

Readington Township Public Schools

Fifth Grade Math Curriculum

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I. OVERVIEW

Readington Township Public Schools' K-5 mathematics curriculum provides students with a strong foundation in mathematics content while promoting and instilling the skills of problem solving, communication in mathematics, making mathematical connections, and reasoning. Throughout the delivery of the K-5 mathematics program, various tools and technology are employed, including manipulatives, calculators, software, apps, videos, websites, and computing devices (computers, tablets, interactive whiteboards, etc.). A strong focus of the program is on promoting high levels of mathematical thought through experiences which extend beyond traditional computation.

The Grade 5 Math course is designed to teach students grade level mathematics while promoting higher order thinking skills. The course is directly correlated to the New Jersey Student Learning Standards and covers such topics as number sense, geometry, measurement, number operations in base ten and fractions, and algebraic thinking. The course also promotes and instills the skills of problem solving, communication in mathematics, and making mathematical connections. Students will utilize various tools and technology in the process, including manipulatives, calculators, websites, and computers to better enhance a well-rounded understanding of course topics. A strong focus of the program is on promoting high levels of mathematical thought through experiences which extend beyond traditional computation.

II. STUDENT OUTCOMES ([Linked to New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Mathematics](#))

Mathematical Practices

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- Model with mathematics.
- Use appropriate tools strategically.
- Attend to precision.
- Look for and make use of structure.
- Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning

Operations And Algebraic Thinking (5.OA)

A. Write and interpret numerical expressions.

1. Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.
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 $3 \times (18932 + 921)$ is three times as large as $18932 + 921$, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product.*

B. Analyze patterns and relationships.

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 terms in one sequence are twice the corresponding terms in the other sequence. Explain informally why this is so.*

Number And Operations In Base Ten (5.NBT)

A. Understand the place value system.

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 $1/10$ of what it represents in the place to its left.

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.
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., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$.
 - b. Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.
4. Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

B. Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.

5. Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.
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.
7. Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Number And Operations—Fractions (5.NF)

A. Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.

1. Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) 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, $2/3 + 5/4 = 8/12 + 15/12 = 23/12$. (In general, $a/b + c/d = (ad + bc)/bd$.)*
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 $2/5 + 1/2 = 3/7$, by observing that $3/7 < 1/2$.*

B. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.

3. Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($a/b = a \div b$). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers 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 $3/4$ as the result of dividing 3 by 4, noting that $3/4$ multiplied by 4 equals 3, and that when 3 wholes are shared equally among 4 people each person has a share of size $3/4$. 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?*
4. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.
 - a. Interpret the product $(a/b) \times q$ 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 $(2/3) \times 4 = 8/3$, and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with $(2/3) \times (4/5) = 8/15$. (In general, $(a/b) \times (c/d) = ac/bd$.)*
 - 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. **Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:**
 - a. Comparing 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. Explaining 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 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.
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.
 7. Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.¹
 - 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 person get if 3 people share $1/2$ lb of chocolate equally? How many $1/3$ -cup servings are in 2 cups of raisins?*

Measurement And Data (5.MD)

A. Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.

1. Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems.

B. Represent and interpret data.

2. Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots. *For example, given different measurements of liquid in identical beakers, find the amount of liquid each beaker would contain if the total amount in all the beakers were redistributed equally.*

C. Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

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.
4. Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and non-standard units.
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 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 (5.G)

A. Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

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).
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.

B. Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.

3. Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. *For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.*
4. Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

III. ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS AND CONTENT

Number And Operations In Base Ten (5.NBT)

- How is place value in decimals related to base-ten?
- What is the correct way to read and write decimals and fractions?
- What is the procedure for adding and subtracting decimals?
- How do I use what I know about fractions and decimals to solve problems?
- What does it mean to multiply by 10, 100, or 1,000?
- How is multiplying with decimals related to multiplying whole numbers?
- How is division with decimals related to dividing whole numbers?
- How can I use what I know about estimation and mathematical operations to solve real-world problems?

Measurement And Data (5.MD)

- What are the different types of measurement units, and when do I use them?

Number And Operations—Fractions (5.NF)

- What strategies can be used to compare fractions?
- How can I add or subtract fractions and mixed numbers?
- How are division and fractions related?
- Can I multiply and divide fractions just like whole numbers?
- How can I use multiplication or division of fractions to solve real-world problems?

Geometry (5.G)

- How do I measure two and three-dimensional shapes?
- What is a coordinate plane, and how is one used?

Operations And Algebraic Thinking (5.OA)

- How can expressions be written, read, and used in the real world?

