Curriculum Overview and Resources
Fifth Grade Math

Scope and Sequence	Adopted Resource for Initial Instruction	Reteach and Supplemental Resources	Student Access to Online Materials
Fifth Grade Scope and Sequence	HMH Into Math	Reteach lessons are integrated in HMH Into Math.	Access Student Accounts through **Clever** **Username**: Lunch Number Example: 12345 **Password:** Birth Date Format: mm/dd/yyyy Example: 02/16/2013

Unit	Overview: Essential Learning
Unit 1: Whole Numbers, Expressions, and Volume	In Module 1, students learn the Power of 10 is the product of factors of 10s. These can be written in exponential form. The exponent is the number of times 10 is a factor. Students recognize that the value of each place in a place-value chart is a power of 10. Students use patterns to multiply and divide by powers of 10. In Module 2, students use base-ten blocks to represent division. Students estimate the quotient by adjusting the dividend to a compatible number. They then use base-ten blocks to represent the dividend. Students recognize that their answer is close to their estimate. In Module 3, students build on their fourth-grade understanding that a remainder is the amount left when a whole-number dividend cannot be divided evenly by the divisor. The remainder is a leftover amount that can only be divided equally among groups by using fractions. Students learn to interpret remainders based on the context of a problem. Fluency with long division using the standard algorithm will be a standard in 6th grade. In Module 4, students learn that the order of operations establishes a set of rules for evaluating numerical expressions. It is important for students to understand that they cannot simply perform operations “from left to right” as

	they would read them. Students understand that parentheses serve a different purpose in math. In Module 5, students recognize that volume is an attribute of solid figures. They first measure by counting the unit cubes that fill a solid figure. Later, they will extend this technique by multiplying the number of unit cubes in the base by the number of cubes in the height. This extends to calculating the area of a right rectangular prism by multiplying its edge lengths or by multiplying the area of its base by its height. Finally, they learn that volume is additive, allowing them to find the volumes of figures composed of two right rectangular prisms. The Learning Mindset for this unit is strategic help-seeking.
Unit 2: Add and Subtract Fractions and Mixed Numbers	In Module 6, students solve real-world problems involving the multiplication of fractions. Students also use formulas and visual models to gain an understanding of multiplying fractions. In Module 7, students use benchmark fractions to estimate and assess reasonableness when working with fractions and mixed numbers. They convert fractions with unlike denominators to equivalent fractions with like denominators in order to calculate sums and differences. They apply the properties of addition to add fractions and mixed numbers. The learning mindset for this unit is challenge-seeking.
Unit 3: Multiply Fractions and Mixed Numbers	In Module 8, students continue to build on their understanding of visual models to represent a fractional part of a whole. This understanding of a visual model will support their ability to multiply fractions by a whole or another fraction. In Module 9, students will multiply a fractional part by a whole or mixed number. Students will demonstrate their thinking using a visual model as well as a number sentence. The learning-mindset focus for this unit is resilience.
Unit 4: Divide with Whole Numbers and Unit Fractions	In Module 10, students extend their conceptual understanding of fractions including division. Students learn to interpret a fraction as a division of the numerator by the denominator. They will then use visual models to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and to divide whole numbers by unit fractions. In Module 11, students use visual models to connect fraction division to division with the whole number. Students will overcome the conceptual

	challenges of fraction division by applying them to real-world problems. In Module 12, students convert units of length, liquid, weight, and time. Understanding of conversions is then applied to problem-solving. The learning-mindset focus of this unit is perseverance.
Unit 5: Add and Subtract Decimals	In Module 13, students recognize the 10:1 relationship of place-value positions in decimals. Students read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths and round decimals to any place. In Module 14, students use concrete models and visual models to add and subtract decimals. Students use the relationship between addition and subtraction to add and subtract decimals. Students use place-value strategies and properties of operations to add and subtract decimals. The learning-mindset focus for this unit is perseverance.
Unit 6: Multiply Decimals	In Module 15, students extend their knowledge of place value to decimals, including decimals to the thousandths place. They also extend their work and understanding of powers of 10, exploring the patterns in the placement of decimal points as decimals are multiplied by powers of 10. They use visual models, place-value strategies, and properties of operations to find the products of decimals and whole numbers. In Module 16, students will use decimal models to understand decimal multiplication. The learning-mindset focus for this unit is perseverance.
Unit 7: Divide Decimals and Convert Metric Units	In Module 17, students use patterns when dividing decimals by powers of 10, dividing decimals by whole numbers, decimals by decimals, and whole numbers by decimals. Students also estimate decimal quotients. In Module 18, students compare and convert metric units of measurement. Students solve problems by converting customary and metric units of measurement. The learning-mindset focus for this unit is challenge-seeking.
Unit 8: Graphs, Patterns and Geometry	In Module 19, students extend their understanding of plotting points and figures in two dimensions. They define a coordinate system as the intersection of two perpendicular axes and graph points on the resulting coordinate grid. Students also generate pairs of numerical patterns by following given mathematical rules, and then analyze the relationship between corresponding terms of the patterns and graph them on a coordinate

	grid. In Module 20, students show the relationships among sets of objects based on their attributes or characteristics using Venn diagrams. The learning-mindset focus for this unit is challenge-seeking.
Unit 9: Getting Ready for Grade 6	In this unit, students will partake in on-grade-level content lessons that are essential for setting a foundation for success within next year's content.