

## HCPSS Grade 5 GT Essential Curriculum 2013-2014

### The Mathematical Practices

The Standards for Mathematical Practice describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels should seek to develop in their students.

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

### The Mathematical Content Standards

The Mathematical Content Standards (Essential Curriculum) that follow are designed to promote a balanced combination of procedure and understanding. Expectations that begin with the word “understand” are often especially good opportunities to connect the mathematical practices to the content. Students who lack understanding of a topic may rely on procedures too heavily. Without a flexible base from which to work, they may be less likely to consider analogous problems, represent problems coherently, justify conclusions, apply the mathematics to practical situations, use technology mindfully to work with the mathematics, explain the mathematics accurately to other students, step back for an overview, or deviate from a known procedure to find a shortcut. *In short, a lack of understanding effectively prevents a student from engaging in the mathematical practices.* In this respect, those content standards that set an expectation of understanding are potential “points of intersection” between the Mathematical Content Standards and the Mathematical Practices.

### Ratios and Proportional Relationships

6.RP

#### Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems. (6.RP)

1. Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities. *For example, “The ratio of wings to beaks in the bird house at the zoo was 2:1, because for every 2 wings there was 1 beak.” “For every vote candidate A received, candidate C received nearly three votes.”* **(Note: Students should have some prior exposure to the concept of ratio. Check for student understanding and review as needed.)**

2. Understand the concept of a unit rate  $a/b$  associated with a ratio  $a:b$  with  $b \neq 0$ , and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship. *For example, "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour to 4 cups of sugar, so there is a  $3/4$  cup of flour for each cup of sugar." "We paid \$75 for 15 hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per hamburger."*
3. Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.
  - a. Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.
  - b. Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed. *For example, if it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35 hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?*
  - c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g. 30% of a quantity means  $30/100$  times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.
  - d. Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

**Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems. (7.RP)**

1. Compute unit rates with ratios of fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas, and other quantities measured in like or different units. *For example, if a person walks  $1/2$  mile in each  $1/4$  hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction  $1/2 / 1/4$  miles per hour, equivalently 2 miles per hour.*

**Number Systems**

**6.NS/7.NS**

**Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. (6.NS)**

6. Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates.
  - a. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g.,  $-(-3) = 3$  and that 0 is its own opposite. **Note: This may simply need to be reviewed.**
  - b. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two

ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes. **Note: This may simply need to be reviewed.**

- c. Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational number on a coordinate plane.
7. Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers. **Note: Focus on negative fractions and decimals.**
- a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram. *For example, interpret  $-3 > -7$  as a statement that  $-3$  is located to the right of  $-7$  on a number line oriented from left to right.*
  - b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. *For example, write  $-3^{\circ}\text{C} > -7^{\circ}\text{C}$  to express the fact that  $-3^{\circ}\text{C}$  is warmer than  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ .*
  - c. Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line; interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation. *For example, for an account balance of  $-30$  dollars, write  $|-30| = 30$  to describe the size of the debt in dollars.*
  - d. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order. *For example, recognize that an account balance less than  $-30$  dollars represents a debt greater than 30 dollars.*

**Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions. (6.NS)**

1. Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. *For example, create a story context for  $(2/3) \div (3/4)$  and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that  $(2/3) \div (3/4) = 8/9$  because  $3/4$  of  $8/9$  is  $2/3$ . (In general,  $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (ad)/(bc)$ .)* *How much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share  $1/2$  lb of chocolate equally? How many  $3/4$ -cup servings are in  $2/3$  of a cup of yogurt? How wide is a rectangular strip of land with a length  $3/4$  mile and area  $1/2$  square mile? **Note: Start with a fraction divided by a whole number---see 5.NF.7***

**Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers. (7.NS)**

1. Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.

- a. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. *For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.*
  - b. Understand  $p + q$  as the number located a distance  $|q|$  from  $p$ , in the positive or negative direction depending on whether  $q$  is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.
  - c. Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse,  $p - q = p + (-q)$ . Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts.
  - d. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.
2. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.
    - a. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as  $(-1)(-1) = 1$  and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.
    - b. Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. If  $p$  and  $q$  are integers, then  $-(p \div q) = (-p) \div q = p \div (-q)$ . Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.
    - c. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.
    - d. Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.
  3. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.