IV. STRATEGIES

- Group discussions
- Teacher presentation
- Student projects
- Guided groups
- Interactive SMARTBoard lessons
- Tutorials
- Online practice such as Reflex Math and IXL

V. ACCOMMODATIONS

- [Accommodations and Modification Addendum](#)

VI. ASSESSMENTS

- **Formative**
 - Independent student work
 - Ready Classroom Lesson Quizzes
 - Teacher Observations
 - Class Participation
 - Class Discussions
 - Class Assignments
 - Homework Assignments
 - Notebooks
 - Anecdotal Records
- **Summative**
 - Mid-Unit Test
 - Unit Test
- **Alternative**
 - Live Online Assessment Tools (Quizizz, Kahoot, Plickers, Quizlet, Brainpop)
 - Student Projects
 - Student Presentations
 - Self-Assessments
- **Benchmark** (given September, March, and June)
 - I-Ready Diagnostic
 - Performance Assessments
 - Reflex Mathematics

VII. MATERIALS

- **Core**
 - Ready Classroom Mathematics, Curriculum Associates, LLC
 - Teacher Manual Volumes 1 & 2
 - Student Books Volumes 1 & 2
 - Ready Classroom Teacher Toolbox
- **Supplemental Resources**
 - Technology
 - Brain Pop
 - IXL
 - Reflex Math
 - Online Tutorials (Learnzillion, Khan Academy, Math Antics)
 - Online Math Games (Math is Fun, Funbrain, Cool Math Games, Math Playground)

VIII. 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

Number And Operations In Base Ten

- **Career Ready Practices**
 - **CRP8.** Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
5.NBT.B7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.
Activity: Students will create real world scenarios which would require adding/subtracting decimals to the hundredths. Students will solve classmates' problems providing a model and explanation of their thinking.
- **9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation**
 - **9.2.8.B.3** Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.
5.NBT.7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.
Activity: During the Try-it Activity, students will share their ideas and draw conclusions based on their

classmates' shares.

- **Technology**

- o **8.1.5.A.2** Format a document using a word processing application to enhance text and include graphics, symbols and/ or pictures.

5NBT.A.4 Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

Activity: Students will create a document to outline the steps for rounding decimals.

Measurement And Data

- **Career Ready Practices**

- o **CRP12.** Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

5.MD.C Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

Activity: Students will work together to find the volume of various prisms.

- **9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation**

- o **9.2.8.B.3** Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

5.MD C. Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

Activity: Students will complete self-reflection form after a group activity where they find the volume of various objects around the classroom.

- **Technology**

- o **8.1.5.A.4** Graph data using a spreadsheet, analyze and produce a report that explains the analysis of the data.

5.MD.B. Represent and interpret data. 2. Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots.

Activity: Collect data from classmates and create a graph using google sheets or other digital graphing tools.

Number And Operations—Fractions

- **Career Ready Practices**

- o **CRP4.** Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.

5.NFB.5 Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by: a. Comparing 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. Explaining 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 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{n \times a}{n \times b}$ to the effect of multiplying $\frac{a}{b}$ by 1.

Activity: Students will explain how multiplying by a fraction less than one creates a smaller product and provide examples.

- **9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation**

- o **9.2.8.B.3** Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

5.NFA.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.

Activity: Students will work in small groups to generate equivalent fractions needed to add and subtract with like denominators. In the first round they will be able to talk, use pictures, and equations. In the next round they will only be able to use pictures and equations to complete the task. The students will evaluate what was the most useful form of communication.

- **Technology**

- o **8.1.5.A.1** Select and use the appropriate digital tools and resources to accomplish a variety of tasks including solving problems.
- 5.NF.B.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.
- Activity:** Students will use the computer to create digital models (number lines, bar models, etc.) to represent multiplication of fractions

Geometry

- **Career Ready Practices**

- o **CRP4.** Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- 5.G.B.** Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties. 3. Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.
- Activity:** Students will write a description of a 2-dimensional figure using its attributes. Classmates will guess what figure is being described.

- **9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation**

- o **9.2.8.B.4** Evaluate how traditional and nontraditional careers have evolved regionally, nationally, and globally.
- 5.NF.B.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.
- Activity:** The teacher will create word problems that include various careers that use fractions. The teacher will lead a discussion defining each career.

- **Technology**

- o **8.1.5.A.4** Graph data using a spreadsheet, analyze and produce a report that explains the analysis of the data.
- 5.G.A.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 a situation.
- Activity:** Students will roll a ball to determine how many seconds it takes the ball to roll 1 yard. Students will create function tables in a spreadsheet on the computer. Students will use the data to create coordinate grids.

Operations And Algebraic Thinking

- **Career Ready Practices**

- o **CRP4** Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason
- 5.OAA.A.2** Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. For example, express the calculator “add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2” as $2 \times (8+7)$. Recognize that $3 \times (18932 + 921)$ is three times as large as $18932 + 921$, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product.
- Activity:** Students will discuss various problems (give by the teacher) to explain what they know about the problems without having to solve them.

- **9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation**

- o **9.2.8.B.3** Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.
- 5.OAA.A.1** Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.
- Activity:** Students will work collaboratively to solve problems (given by the teacher) by adding parentheses, brackets, and/or braces to ensure the problem is equivalent to the given answer.

- **Technology**

- o **8.1.5.A.1** Select and use the appropriate digital tools and resources to accomplish a variety of tasks including solving problems.

5.OA.B.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.

