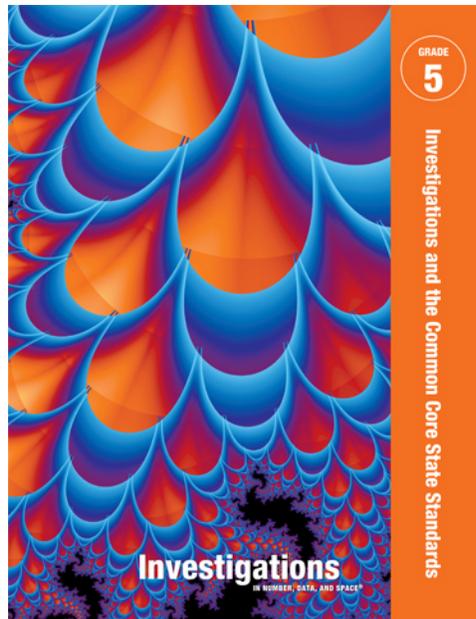A Correlation of

SCOTT FORESMAN
Investigations
IN NUMBER, DATA, AND SPACE®

©2012

to the

Common Core State Standards
for Mathematics

Grade 5

**A Correlation of Investigations in Number, Data, and Space, ©2012
to the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics**

Introduction

This document demonstrates how *Investigations in Number, Data, and Space* ©2012 meets the indicators of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics, Grade 5. Correlation references are to the unit number and are cited at the session level. This correlation includes Classroom Routines but does not include ongoing review in Daily Practice and Homework.

Investigations in Number, Data, and Space supports students in making sense of mathematics and becoming mathematical thinkers. The program is designed to help all elementary children understand the fundamental ideas underlying number and arithmetic, geometry, data, measurement, and algebraic thinking. Students are encouraged to reason mathematically, develop problem-solving strategies, and represent their thinking using models, diagrams, and graphs. In addition to engaging the range of math learners, Investigations communicates mathematics content and pedagogy to teachers, offering them greater support built into every lesson, so that all students are successful.

Each grade level consists of a set of units, presented through investigations that involve students in the exploration of major mathematical ideas. Students gain a greater understanding of math, with meaningful practice and review that result in computational fluency. They build a greater foundation for algebra that prepares them for the challenges in middle and high school math courses.

Approaching the mathematics content through investigations helps student develop flexibility and confidence in approaching problems, fluency in using mathematical skills and tools to solve problems, and proficiency in evaluating their solutions. Students also build a repertoire of ways to communicate about their mathematical thinking, while their enjoyment and application of mathematics grows.

New to the program for the Common Core State Standards

INVESTIGATIONS AND THE COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS Resource Book contains:

- Overview of the Common Core State Standards and Investigations

- Alignment to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

- Correlation to the Standards for Mathematical Content

- Instructional Plan for each Unit

- New Teacher Material for each Unit

- Common Core Student Activity Black Line Masters

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Curriculum Units

Grade 5

U1 Number Puzzles and Multiple Towers
U2 Prisms and Pyramids
U3 Thousands of Miles, Thousands of Seats
U4 What's That Portion?
U5 Measuring Polygons

U6 Decimals on Grids and Number Lines
U7 How Many People? How Many Teams?
U8 Growth Patterns
U9 How Long Can You Stand on One Foot?

ICCG: Investigations and the Common Core State Standards Guidebook

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics Grade 5	Investigations in Number, Data, and Space, ©2012 Grade 5
Operations And Algebraic Thinking 5.OA	
Write and interpret numerical expressions.	
1. Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols. [5.OA.1.]	**U1 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.4, 1.7, 2.1 **U1 ICCG:** 2.4A **U2 Sessions** **U2 ICCG:** 1.5A, 2.4A **U6 Sessions** **U6 ICCG:** 3A.8, 3A.9 **U8 Sessions:** 2.2, 2.3
2. Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. [5.OA.2.]	**U1 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 **U1 ICCG:** 2.4A **U7 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 **U8 Sessions:** 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6
Analyze patterns and relationships.	
3. Generate two numerical patterns using two given rules. Identify apparent relationships between corresponding terms. Form ordered pairs consisting of corresponding terms from the two patterns, and graph the ordered pairs on a coordinate plane. [5.OA.3.]	**U8 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8
Number and Operations in Base Ten 5.NBT	
Understand the place value system.	
1. Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left. [5.NBT.1.]	**U3 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5 **U6 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2 **U6 ICCG:** 3A.8, 3A.9
2. Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10. [5.NBT.2.]	**U1 Sessions:** 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3 **U6 Sessions** **U6 ICCG:** 3A.1, 3A.5
3. Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths. [5.NBT.3.]	
a. Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., 347.392 = 3 × 100 + 4 × 10 + 7 × 1 + 3 × (1/10) + 9 × (1/100) + 2 × (1/1000). [5.NBT.3.a.]	**U6 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.10, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 **U6 ICCG:** 3A.1, 3A.2, 3A.3, 3A.4 **U8 Sessions:** 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6

