

# Parent Guide to the Standards <br> $5^{\text {th }}$ Grade 

## Mathematics

This guide provides a summary of what your child will learn by the end of fifth grade in mathematics in the state of Kansas. This guide will also give some examples of the fifth grade mathematics so you can assist your child. To view the standards in their entirety, please go to:
http://community.ksde.org/Default. aspx?tabid=5276 .
The Mathematics Standards are divided into two sections. The first section is the same for every grade level from Prekindergarten to $12^{\text {th }}$ Grade and is described below. The Standards for Mathematical Practice address how mathematics is to be taught and how the students are to engage with the mathematics. The second section outlines the content at each grade level.

## Standards for Mathematical Practice <br> $5^{\text {th }}$

1. Making 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
5. Attend to precision
6. Look for and make use of structure
7. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Your child will be taught skills that will encourage critical thinking and problem solving. Some examples include:
$>$ Students in the $5^{\text {th }}$ grade are making sense of the mathematics involving measurement using fractions and decimals.
> Teachers will expect students to demonstrate and explain the relationship between multiplication and volume.
> Students are expected to use various methods and tools in order to solve problems. They are expected to be able to explain why.
> Students should use appropriate terminology when referring to expressions, fractions, geometric figures, and coordinate grids.
> Students use properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, multiply and divide with whole numbers, fractions, and decimals.
> Students will use many visual models to explain the patterns they see in the equivalence of fractions and/or decimals. They will also use these models to further explore computation of fractions and decimals and the links to whole number operations.

## Content Standards for Mathematics

The specific skills and content your child will be taught come from the content standards. The domains are listed with some examples of the mathematics at the $5^{\text {th }}$ grade level.

## Operations and Algebraic Thinking:

> Use parentheses, brackets and braces in equations and understand how they are used. Number and Operations in Base Ten:
> Begin working on powers of 10 and using that notation.
> Use the properties of operations and place value understanding to fluently compute.
> Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths. Compute decimals to hundredths.

## Number and Operations - Fractions

> Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.
> Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers.
> Begin division with fractions. The divisor or the dividend is a whole number.

## Measurement and Data:

> Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real-world problems involving volume.
> Convert within a measurement system and solve real-world problems.

- Create data displays (line plot, bar graph, pictograph) using fractions of a unit.


## Geometry:

> Classify two-dimensional shapes based on their properties and attributes.
> Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve mathematical problems. designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies: KSDE General Counsel, 900 SW Jackson St., Topeka, KS 66612; 785-296-3201

## Activities for $5^{\text {th }}$ Graders

$5^{\text {th }}$ grade students are expected to perform all operations with decimals up to the hundredths place. You can help your child develop these skills with the following activities:

* Ask your child to estimate the total bill at a restaurant (after you have marked out the total). Then ask for your child to mentally calculate the actual total. Ask how they know they are correct.
* Ask your child how much each person would need to pay, if the total was equally divided among all the people at the table.


## Target Number

$5^{\text {th }}$ grade students are expected to be able to use parentheses, brackets and braces appropriately. Play the Target Number game and have your child write the equation that created their correct solution.
$\checkmark$ Get a deck of cards and draw out two. This will be the target number. (Example: 43)
$\checkmark$ Now draw 5 cards from the deck and lay them face up. (8, 3, 5, 2, 5)
$\checkmark$ Try to use as many of those cards as you can to get to the target number.
$\checkmark$ Once you have the equation, write it down using the parentheses, brackets and braces correctly.
$\checkmark$ Example: $3+\{[8 \times(5+5)] \div 2\}$. Parentheses are completed first, $3+\{[8 \times 10] \div$ $2\}$, then the brackets, $3+\{80 \div 2\}$, and finally $3+40=43$. Since all cards were used this player gets 5 pts. The person who gets the closest gets an extra point!

## Converting Measures within the Same System

Students are to convert measurements within the same system. This is a real life skill in cooking and construction. Try these activities:

* In real life we frequently convert measures into larger or smaller units. When you are using a recipe that needs to be halved or doubled, ask your child to help you with the conversions. Have discussions about what makes it easier to convert the measurements.
* When working on a project that involves measurement with a ruler or tape measure, have your child measure all the people in the house in inches and then convert that to feet and inches. Discuss how the reasoning and math needed to convert the units.


## Volume

$5^{\text {th }}$ graders will be working with volume. They will be expected to see the relationship between area and volume. This understanding helps them build the formula for volume.


This shape has an area of 8 square units. If this is the bottom of a box and I put cubes on each square, I now have a 3-D shape. What would be the cubic volume of this shape? 8 cubic units. Why? What if I put another layer of 8 cubes? What is my volume now?

## Helpful Websites:

- Kansas Math Standards http://community.ksde.org/Default.a spx?tabid=5276
- Parent Roadmaps from the Council of Great City Schools -
http://www.cgcs.org/Page/328
- PTA's Parent Guides to Student Success -
http://www.pta.org/parents/content. cfm? ItemNumber=2583

