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Explore volume by building with and counting unit cubes. 1/10/14





Lesson 2: Date: Find the volume of a right rectangular prism by packing with cubic units and counting. 1/10/14

# **Centimeter Grid**





Lesson 2:

Date:

Find the volume of a right rectangular prism by packing with cubic units and counting. 1/10/14 Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use these rectangular prisms to record the layers that you count.















Lesson 3: Date: Compose and decompose right rectangular prisms using layers. 1/10/14

## **Project Requirements**

- 1. Each project must include 5 to 7 rectangular prisms.
- 2. All prisms must be labeled with a letter (beginning with A), dimensions, and volume.
- 3. Prism D must be  $\frac{1}{2}$  the volume of another prism.
- 4. Prism E must be  $\frac{1}{3}$  the volume of another prism.
- 5. The total volume of all of the prisms must be 1,000 cubic centimeters or less.



- - - -

Note: Be sure to set printer to *Actual Size* before printing.



Lesson 8: Date: Apply concepts and formulas of volume to design a sculpture using rectangular prisms within given parameters. 1/10/14

5.B.64

COMMON CORE	Lesson 8: Date:	Apply concepts and formulas of volume to design a sculptur rectangular prisms within given parameters. 1/10/14	e using

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COMMON CORE<sup>®</sup> Date:

Lid patterns







Lesson 8: Date: Apply concepts and formulas of volume to design a sculpture using rectangular prisms within given parameters. 1/10/14



COMMON CORE Lesson 16: Date:

Draw trapezoids to clarify their attributes, and define trapezoids based on those attributes. 1/10/14

Quadrilaterals	Trapezoids
Parallelograms	Rectangles
Rhombuses	Kites
Squares	Polygons









Lesson 20: Date: Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.  $1/10/14\,$ 



Lesson 20: Date: Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties. 1/10/14

Task 4:	Task 1:
Draw a rhombus with	Draw a trapezoid
right angles.	with a right angle.
Task 5:	Task 2:
Draw a parallelogram	Draw a rectangle
with two pairs of	with a length that is
perpendicular sides.	twice its width.
Task 6: Draw a rhombus with 4 equal angles.	Task 3: Draw a quadrilateral with 2 pairs of equal sides and no parallel sides.



Lesson 21:

Date:

Draw and identify varied two-dimensional figures from given attributes.

1/10/14

Task 10:	Task 7:
Draw an isosceles	Draw a quadrilateral
trapezoid.	with four equal sides.
Task 11:	Task 8:
Draw a parallelogram	Draw a parallelogram
with no right angles.	with right angles.
Task 12: Draw a rectangle that is also a rhombus.	Task 9: Draw a parallelogram with a side of 4 cm and a side of 6 cm.



Lesson 21:

Date:

Draw and identify varied two-dimensional figures from given

15

attributes. 1/10/14

Task 16: Draw a kite that is also a parallelogram.	Task 13: Draw a quadrilateral that has at least one pair of equal opposite angles.
Task 17: Draw a parallelogram with a 60° angle.	Task 14: Draw a quadrilateral that has only one pair of equal opposite angles.
Task 18: Draw a rectangle that is not a rhombus.	Task 15: Draw a trapezoid with four right angles.



Lesson 21: Date: Draw and identify varied two-dimensional figures from given attributes.

Task 22: Draw a quadrilateral whose diagonals bisect each other at a right angle.	Task 19: Draw a rhombus that is not a rectangle.
Task 23: Draw a trapezoid that is not a parallelogram.	Task 20: Draw a parallelogram that is not a rectangle.
Task 24: Draw a quadrilateral whose diagonals do not bisect each other.	Task 21: Draw a kite that is not a parallelogram.



Lesson 21: Date: Draw and identify varied two-dimensional figures from given attributes. 1/10/14



coordinate plane



Lesson 2:

Construct a coordinate system on a plane.



#### coordinate grid



Lesson 3:

Name points using coordinate pairs, and use the coordinate pairs to plot points.



## coordinate grid



Lesson 4:

Name points using coordinate pairs, and use the coordinate pairs to plot points.

1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones		Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
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millions through thousandths place value chart



Lesson 6:

Investigate patterns in vertical and horizontal lines, and interpret points on the plane as distances from the axes.





a.



## coordinate grid



Lesson 7:

Plot points, use them to draw lines in the plane, and describe patterns within the coordinate pairs.

<u> </u>		 	 	 	 	 

coordinate grid insert



Lesson 8: Generate a number pattern from a given rule, and plot the points.

