

CCSS WHERE TO FOCUS GRADE 5 MATHEMATICS



MATHEMATICS



GRADE 5



FOCUS

This document shows where students and teachers should spend the large majority of their time in order to meet the expectations of the Standards.

Not all content in a given grade is emphasized equally in the Standards. Some clusters require greater emphasis than others based on the depth of the ideas, the time that they take to master, and/or their importance to future mathematics or the demands of college and career readiness. More time in these areas is also necessary for students to meet the Standards for Mathematical Practice.

To say that some things have greater emphasis is not to say that anything in the Standards can safely be neglected in instruction. Neglecting material will leave gaps in student skill and understanding and may leave students unprepared for the challenges of a later grade.

Students should spend the large majority¹ of their time on the major work of the grade (■). Supporting work (□) and, where appropriate, additional work (○) can engage students in the major work of the grade.^{2,3}

MAJOR, SUPPORTING, AND ADDITIONAL CLUSTERS FOR GRADE 5

Emphases are given at the cluster level. Refer to the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics for the specific standards that fall within each cluster.

Key: ■ Major Clusters □ Supporting Clusters ○ Additional Clusters

- 5.OA.A ○ Write and interpret numerical expressions.
- 5.OA.B ○ Analyze patterns and relationships.
- 5.NBT.A ■ Understand the place value system.
- 5.NBT.B ■ Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.
- 5.NF.A ■ Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.
- 5.NF.B ■ Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.
- 5.MD.A □ Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.
- 5.MD.B □ Represent and interpret data.
- 5.MD.C ■ Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.
- 5.G.A ○ Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.
- 5.G.B ○ Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAJOR WORK IN GRADES K–8

| | |
|-----|--|
| K–2 | Addition and subtraction – concepts, skills, and problem solving; place value |
| 3–5 | Multiplication and division of whole numbers and fractions – concepts, skills, and problem solving |
| 6 | Ratios and proportional relationships; early expressions and equations |
| 7 | Ratios and proportional relationships; arithmetic of rational numbers |
| 8 | Linear algebra and linear functions |

REQUIRED FLUENCIES FOR GRADE 5

| | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 5.NBT.B.5 | Multi-digit multiplication |
|-----------|----------------------------|

¹ At least 65% and up to approximately 85% of class time, with Grades K–2 nearer the upper end of that range, should be devoted to the major work of the grade. For more information, see Criterion #1 of the K–8 Publishers' Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics www.achievethecore.org/publisherscriteria.

² Refer also to criterion #3 in the K–8 Publishers' Criteria for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics www.achievethecore.org/publisherscriteria.

³ Note, the critical areas are a survey of what will be taught at each grade level; the major work is the subset of topics that deserve the large majority of instructional time during a given year to best prepare students for college and careers.

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An important subset of the major work in grades K–8 is the progression that leads toward middle school algebra.

| K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Know number names and the count sequence | Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction | Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction | Represent & solve problems involving multiplication and division | Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems | Understand the place value system | Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions | Apply and extend previous understanding of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers | Work with radical and integer exponents |
| Count to tell the number of objects | Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction | Add and subtract within 20 | Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division | Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers | Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and decimals to hundredths | Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions | Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems | Understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations** |
| Compare numbers | Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction | Understand place value | Understand properties of multiplication and division | Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multidigit arithmetic | Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions | Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers | Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems | Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations |
| Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from | Add and subtract within 20 | Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract | Multiply & divide within 100 | Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering | Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions | Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems | Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions | Define, evaluate, and compare functions |
| Work with numbers 11-19 to gain foundations for place value | Work with addition and subtraction equations | Measure and estimate lengths in standard units | Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify & explain patterns in arithmetic | Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations | Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition | Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions | Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations | Use functions to model relationships between quantities |
| | Extend the counting sequence | Relate addition and subtraction to length | Develop understanding of fractions as numbers | Understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions | Graph points in the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems* | Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities | | |
| | Understand place value | | Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, & masses of objects | | | Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables | | |
| | Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract | | Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition | | | | | |
| | Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units | | | | | | | |

* Indicates a cluster that is well thought of as a part of a student's progress to algebra, but that is currently not designated as major by the assessment consortia in their draft materials. Apart from the one asterisked exception, the clusters listed here are a subset of those designated as major in the assessment consortia's draft documents.

** Depends on similarity ideas from geometry to show that slope can be defined and then used to show that a linear equation has a graph which is a straight line and conversely.