Activity: Students will use a Google Spreadsheet to fulfill a in-out table (by creating rules for the spreadsheet to follow) using given rules and then graph them on a coordinate plane.

IX. PACING

Number And Operations In Base Ten

Lessons 6-11, 14-17 (46 days)

- Multiply and Divide Multi-Digit Numbers
- Develop Understanding of Decimal Place Value
- Develop Understanding of Powers of 10
- Read and Write Decimals
- Add and Subtract Decimals
- Apply Knowledge to Solve Word Problems
- Multiply and Divide Decimals

Interdisciplinary Connections:

- ***ELA/Math***

L.5.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

5.NBT.B. 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.

Activity: Introduce new mathematics vocabulary for division by reading aloud Remainder of One by: Elinor J. Pinczes

- ***Science/Math***

5.NBT.7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

5-LS1-1 Support an argument that plants get the materials they need for growth chiefly from air and water.

Activity: Students will create an experiment where students place celery stalks (some with leaves and some without) in vials (some with and some without water) to demonstrate that plants only need air and water for growth. Students will need to use addition and subtraction to determine the amount of water was used by the celery and how much evaporated.

Measurement And Data

Lessons 1-5, 25-27, 25-27 (22 days)

- Develop Understanding of Volume
- Find Volume Using Unit Cubes
- Find Volume Using Formulas
- Convert Measurement Units
- Make Line Plots and Interpret Data

Interdisciplinary Connections:

- ***ELA/Math***

SL5 Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.

5.MD.B.2 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$).

Activity: Students will add a line plot to a piece of nonfiction writing and write a paragraph to be displayed with the line plot explaining what information can be discerned from the line plot.

- ***Science/Math***

5-ESS1-2. Represent data in graphical displays to reveal patterns of daily changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky.

5.M.D.B2 B. Represent and interpret data. 2. Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit.

Activity: Create a line plot showing the daily changes of the lengths of shadows throughout the day.

- **Science/Math**

5.MD.B.2 Make a line plot to display a set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$).

5-PS1-3 Make observations and measurements to identify materials based on their properties.

Activity: Students will get various materials (salt, diatomaceous earth, gravel, etc.) and will measure it to determine the best method of separation. Students will then create a line plot using the data from the measurements.

Number And Operations—Fractions

Lessons 12-13, 18-24 (32 days)

- Add and Subtract Fractions
- Add and Subtract Fractions in Word Problems
- Fractions as Division
- Develop Understanding of Multiplication by a Fraction
- Division with Unit Fractions
- Multiply and Divide Fractions in Word Problems

Interdisciplinary Connections:

- **Science/Math**

5.NF.A.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.

LS2.B Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases and water from the environment and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment.

Activity: Students will be testing their lung volume capacity using fractions and mixed numbers. Students can find their total lung volume by adding their three tries or find the difference between their highest lung capacity and lowest lung capacity.

ELA/Math

- **5.NF.A.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.

SL.5.1.C Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.

Activity: Math Journal and share. Students will create a math story problem that requires the use of adding or subtracting fractions to solve. Students will share their stories and solve their classmates' word problems.

Geometry

Lessons 28-29 (13 days)

- Categorize and Classify Two-Dimensional Figures
- Develop Understanding

Interdisciplinary Connections:

- **ELA/Math**

NJSLSA.L.6 Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

5.G.B.4 Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

Activity: Students will discuss in small groups determining the hierarchy of various three and four-sided shapes. In their discussions, students will need to use key vocabulary to explain their reasoning to their group about the hierarchy.

- **Science/Math**

5-ESS1-1. Support an argument that differences in the apparent brightness of the sun compared to other stars is due to their relative distances from Earth.

5.G.A.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.

Activity: Students will plot a constellation on a coordinate plane. They will have a partner find the coordinates of each point of the constellation.

Science/Math

- **5.G.A.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.
5-ESS2-1 Develop a model using an example to describe ways the geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and/or atmosphere interact.

Activity: Students will design an experiment to see how the Earth heats soil and water differently. Students will set up containers of water and soil (one in shade and one not). Students will take the temperature at various times of the day. Then, students will graph the results in a coordinate plane and discuss the similarities and differences.

Operations And Algebraic Thinking

Lessons 30-33(8 days)

- Evaluate, Write, and Interpret Expressions
- Analyze Patterns and Relationships

Interdisciplinary Connections:

ELA/Math

- **NJSLSA.SL.1** Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
5.OA.A.1 Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.
Activity: Students will complete a problem by adding parentheses, brackets, or braces to ensure the answer is accurate. Students will then prepare to present their thinking to their partners, adding to their ideas after others have presented theirs.

ELA/Math

- **SL.5.1.D** Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
5.OA.B.3 Analyze patterns and relationships. 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.
Activity: During the Try-it Activity, students will share their ideas and draw conclusions based on their classmates' shares. For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 0, and given the rule "Add 6" and the starting number 0, students will generate terms in the resulting sequences, and observe that the terms in one sequence are twice the corresponding terms in the other sequence.