

Math Assessed Indicators

5th Grade

Assessed Indicator	Description
1.1.K1	▲ N knows, explains, and uses equivalent representations for (\$): a. whole numbers from 0 through 1,000,000 b. fractions greater than or equal to zero (including mixed numbers) c. decimals greater than or equal to zero through hundredths place and when used as monetary amounts
1.3.K2	▲ N uses various estimation strategies to estimate whole number quantities from 0 through 100,000; fractions greater than or equal to zero (including mixed numbers); decimals greater than or equal to zero through hundredths place; and monetary amounts to \$10,000 and explains how various strategies are used (2.4.K1a-c) (\$).
1.3.A4	▲ ■ determines if a real-world problem calls for an exact or approximate answer using whole numbers from 0 through 100,000 and performs the appropriate computation using various computational methods including mental math, paper and pencil, concrete materials, and appropriate technology (2.4.A1a) (\$).
1.4.A1 (a-f)	▲ N solves one- and two-step real-world problems using these computational procedures (\$) (For the purpose of assessment, two-step could include any combination of a, b, c, d, e, or f.): a. adds and subtracts whole numbers from 0 through 100,000 b. multiplies through a four-digit whole number by a two-digit whole number c. multiplies monetary amounts up to \$1,000 by a one- or two-digit whole number d. divides whole numbers through a 2-digit divisor and a 4-digit dividend with the remainder as a whole number or a fraction e. adds and subtracts decimals from thousands place through hundredths place when used as monetary amounts f. ■ multiplies and divides by 10; 100; and 1,000 and single digit multiples of each (10, 20, 30, ...; 100, 200, 300, ...; 1,000; 2,000; 3,000; ...)
1.4.K4	▲ N identifies, explains, and finds the greatest common factor and least common multiple of two or more whole numbers through the basic multiplication facts from 1 x 1 through 12 x 12
2.2.K1	▲ explains and uses variables and symbols to represent unknown whole number quantities from 0 through 1,000 and variable relationships
2.2.K2	▲ N solves one-step linear equations with one variable and a whole number solution using addition and subtraction with whole numbers from 0 through 100 and multiplication with the basic facts
2.3.K4	▲ ■ uses a function table (input/output machine, T-table) to identify, plot, and label whole number ordered pairs in the first quadrant of a coordinate plane
3.1.A1	solves real-world problems by applying the properties of (2.4.A1g): a. ▲ plane figures (circles, squares, rectangles, triangles, ellipses, rhombi, parallelograms, hexagons, pentagons) and the line(s) of symmetry;
3.1.K3	▲ recognizes and describes the solids (cubes, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones, spheres, triangular prisms, rectangular pyramids, triangular pyramids) using the terms faces, edges, and vertices (corners)
3.2.A1	solves real-world problems by applying appropriate measurements and measurement formulas (\$): a. ▲ length to the nearest eighth of an inch or to the nearest centimeter c. ▲ weight to the nearest whole unit (pounds, grams, nonstandard units) f. ▲ months in a year and minutes in an hour g. ▲ perimeter of squares, rectangles, and triangles h. ▲ area of squares and rectangles

3.2.K4	converts: a. ▲ ■ within the customary system: inches and feet, feet and yards, inches and yards, cups and pints, pints and quarts, quarts and gallons, pounds and ounces;
3.3K3	▲ recognizes three-dimensional figures (rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones, spheres, triangular prisms, rectangular pyramids) from various perspectives (top, bottom, side, corners)
4.2.A1(a-h)	▲ interprets and uses data to make reasonable inferences, predictions and decisions, and to develop convincing arguments from these data displays a. graphs using concrete objects, b. pictographs c. frequency tables d. line and bar graphs; e. Venn diagrams or other pictorial displays f. line plots; g. charts and tables; h. circle graphs.
4.2.K3	▲ identifies, explains, and calculates or finds these statistical measures of a whole number data set of up to twenty whole number data points from 0 through 1,000 a. minimum and maximum values, b. range, c. mode (no-,uni-,bi-) d. median (including answers expressed as a decimal or a fraction without reducing to simplest form), e. mean (including answers expressed as a decimal or a fraction without reducing to simplest form).