## Expressions and Equations

6.EE/7.EE

### Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. (6.EE)

2. Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.
  - b. Identify parts of an expression, using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression  $2(8 + 7)$  as a product of two factors;  $(8 + 7)$  as both a single

entity and a sum of two terms. **Note: This may simply need to be reviewed.**

- c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations). *For example, use the formula  $V = s^3$  and  $A = 6s^2$  to find the volume and surface area of a cube with sides of length  $s = 1/2$ .* **Note: This will be students first introduction to the Order of Operations.**
3. Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. *For example, apply the distributive property to the expression  $3(2 + x)$  to produce the equivalent expression  $24x + 18y$  to produce the equivalent expression  $6(4x + 3y)$ ; apply properties of operations to  $y + y + y$  to produce the equivalent expression  $3y$ .*

### **Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities. (6.EE)**

5. Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.
6. Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.
7. Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form  $x + p = q$  and  $px = q$  for cases in which  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $x$  are all nonnegative rational numbers.
8. Write an inequality of the form  $x > c$  or  $x < c$  to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form  $x > c$  or  $x < c$  have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.

### **Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables. (6.EE)**

9. Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation. *For example, in a problem involving motion at constant speed, list and graph ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the equation  $d = 65t$  to represent the relationship between distance and time.*

### Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions. (7.EE)

1. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.
2. Understand that rewriting an expression in different forms in a problem context can shed light on the problem of how the quantities in it are related. *For example,  $a + 0.05a = 1.05a$  means that “increase by 5%” is the same as “multiply by 1.05.”*

### Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations. (7.EE)

3. Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies. *For example: If a woman making \$25 an hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional  $\frac{1}{10}$  of her salary an hour, or \$2.50, for a new salary of \$27.50. If you want to place a towel bar  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches long in the center of a door that is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, you will need to place the bar about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can be used as a check on the exact computation. **Note: Students have solved one-step equations using mental math in 4GT last year, but may need to review solving algebraically.***
4. Use variables to represent quantities in a real-world or mathematical problem, and construct simple equations and inequalities to solve problems by reasoning about the quantities.
  - b. Solve word problems leading to equations of the form  $px + q = r$  and  $p(x + q) = r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  are specific rational numbers. Solve equations of these forms fluently. Compare an algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution, identifying the sequence of the operations used in each approach. *For example, the perimeter of a rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its width?*
  - c. Solve word problems leading to inequalities of the form  $px + q > r$  or  $px + q < r$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  are specific rational numbers. Graph the solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the context of the problem. *For example: As a salesperson, you are paid \$50 per week plus \$3 per sale. This week you want your pay to be at least \$100. Write an inequality for the number of sales you need to make, and describe the solutions.*

**Geometric Measurement: Understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition. (5.MD)**

5. Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume.
  - b. 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.
  - 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.

**Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume. (6.G)**

1. Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.
2. Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas  $V = lwh$  and  $A = bh$  to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

**Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume. (7.G)**

4. Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.
6. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume, and surface area of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms.
5. Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.

**Statistics and Probability**

**7.SP**

**Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population. (7.SP)**

1. Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population; generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population. Understand that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences.
2. Use data from a random sample to draw inferences about a population with an unknown characteristic of interest. Generate multiple samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. *For example, estimate the mean word length in a book by randomly sampling words from the book; predict the winner of a school election based on randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off the estimate or prediction might be.*

**Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. (7.SP)**

3. Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions with similar variabilities, measuring the difference between the centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure of variability. *For example, the mean height of players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater than the mean height of players on the soccer team, about twice the variability (mean absolute deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the separation between the two distributions of heights is noticeable.*
4. Use measures of center and measures of variability for numerical data from random samples to draw informal comparative inferences about two populations. *For example, decide whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade science book are generally longer than the words in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.*

**Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models. (7.SP)**

5. Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around  $\frac{1}{2}$  indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event.
6. Approximate the probability of a chance event by collecting data on the chance process that produces it and observing its long-run relative frequency, and predict the approximate relative frequency given the probability. *For example, when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but probably not exactly 200 times.*
7. Develop a probability model and use it to find probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement is not good, explain possible sources of the discrepancy.
  - a. Develop a uniform probability model by assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and use the model to determine probabilities of events.



*For example, if a student is selected at random from a class, find the probability that Jane will be selected and the probability that a girl will be selected.*

- b. Develop a probability model (which may not be uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. *For example, find the approximate probability that a spinning penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper cup will land open-end down. Do the outcomes for the spinning penny appear to be equally likely based on the observed frequencies?*
8. Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and simulation.
- a. Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.
  - b. Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., “rolling double sixes”), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.