Lesson 12 Template 5•6



Rule: \_\_\_\_

Line  $m{m}$ 

Rule: \_\_\_\_

Point	x	У	( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> )
A	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$(1\frac{1}{2}, 3)$
В			
С			
D			

Point	x	у	( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> )
А			
Ε			
F			
G			



coordinate plane



Lesson 12: Create a rule to generate a number pattern, and plot the points.

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a. <b>Ψ</b>			b.♥	C.♥				
							d. <b>↓</b>	
e. <b>→</b>								
f. <b>↓</b>		g. <b>→</b>			h. <b>→</b>			

rectangles



**Lesson 13:** Construct parallel line segments on a rectangular grid.

R
Т

triangle RST (a)



Lesson 15: Construct perpendicular line segments on a rectangular grid.



triangle RST (b)



Lesson 15: Construct perpendicular line segments on a rectangular grid.



coordinate plane



Lesson 17:

Draw symmetric figures using distance and angle measure from the line of symmetry.



Age (in months)

line graph practice sheet



six sevenths of nine	two thirds the sum of twenty-three and fifty- seven	forty-three less than three fifths of the product of ten and twenty	five sixths the difference of three hundred twenty-nine and two hundred eighty-one
three times as much as the sum of three fourths and two thirds	the difference between thirty thirties and twenty-eight thirties	twenty-seven more than half the sum of four and one eighth and six and two thirds	the sum of eighty- eight and fifty-six divided by twelve
the product of nine and eight divided by four	one sixth the product of twelve and four	six copies of the sum of six twelfths and three fourths	double three fourths of eighteen

expression cards





comparing expressions game board



Lesson 26: Solidify writing and interpreting numerical expressions.

Write Fractions as Mixed Numbers	Exaction of a Sat
write Fractions as wixed Numbers	Fraction of a Set
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board
T: (Write $\frac{13}{2} = \_\_ \div \_\_ = \_\_$ .) Write the fraction as a division problem and mixed number. S: (Write $\frac{13}{2} = 13 \div 2 = 6\frac{1}{2}$ .) More practice! $\frac{11}{2}, \frac{17}{2}, \frac{44}{2}, \frac{31}{10}, \frac{23}{10}, \frac{47}{10}, \frac{89}{10}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, \frac{26}{3}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{13}{4}, \frac{15}{4}, \text{ and } \frac{35}{4}$ .	T: (Write $\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ .) Draw a tape diagram to model the whole number. S: (Draw a tape diagram, and label it 10.) T: Draw a line to split the tape diagram in half. S: (Draw a line.) T: What is the value of each part of your tape diagram? S: 5. T: So, what is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10? S: 5. More practice! $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ , $8 \times \frac{1}{4}$ , $6 \times \frac{1}{3}$ , $30 \times \frac{1}{6}$ , $42 \times \frac{1}{7}$ , $42 \times \frac{1}{6}$ , $48 \times \frac{1}{8}$ , $54 \times \frac{1}{9}$ , and $54 \times \frac{1}{6}$ .
Convert to Hundredths	Multiply a Fraction and a Whole Number
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board
T: (Write $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{100}$ .) 4 times what factor equals 100? S: 25. T: Write the equivalent fraction. S: (Write $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100}$ .) More practice! $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{50} = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{3}{50} = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{3}{20} = \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{100}$ .	T: (Write $\frac{8}{4}$ .) Write the corresponding division sentence. S: (Write $8 \div 4 = 2$ .) T: (Write $\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ .) Write the complete multiplication sentence. S: (Write $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2$ .) More practice! $\frac{18}{6}, \frac{15}{3}, \frac{18}{3}, \frac{27}{9}, \frac{54}{6}, \frac{51}{3}, \text{ and } \frac{63}{7}.$

Lesson 28: Solidify fluency with Grade 5 skills.

