Louisiana Guide to Illustrative Mathematics

Grade 5

To assist teachers with the implementation of the Illustrative Mathematics curriculum for Grade 5, this document provides multiple layers of guidance regarding how Illustrative Mathematics lessons correlate with the Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics (LSSM). Illustrative Mathematics is a focused, coherent math curriculum that provides ample instructional guidance for teachers. This Louisiana Guide to Implementing Illustrative Mathematics goes a step further to point out places in which teachers may need to make strategic decisions considering student needs and time availability by offering a suggested pacing calendar, highlighting the prerequisite standards and grade level standards by unit, detailing standards by lesson, and showcasing the alignment to the Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics.

The guidance document is considered a “living” document. We believe that educators will find ways to make improvements to the guidance document as they use it. Please send feedback to STEM@la.gov.

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Grade 5 Suggested Implementation Calendar

Grade 5	Unit	Approximate Number of Days	Number of Lessons
Weeks 1-3	Unit 1: Finding Volume	14 Days	12 Lessons
Weeks 4-7	Unit 2: Fractions as Quotients and Fraction Multiplication	19 Days	17 Lessons
Weeks 8-12	Unit 3: Multiplying and Dividing Fractions	22 Days	20 Lessons
Weeks 13-17	Unit 4: Wrapping Up Multiplication and Division with Mult-Digit Numbers	23 Days	21 Lessons
Weeks 18-23	Unit 5:Place Value Patterns and Decimal Operations	28 Days	26 Lessons
Weeks 24-28	Unit 6: More Decimal and Fraction Operations	23 Days	21 Lessons
Weeks 29-31	Unit 7: Shapes on the Coordinate Plane	15 Days	13 Lessons
Weeks 32-35	Unit 8: Putting It All Together	20 Days	18 Lessons

Alignment to Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics

Focus in the Standards

Not all content at given grades is emphasized equally in the standards. Some clusters require greater emphasis than others based on the depth of ideas, the time that they take to master, and/or their importance to future mathematics or the demands of college and career readiness. More time in these areas is also necessary for students to meet the Louisiana Standards for Mathematical Practices. To say that some things have greater emphasis is not to say that anything in the standards can safely be neglected in instruction. Neglecting material will leave gaps in student skill and understanding and may leave students unprepared for the challenges of a later grade. Students should spend the large majority of their time on the major work on the grade (■). Supporting work (◘) and, where appropriate, additional work (○) can engage students in the major work of the grade.

Grade 5: Standards by Unit							
Unit 1	**Unit 2**	**Unit 3**	**Unit 4**	**Unit 5**	**Unit 6**	**Unit 7**	**Unit 8**
5.MD.C 5.MD.C.3 5.MD.C.3.b 5.MD.C.4 5.MD.C.5 5.MD.C.5.a 5.MD.C.5.b 5.MD.C.5.c 5.OA.A.1 5.OA.A.2 5.NBT.A.2	5.NF.B 5.NF.B.3 5.NF.B.4 5.NF.B.4a 5.NF.B.4b 5.OA.A 5.OA.A.1 5.OA.A.2	5.NF.B.4 5.NF.B.4a 5.NF.B.4b 5.NF.B.6 5.NF.B.7 5.NF.B.7a 5.NF.B.7b 5.NF.B.7c	5.NF.B.3 5.NF.B.4 5.NBT.B 5.NBT.B.5 5.NBT.B.6 5.MD.C.3 5.MD.C.5 5.OA.A.2	5.NBT.A 5.NBT.A.1 5.NBT.A.3 5.NBT.A.3a 5.NBT.A.3b 5.NBT.A.4 5.NBT.B.7 5.OA.A 5.OA.A.1 5.OA.A.2 5.NF.B 5.NF.B.4 5.NF.B.7	5.NBT.A 5.NBT.A.1 5.NBT.A.2 5.MD.A.1 5.MD.B.2 5.NF.A.1 5.NF.A.2 5.NF.B.4 5.NF.B.5 5.NF.B.5a 5.NF.B.5b 5.OA.A	5.G.A.1 5.G.A.2 5.G.B 5.G.B.3 5.G.B.4 5.OA.A.2 5.OA.B.3 5.NBT.B.7	5.NBT 5.NBT.B.5 5.NBT.B.5 5.NBT.B.6 5.NBT.B.7 5.G 5.G.B.3 5.G.B.4 5.MD 5.MD.C 5.MD.C.3 5.MD.C.5 5.OA 5.NF 5.NF.A.1 5.NF.B.3 5.NF.B.4
Prerequisite Standards: 3.OA.C.7	3.NF.A.1 3.OA.A.2 4.NF.B.4	4.NBT.B.6	4.NBT.B.5 4.NBT.B.6 5.NF.B.3 4.MD.A.1		5.NBT.A.2		

