



Essential Learnings Quarter View

Mt. Vernon Community School Corporation is committed to providing a guaranteed and viable curriculum for all students. A guaranteed curriculum ensures all students have the opportunity to learn the same essential learnings (EL's) or the curriculum that is determined to be essential for students to learn during the course. A viable curriculum ensures it is possible for all students to learn in the allotted time. The curriculum blueprint below lists the essential learnings students will be taught during each nine (9) week quarter as well as the resource themes that support the learning targets. The goal is for every student to become proficient in every essential learning by the end of the school year.

5th Grade

Quarter 1

- Reveal Unit 7 - Dividing Whole Numbers
 - Students can:
 - Divide 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. Quotients should be whole-numbers and may have remainders.
 - Justify solutions using verbal and written explanations of strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division.
 - Use various strategies and representations to solve real-world multiplication problems involving whole numbers.
 - Use various strategies and representations to solve real-world division problems involving whole numbers with and without remainders.
 - Explain how the remainder of a division problem affects the solution within the context of the real-world problem.
 - Justify solutions to problems using various strategies and representations.
- Reveal Unit 2- Volume
 - Students can
 - Identify a unit cube as a cube with a length of one unit, a width of one unit, and a height of one unit. This may also be called a cubic unit and is written with an exponent of three (e.g., in^3 , cm^3).
 - Recognize and define the volume of solid figures as the amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional figure.
 - Demonstrate how to measure the volume of a right rectangular prism by extending the idea of area in that a base layer can be built in the bottom of the right rectangular prism with additional layers constructed on top to fill the box. The area of the base layer (length x width) multiplied by the number of layers (height) results in the total volume of the box.
 - Select appropriate units to measure the volume of a given object or space.
 - Identify and demonstrate that the volume of a right rectangular prism found by packing it with unit cubes is the same as the volume found by multiplying the side

lengths or the height by the area of the base.

- Calculate the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number edge lengths by applying one of the following formulas: $V = l \times w \times h$ OR $V = B \times h$.
- Determine a missing dimension of a right rectangular prism given the volume and select edge lengths.
- Identify and/or create various right rectangular prisms with the same volume and different dimensions.
- Solve real-world problems involving the volume of right rectangular prisms through investigation and the application of the concept of volume and the associated formulas.

Quarter 2

- Reveal Unit 4 - Add and Subtract Decimals

- Students can

- Add decimals up to hundredths using models, drawings
 - Subtract decimals up to hundredths using models, drawings
 - Solve real-world problems involving adding and subtracting with decimals to the hundredth including problems that involve money and decimal notation

- Reveal Unit 6 - Mult. Decimals

- Students can:

- Use various strategies to estimate decimal computations prior to computing with pencil and paper.
 - Use concrete models, pictorial representations, and various strategies to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals.
 - Justify solutions to decimal computations, either verbally or in writing, by making connections to a model, pictorial representation, or strategy used.
 - Use various strategies to estimate decimal computations prior to computing with pencil and paper.
 - Use concrete models, pictorial representations, and various strategies to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to the hundredths in real-world problems.
 - Use concrete models, pictorial representations, and various strategies to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to the hundredths in real-world problems involving money in decimal notation.
 - Assess the reasonableness of a solution using the estimate made prior to computing the expression and the context of the problem. Justify the reasonableness verbally or in writing.

- Reveal Unit 8 - Dividing Decimals

- Use various strategies to estimate decimal computations prior to computing with pencil and paper.
 - Use concrete models, pictorial representations, and various strategies to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to the hundredths in real-world problems.
 - Use concrete models, pictorial representations, and various strategies to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to the hundredths in real-world problems involving money in decimal notation.
 - Assess the reasonableness of a solution using the estimate made prior to computing the expression and the context of the problem. Justify the reasonableness verbally or in writing.

- Use various strategies to estimate decimal computations prior to computing with pencil and paper.
- Use various strategies and representations to solve real-world multiplication problems involving whole numbers.
- Use various strategies and representations to solve real-world division problems involving whole numbers with and without remainders.
- Explain how the remainder of a division problem affects the solution within the context of the real-world problem.
- Justify solutions to problems using various strategies and representations.

