Grade 5 Math Progress Report: Third Quarter

Assessment Schedule: February through March

CCSS	Needing	Meeting	Exceeding
5.OA.3		Generates two number patterns given two different rules, and graphs both of them.	
5.NBT.6		Uses models and strategies to divide 2-, 3-, or 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers, with and without remainders. (Students are not expected to use the standard long division algorithm until sixth grade.)	
5.NF.1		Adds and subtracts fractions with unlike denominators.	
5.NF.3		Understands that a fraction such as ½ means 1 ÷ 2 and is actually the answer to the division combination, because 1 divided by 2 is ½.	
5.NF.4a		Uses models and strategies to multiply a whole number by a fraction, e.g., $36 \times \frac{1}{4} = 9$, and a fraction by another fraction, e.g., $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$.	
5.NF.4b		Multiplies fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represents fraction by fraction multiplication as rectangular areas.	
5.NF.5b		Can explain why a given number multiplied by a fraction less than 1 (e.g., $4 \times \frac{2}{5}$) results in a product smaller than the given number, and why a given number multiplied by a fraction greater than 1 (e.g., $4 \times \frac{6}{5}$) results in a product greater than the given number.	
5.NF.6		Solves story problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers.	
5.NF.7a		Uses models and strategies to divide a unit fraction by a whole number, e.g., $\frac{1}{4} \div 3$.	
5.NF.7b		Uses models and strategies to divide a whole number by a unit fraction, e.g., $6 \div \frac{1}{2}$.	
5.NF.7c		Solves story problems that involve dividing a unit fraction by a whole number and vice versa.	
5.MD.1		Converts among different-sized measurement units within a given measurement system and solves related word problems.	
5.MD.2		Makes a line plot to a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (½, ¼, ⅛), and solves related problems.	
5.MD.5b		Uses the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = b \times h$ to find the volume of rectangular prisms.	
5.MD.5c		Finds the volume of a solid figure composed of two or more non-overlapping rectangular prisms by calculating the volume of each prism and adding the results.	
5.G.1		Locates a point on a coordinate plane based on its ordered pair of coordinates. Identifies the x- and y-coordinates of a given point in a coordinate plane.	
5.G.2		Graphs points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane to represent a problem. Describes the meaning of the values of coordinate points based on the context of a problem.	
5.G.3		Understands that the attributes of a category of two-dimensional shapes belong to all the subcategories of that category. For example, all quadrilaterals have 4 sides. A rectangle is a quadrilateral, so it has 4 sides.	
5.G.4		Classifies two-dimensional shapes on the basis of their properties.	

Comments