

## LEARNING IN GRADE 5

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

The English Language Arts consist of four important communication processes: reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Below is a list of skills that Fifth Graders develop throughout the year:

#### READING | Fictional Literature

- Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says and when drawing inferences
- Determine various themes, figurative language, and point of view
- Compare and contrast events, characters, or setting in a story
- Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says and when drawing inferences
- Compare and contrast events, characters, or setting in a story

#### READING | Informational Texts

- Determine main ideas of a text including key details
- Explain relationships between individuals, events, or ideas
- Compare and contrast structure
- Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic
- Use multiple sources to integrate information
- Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support their point of view

#### READING | Foundational Skills

- Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills
- Read with sufficient fluency to support comprehension
- Apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships, patterns, and morphology
- Read with accuracy, rate, and expression

#### WRITING

- Write opinion pieces that include an opinion and reason that can be supported with facts and details
- Write informative/explanatory pieces that name a topic, supply facts, details, quotations and domain-specific language to provide closure
- Write narratives with a clear sequence of events and sensory details that convey experiences or event precisely
- Use several sources to gather information, support analysis, reflect, and research a topic in more detail

#### LANGUAGE | Foundational Skills

- Use correct grammar, verb tense, punctuation, spelling, and grammar
- Expand, combine, and reduce sentences using knowledge of parts of speech
- Use context to determine meaning of unknown or multi-meaning words/phrases
- Interpret figurative language

#### SPEAKING AND LISTENING

- Follow rules for discussions by building on what others are saying and by asking questions
- Summarize points a speaker makes
- Explain how claims are supported by reasons and evidence
- Report on a topic or present an opinion sequencing ideas and facts logically
- Use multimedia and visual displays for presentations



## MATHEMATICS

Mathematics in fifth grade is split into nine units. The largest are the study of decimal and fraction operations. Our knowledge of place value and analysis of patterns and their relationships will be an ongoing reference throughout the entire year. Below is a list of skills that Fifth Graders will develop:

### PLACE VALUE

- Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.
- Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form
- Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place

### DECIMAL OPERATIONS

- Add, subtract, multiply and divide decimals to hundredths using models, strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or relationship between addition and subtraction then explain the reasoning used.

### WHOLE NUMBER MULTIPLICATION

- Use the standard algorithm to multiply multi-digit whole numbers

### WHOLE NUMBER DIVISION

- Find quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors
- Illustrate and explain the calculation using equations, arrays, and/or area models

### FRACTION OPERATIONS

- Add and subtract fractions and/or mixed with like and unlike denominators
- Create equivalent fractions and apply the principle of fraction equivalence
- Solve word problems using visual models or equations
- Use benchmark fractions and number sense to estimate the reasonableness of answers
- Find quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors
- Find the area of a rectangle with fractional lengths
- Interpret the product as part of a partition and the fraction as a form of division
- Interpret multiplication as scaling
- Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction and compute such quotients.

### VOLUME

- Volume is an attribute of solid figures that can be used to solve real world problems
- Interpret cubic units as a means to measure volume
- Relate volume to the operations of multiplication; specifically the associative property of multiplication and addition

### CONVERSIONS OF MEASUREMENTS

- Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system
- Use these conversions with multi-step problems

### DATA AND GRAPHS

- Make a line plot to display sets of measurements in fractions of a unit
- Define a coordinate system and plot coordinates along the proper axis
- Graph points within the first quadrant of a coordinate plane
- Interpret coordinate values
- Generate and graph ordered pairs based on relationships between patterns of given rules
- Use multimedia and visual displays for presentations



**NUMERICAL EXPRESSIONS**

- Create numerical expressions using parentheses, brackets, or braces
- Evaluate expressions based on these symbols

**ANALYZE PATTERNS AND RELATIONSHIPS**

- Create numerical patterns using two given rules
- Identify relationships between terms to generate the following sequence

**GEOMETRY**

- Two-dimensional figures have attributes that can be classified within other subcategories
- Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties

**UNITS OF INQUIRY Science and Social Studies**

Essential Questions and Enduring Understandings

Grade 5 Core Ideas	Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions
Time, Continuity, and Change:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can organisms, places, and ideas change over time?</li> <li>- Is the world today a better place than the world of the past? Will our future world be better than today's world?</li> <li>- How can the study of science help us connect continuity and change?</li> </ul>
Production, Distribution, and Consumption	<p>People have differing wants and needs, as well as limited resources and must make decisions about what to produce or buy.</p> <p>People engage in different economic activities and trade to acquire goods and services they do not produce themselves.</p> <p>Trade can be local or extend around the world.</p> <p>Wants and needs of individuals and communities change over time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why do people buy what they do?</li> <li>- Why cannot people buy whatever they want?</li> <li>- What kinds of products are made locally? What kinds are made in other places? How does trade work?</li> </ul>

<p>Culture and Science, Technology and Society</p>	<p>Culture refers to the common language, norms, values, beliefs, and practices of a distinct people.          Culture satisfies basic human needs, such as a sense of belonging.          Race, ethnicity, gender, and class influence someone's perceptions of and reactions to the world.          In a society, various institutions shape and reinforce social structures and patterns.          Tools and techniques generally make our lives easier but sometimes can be used for harmful purposes or have harmful consequences.          Changes in scientific knowledge and in technology can influence or change the values, beliefs, and attitudes of a society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is culture?</li> <li>- How does someone know how to behave, even when that person is not told how to?</li> <li>- How do different groups of people living in one place influence a culture?</li> <li>- How are individuals affected by different social systems?</li> <li>- What is the difference between "tolerance" and "acceptance"?</li> <li>- Does technology help people? Is technology always good?</li> <li>- How do new technologies change the way people live and how they think?</li> </ul>
<p>Ecosystems</p>	<p>Plants get what they need from air and water          Matter moves between animals, plants, and the environment          Energy for animals comes from food which was once energy from the sun</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How does energy flow through an ecosystem?</li> <li>- Where does the energy in food come from and what is it used for?</li> <li>- How is energy transferred and conserved?</li> <li>- How and why do organisms interact with their environment and what are the effects of these interactions?</li> </ul>
<p>Matter</p>	<p>Everything is made of particles          Particles make matter          Matter takes up space and can be weighed          New substances can be made from existing substances through a chemical reaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can one explain the structure, properties, and interactions of matter?</li> <li>- How can we tell when a chemical reaction occurs?</li> </ul>
<p>Sun and Stars</p>	<p>A star's distance from Earth affects how bright it will be.          The length of shadows decrease during the day until they reach a certain point, then the shadows gradually start to get larger.          The rotation of Earth causes night and day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How does relative distance affect the brightness of a star?</li> <li>- What causes night and day?</li> <li>- Why are some constellations only visible during certain times of the year?</li> <li>- Why do shadows appear larger at certain times of the day and shorter at other times?</li> </ul>
<p>Puberty</p>	<p>How humans change emotionally, socially, and physically.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why do organisms change as they age?</li> <li>- What changes are happening because of puberty?</li> </ul>