Quarter 3

- Reveal Unit 9 Add and Subtract Fractions
 - Students can:
 - Add fractions with unlike denominators
 - Subtract fractions with unlike denominators
 - Add mixed numbers with unlike denominators
 - Subtract mixed numbers with unlike denominators
 - Use benchmark fractions to mentally estimate addition and subtraction of fractions and mixed numbers.
 - Accurately solve real world problems involving adding and subtracting fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators
- Reveal Unit 10 Multiply Fractions & Mixed Numbers
 - Students can:
 - Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the multiplication of unit fractions and non-unit fractions.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the multiplication of unit fractions and whole numbers.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the multiplication of non-unit fractions by non-unit fractions.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the multiplication of non-unit fractions and whole numbers.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the multiplication of unit fractions and non-unit fractions.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the multiplication of unit fractions and whole numbers.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the multiplication of non-unit fractions and whole numbers.
 - Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the multiplication of mixed numbers and improper fractions.
 - Generate correlating multiplication equations for each real-world problem and visual model.
- Reveal Unit 11 Divide Fractions
 - Students can:

- Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the division of unit fractions and non-unit fractions.
- Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the division of unit fractions and whole numbers.
- Use visual fraction models to solve expressions involving the division of non-unit fractions and whole numbers.
- Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the division of unit fractions and non-unit fractions.
- Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the division of unit fractions and whole numbers.
- Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the division of non-unit fractions and whole numbers.
- Use visual fraction models to solve real-world problems involving the division of mixed numbers and improper fractions.
- Generate correlating division equations for each real-world problem and visual model.

Quarter 4

- Reveal Unit 12 Data

- Students can:

- Identify the difference between categorical and numerical data.
 - Identify the best graphical representation based on the data collected.
 - Collect data from observations, surveys, and experiments on topics such as the conservation of matter, patterns of the Earth, and the amounts of salt water and fresh water in various places on Earth.
 - Organize collected data sets into one of the following: line plots with fractional intervals, simple histograms, or other graphical representations that appropriately represent the data set.
 - Make predictions based upon the collected and graphed data sets.
 - Analyze, discuss, and interpret data displayed in line plots with fractional intervals, simple histograms, or other graphical representations that appropriately represent the data set to make a claim.
 - Justify claims and relationships identified using data sets and graphs
 - Identify the three measures of central tendency, or measures of center, as the mean, median, and mode, and explain each is used to summarize a given data set.
 - Calculate the median of a given data set, demonstrating how half of the data set lies at or below the median, while half of the data set lies at or above the median. Determine when the median should be used to describe a data set.
 - Calculate the mean of a given data set, explaining this measure of center using the equal-share approach. Determine when the mean should be used to describe a data set.
 - Identify the mode of a given data set, explaining it as the most common or most frequent outcome of the data set. Determine when the mode should be used to describe a data set.

- Reveal Unit 13 Geometry

- Investigate rectangles to understand the area formula $A = bh$ generates the same area as $A = l \times w$.
 - Investigate, identify, and demonstrate the relationship between the area of a rectangle ($A = bh$) and the area of a triangle in that a rectangle can be decomposed into two congruent

triangles, therefore, the formula for the area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$.

- Investigate, identify, and demonstrate the relationship between a parallelogram and a rectangle in that a parallelogram can be decomposed and recomposed into a rectangle. Using this relationship, identify and demonstrate the formula for the area of a parallelogram to be the same as the formula for the area of the rectangle, $A = bh$.
- Investigate, identify, and demonstrate various relationships between a trapezoid and a parallelogram and/or a triangle that can be used to identify and demonstrate the area of a trapezoid. Determine the formula for the area of a trapezoid to be $A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$.
- Calculate the perimeter of triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids by calculating the total length of each side.
- Calculate missing side lengths when given the area or perimeter and select side lengths of triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids.
- Investigate and solve real-world problems to develop and apply area formulas and perimeter concepts for triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids.

- Reveal Unit 14 Algebraic Thinking