Multiply Mentally	One Unit More		
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board		
<ul> <li>T: (Write 9 × 10.) On your personal white board, write the complete multiplication sentence.</li> <li>S: (Write 9 × 10 = 90.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>T: (Write 5 tenths.) On your personal white board, write the decimal that's one-tenth more than 5 tenths.</li> <li>S: (Write 0.6.)</li> </ul>		
T: (Write $9 \times 9 = 90 - \_$ below $9 \times 10 = 90$ .) Write the number sentence, filling in the	More practice!		
blank. S: (Write 9 × 9 = 90 – 9.)	5 hundredths, 5 thousandths, 8 hundredths, and 2 thousandths. Specify the unit of increase.		
T: 9 × 9 is? S: 81.	T: (Write 0.052.) Write one more thousandth. S: (Write 0.053.)		
More practice!	More practice!		
9 × 99, 15 × 9, and 29 × 99.	1 tenth more than 35 hundredths, 1 thousandth more than 35 hundredths, and 1 hundredth more than 438 thousandths.		
Find the Product	Add and Subtract Decimals		
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board		
T: (Write 4 × 3.) Complete the multiplication sentence giving the second factor in unit form.	T: (Write 7 ones + 258 thousandths + 1 hundredth =) Write the addition sentence in decimal form.		
S: (Write 4 × 3 ones = 12 ones.)	S: (Write 7 + 0.258 + 0.01 = 7.268.)		
T: (Write $4 \times 0.2$ .) Complete the multiplication	More practice!		
form.	7 ones + 258 thousandths + 3 hundredths,		
S: (Write 4 × 2 tenths = 8 tenths.)	6 ones + 453 thousandths + 4 hundredths,		
T: (Write 4 × 3.2.) Complete the multiplication sentence giving the second factor in unit	2 ones + 37 thousandths + 5 tenths, and 6 ones + 35 hundredths + 7 thousandths.		
S: (Write 4 × 3 ones 2 tenths = 12 ones 8 tenths.)	ones hundredths.) Write the subtraction sentence in decimal form.		
T: Write the complete multiplication sentence.	S: (Write 4.08 – 2 = 2.08.)		
S: (Write 4 × 3.2 = 12.8.)	More practice!		
More practice!	9 tenths + 7 thousandths – 4 thousandths,		
4 × 3.21, 9 × 2, 9 × 0.1, 9 × 0.03, 9 × 2.13, 4.012 × 4, and 5 × 3.2375.	4 ones + 582 thousandths – 3 hundredths, 9 ones + 708 thousandths – 4 tenths, and 4 ones + 73 thousandths – 4 hundredths.		







Compare Decimal Fractions	Round to the Nearest One	
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board	
T: (Write 13.7813.86.) On your personal white board, compare the numbers using the greater than, less than, or equal sign. S: (Write 13.78 < 13.86.) More practice! $0.78 \{100}^{-78}$ , 439.3 4.39, 5.08 fifty-eight tenths, and thirty-five and 9 thousandths 4 tens.	<ul> <li>T: (Write 3 ones 2 tenths.) Write 3 ones and 2 tenths as a decimal.</li> <li>S: (Write 3.2.)</li> <li>T: (Write 3.2 ≈) Round 3 and 2 tenths to the nearest whole number.</li> <li>S: (Write 3.2 ≈ 3.)</li> <li>More practice!</li> <li>3.7, 13.7, 5.4, 25.4, 1.5, 21.5, 6.48, 3.62, and 36.52.</li> </ul>	
Multiplying Fractions	Divide Whole Numbers by Unit Fractions	
Materials: (S) Personal white board	Materials: (S) Personal white board	
T: (Write $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = $ ) Write the complete multiplication sentence. S: (Write $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ .) T: (Write $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = $ ) Write the complete multiplication sentence. S: (Write $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$ .) T: (Write $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = $ ) Write the complete multiplication sentence. S: (Write $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = $ ) Write the complete multiplication sentence. S: (Write $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$ .) More practice! $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3}, \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6}$ .	T: (Write $1 \div \frac{1}{2}$ .) How many halves are in 1? S: 2. T: (Write $1 \div \frac{1}{2} = 2$ . Beneath it, write $2 \div \frac{1}{2}$ .) How many halves are in 2? S: 4. T: (Write $2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4$ . Beneath it, write $3 \div \frac{1}{2}$ .) How many halves are in 3? S: 6. T: (Write $3 \div \frac{1}{2} = 6$ . Beneath it, write $7 \div \frac{1}{2}$ .) Write the complete division sentence. S: (Write $7 \div \frac{1}{2} = 14$ .) More practice! $1 \div \frac{1}{3}$ , $2 \div \frac{1}{5}$ , $9 \div \frac{1}{4}$ , and $3 \div \frac{1}{8}$ .	

### Math Pictionary:

Number of players: 4–8

Materials: Blank paper, timer, pencils

- Players divide into two teams. The vocabulary term cards are placed facedown in a pile.
- A player from Team A chooses a card, silently reads the card, and draws a picture to represent the term on the card.
- As soon as the player silently reads the card, Team B starts the 30-second timer.
- Team A players use the drawing to figure out the term before the timer sounds.
- If the members of Team A correctly guess the term, they score a point for their team.
- However, the *first* wrong guess from Team A passes play to Team B. Team B then draws a picture to steal the point from Team A.
- Play continues with teams taking turns drawing until all cards have been used. The team with the most points wins.

math Pictionary directions



Lesson 29: Solidify the vocabulary of geometry.

	Math BINGO!	
	Math BINGO!	

bingo card



Lesson 30: Solidify the vocabulary of geometry.