper, math reference sheet, number lines, centimeter rulers, base-ten grid paper, clocks Lesson 27: fraction bars, fraction circles, fraction tiles, number lines, rulers, sticky notes Lesson 28: Lesson 29: geoboards, grid paper, rubber bands, rulers, tracing paper

	<b>Name of Course: iReady Curriculum</b> <b>Team Members: 5th Grade</b>	
<b>Unit</b>	5: Algebraic Thinking and the Coordinate Plane: Expressions, Graphing Points, Patterns and Relationships	
<b>Essential Questions</b>	How do I use grouping symbols to solve equations? What does a point in the coordinate plane represent? How can I represent and solve problems on a coordinate plane? How do I generate patterns and see the relationship between corresponding terms of different number patterns?	
<b>Content Standards</b>	5.OA.A.1, 5.OA.A.2, 5.G.A.1, 5.G.A.2, 5.OA.B.3	
<b>Concepts and Subskills</b>	Students will understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grouping symbols (braces, brackets and parentheses) show the order in which parts of an expression should be evaluated.</li> <li>• Order of operations allows for correct evaluation, writing and interpreting of expressions.</li> <li>• Coordinate planes are two-dimensional spaces formed by perpendicular number lines.</li> <li>• Graphing on coordinate planes can help you</li> </ul>	Students will be skilled at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating expressions.</li> <li>• Writing numerical expression to represent a phrase</li> <li>• Writing ordered pairs for points in the coordinate plane.</li> <li>• Graphing points in the coordinate plane.</li> <li>• Finding the vertical and horizontal distance between two points in the coordinate plane.</li> <li>• Graphing quantities that represent real-world situations in the coordinate plane and interpret the coordinates of a point in terms of a real-world context.</li> <li>• Generating a numerical pattern using a rule.</li> </ul>

	interpret points and solve real-world problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describing the relationship between corresponding terms of two number patterns.</li> </ul>
<b>Content Objectives (Student Friendly Language)</b>	<p>Lesson 30:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate expressions containing regrouping symbols.</li> <li>Write numerical expressions containing grouping symbols.</li> <li>Interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 31:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize the coordinate plane as a two-dimensional space determined by the intersection of a horizontal and vertical number line.</li> <li>Identify the x- and y- coordinates of a point in the coordinate plane.</li> <li>Plot a point in the coordinate plane given its x- and y- coordinates.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 32:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Graph points in the coordinate plane to represent problems.</li> <li>Find the horizontal and vertical distances between two points in the first quadrant and use the distances to solve problems.</li> <li>Use graphs that show the relationships between two real-world quantities.</li> <li>Interpret the coordinates of a point in the context of a real-world situation.</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 33:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate numerical pattern given a rule.</li> <li>Identify relationships between corresponding terms of two patterns.</li> <li>Graph corresponding terms of two patterns as ordered pairs in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane.</li> </ul>	
<b>Content Vocabulary</b>	<p><b>Mathematical Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Evaluate, grouping symbols, expression, coordinate plane, ordered pair, origin, x-axis, x-coordinate, y-axis, y-coordinate, corresponding terms, terms, pattern</p> <p><b>Academic Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Following, numerical, horizontal, plot, vertical, generate, position</p> <p><b>Additional Vocabulary</b></p>	

<b>Assessments, Products, Projects</b>	Lesson quizzes Unit assessments
<b>Text, Materials, and Resources</b>	Presentation slides and: Lesson 30: base-ten blocks, counters, number lines Lesson 31: Lesson 32: coordinate plane grid paper, geoboards, rulers, counters Lesson 33: base-ten blocks, counters, grid paper