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b. Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons. [5.NBT.3.b.]	**U6 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.9, 1.10, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 **U8 Sessions:** 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, 2.6
4. Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place. [5.NBT.4.]	**U6 Sessions** **U6 ICCG:** 1.5A, 3A.1, 3A.2, 3A.3, 3A.4
Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.	
5. Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm. [5.NBT.5.]	**U1 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8 **U2 Sessions:** 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2 **U3 Sessions:** 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4 **U6 Sessions:** 1.5, 1.6, 1.9 **U7 Sessions:** 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 **U9 Sessions:** 1.3, 1.4 **U9 ICCG:** 1.5A, 1.6A
6. Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with 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. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. [5.NBT.6.]	**U1 Sessions:** 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 **U2 Session:** 2.3 **U3 Sessions:** 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4 **U6 Sessions:** 1.7, 1.8 **U7 Sessions:** 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 **U9 Sessions:** 1.3, 1.5A, 1.6A
7. Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. [5.NBT.7.]	**U6 Sessions:** 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5A, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 **U6 ICCG:** 3A.1, 3A.2, 3A.3, 3A.4, 3A.5, 3A.6, 3A.7

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Common Core State Standards for Mathematics Grade 5	Investigations in Number, Data, and Space, ©2012 Grade 5
Number and Operations—Fractions 5.NF	
Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.	
1. Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. [5.NF.1.]	**U6 Sessions:** 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5A, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 **U6 ICCG:** 3A.1, 3A.2, 3A.3, 3A.4, 3A.5, 3A.6, 3A.7
2. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers. [5.NF.2.]	**U4 Sessions:** 3.3, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 **U7 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.3
Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.	
3. Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($a/b = a \div b$). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. [5.NF.3.]	**U6 Sessions:** 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10
4. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction. [5.NF.4.]	
a. Interpret the product (a/b) $\times$ q as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations $a \times q \div b$. [5.NF.4.a.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.1, 4A.2, 4A.3, 4A.4, 4A.5, 4A.6, 4A.7
b. Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas. [5.NF.4.b.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.6, 4A.7, 4A.9, 4A.10

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics Grade 5	Investigations in Number, Data, and Space, ©2012 Grade 5
5. Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by: [5.NF.5.]	
a. Comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication. [5.NF.5.a.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.2, 4A.6
b. Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1. [5.NF.5.b.]	**U4 Sessions:** 4A.1, 4A.2, 4A.3
6. Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. [5.NF.6.]	**U4 Sessions:** 4A.1, 4A.2, 4A.3, 4A.7 **U9 Sessions:** 1.5A, 1.6A
7. Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions. [5.NF.7.]	
a. Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. [5.NF.7.a.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.8, 4A.10
b. Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. [5.NF.7.b.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.9, 4A.10
c. Solve real world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. [5.NF.7.c.]	**U4 Sessions** **U4 ICCG:** 4A.8, 4A.9, 4A.10

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics Grade 5	Investigations in Number, Data, and Space, ©2012 Grade 5
Measurement and Data 5.MD	
Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.	
1. Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems. [5.MD.1.]	**U6 Sessions** **U6 ICCG:** 3A.8, 3A.9 **U8 Session:** 1.1
Represent and interpret data.	
2. Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (1/2, 1/4, 1/8). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots. [5.MD.2.]	**U9 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 **U9 ICCG:** 1.5A, 1.6A
Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.	
3. Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement. [5.MD.3.]	
a. A cube with side length 1 unit, called a "unit cube," is said to have "one cubic unit" of volume, and can be used to measure volume. [5.MD.3.a.]	**U2 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 **U2 ICCG:** 1.5A, 2.4A
b. A solid figure which can be packed without gaps or overlaps using *n* unit cubes is said to have a volume of *n* cubic units. [5.MD.3.b.]	**U2 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 **U2 ICCG:** 1.5A, 2.4A
4. Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units. [5.MD.4.]	**U2 Sessions:** 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 **U2 ICCG:** 2.4A
5. Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume. [5.MD.5.]	
a. Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths by packing it with unit cubes, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths, equivalently by multiplying the height by the area of the base. Represent threefold whole-number products as volumes, e.g., to represent the associative property of multiplication. [5.MD.5.a.]	**U2 Sessions:** 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 **U2 ICCG:** 2.4A

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b. Apply the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = b \times h$ for rectangular prisms to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with whole-number edge lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems. [5.MD.5.b.]	**U2 Sessions:** 1.2, 2.1, 2.3 **U2 ICCG:** 1.5A, 2.4A
c. Recognize volume as additive. Find volumes of solid figures composed of two non-overlapping right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems. [5.MD.5.c.]	**U2 Sessions** **U2 ICCG:** 1.5A
Geometry 5.G	
Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	
1. Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plane located by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand that the first number indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to travel in the direction of the second axis, with the convention that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond (e.g., *x*-axis and *x*-coordinate, *y*-axis and *y*-coordinate). [5.G.1.]	**U8 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8
2. Represent real world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of points in the context of the situation. [5.G.2.]	**U8 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8
Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.	
3. Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. [5.G.3]	**U5 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7
4. Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties. [5.G.4.]	**U5 Sessions:** 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7