Prioritizing Standards

5th Grade

Date: August 25, 2020

Standard:	Unit:	Essential Skills: What do students absolutely need for the next grade level?	Assessment:
- NY-5.NBT.3 - Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths. - NY-5.NBT.4 - Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place. - NY-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.	**Module 1:** Place Value and Decimal Fractions	- Understand place value to millions to thousandths - Add, subtract, multiply and divide decimals (Decimal number by 1 digit)	G.4: Place values in decimal numbers G.8: Round decimals I.9 Multiply a decimal by a multi digit whole number O.11 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals

● **NY-5.NBT.5**
  ○ Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.
● **NY-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.
● **NY-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.
	Module: 2
	Multi-Digit Whole Number and Decimal Fraction Operations
		● Multiplying up to a 3 digit number including decimals
		● Divide by up to 2 digit whole numbers including decimals
			D.3
			Divide multi digit numbers by 1 digit
			
			D.13
			Divide 2 digit numbers using partial quotients
			
			C.19
			Multiply by 3 digit numbers

• **NY-5.NF.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.)	Module 3: Additional and Subtraction of Fractions	• Add and subtract fractions with like and unlike denominators including mixed numbers.	**L.3 Add and subtract fractions with like denominators** L.19 Add mixed numbers with unlike denominators

NY-5.NF.4 • ○ Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction. **NY-5.NF.7** • ○ Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.	Module 4: Multiplication and division of fractions and decimal fractions	• Multiply and divide fractions by fractions and by whole numbers Represent • fractions as decimals and decimals as fractions.	M.2 Multiply unit fractions by whole numbers using models M.15 Fractions of a number M.36 Multiply a mixed number by a fraction N.2 Divide unit fractions by whole numbers N.6 Divide whole numbers and unit fractions N. 10 Divide two fractions

• **NY-5.MD.4** • ○ Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units. **NY-5.MD.5** ○ Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and • addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume. **NY-5.MD.5b** ○ Apply the formulas $V=l×w×h$ and $V=b×h$ 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.	Module 5: Addition and multiplication with volume and area	• Measure volume in cubic units • Calculate volume using $v=l \times w \times h$ or $v = base \times h$	DD. 13 Volume of rectangular prisms made of unit cubes DD.14 Volume of irregular figures made of unit cubes DD.15 Volume of cubes and rectangular prisms
NY-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).	Module 6: Problem Solving with the Coordinate Plane	• Graph and Interpret points on a coordinate plane based on their distance from 0 (the first number is distance from x-axis and the second number is determined by distance from the y-axis (x,y)).	T.1 Describe the coordinate plane T.2 Objects on a coordinate plane T.3 Graph points on a coordinate plane