Standards by Lesson

Grade 5: Standards by Lesson	
Unit 1 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.MD.C.3
2	5.MD.C.3, 5.MD.C.3.b, 5.MD.C.4
3	5.MD.C.4, 5.MD.C.5
4	5.MD.C.5.a, 5.OA.A.2
5	5.MD.C.5.b
6	5.MD.C.5.a, 5.MD.C.5.b, 5.OA.A.1, 5.OA.A.2
7	5.MD.C.4
8	5.MD.C.5.c
9	5.MD.C.5.c, 5.NBT.A.2, 5.OA.A.2
10	5.MD.C.5, 5.MD.C.5.c, 5.OA.A.1, 5.OA.A.2

11	5.MD.C, 5.MD.C.5
12	5.MD.C.5
Unit 2 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NF.B.3
2	5.NF.B.3
3	5.NF.B.3
4	5.NF.B.3
5	5.NF.B.3
6	5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4, 5.OA.A.2
7	5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a
8	5.NF.B, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a, 5.OA.A.2
9	5.NF.B.4.b
10	5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a, 5.NF.B.4.b

11	5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4.b
12	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.b
13	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.b, 5.OA.A, 5.OA.A.1
14	5.NF.B, 5.NF.B.4
15	5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a, 5.NF.B.4.b
16	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.b
17	5.NF.B.4
Unit 3 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a
2	5.NF.B.4.a
3	5.NF.B.4.a
4	5.NF.B.4.a, 5.NF.B.4.b
5	5.NF.B.4.b

6	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.b
7	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a
8	5.NF.B.4.a, 5.NF.B.6
9	5.NF.B.6
10	5.NF.B.7
11	5.NF.B.7.a
12	5.NF.B.7.a
13	5.NF.B.7.b
14	5.NF.B.7.b
15	5.NF.B.7, 5.NF.B.7.c
16	5.NF.B.7, 5.NF.B.7.b
17	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.6, 5.NF.B.7
18	5.NF.B, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.6, 5.NF.B.7
19	5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.6, 5.NF.B.7, 5.NF.B.7.c

20	5.NF.B.7.b
Unit 4 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NBT.B, 5.NBT.B.5
2	5.NBT.B, 5.NBT.B.5
3	5.NBT.B.5, 5.OA.A.2
4	5.NBT.B.5
5	5.NBT.B.5
6	5.NBT.B.5
7	5.NBT.B.5
8	5.NBT.B.5, 5.NF.B.4
9	5.MD.C.3, 5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5
10	5.NBT.B.6
11	5.MD.C.3, 5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5

12	5.NBT.B.6
13	5.NBT.B.6
11	5.NBT.B.6
15	5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6
16	5.NBT.B.6, 5.NF.B.3
17	5.OA.A.2
18	5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B
19	5.NBT.B.5
20	5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6
21	5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6
Unit 5 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NBT.A, 5.NBT.A.1
2	5.NBT.A, 5.NBT.A.3

3	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.3.a, 5.OA.A
4	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.3.a
5	5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.3.b
6	5.NBT.A, 5.NBT.A.3.b
7	5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.4
8	5.NBT.A.3.b, 5.NBT.A.4
9	5.NBT.A.3.b
10	5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.4
11	5.NBT.B.7
12	5.NBT.B.7
13	5.NBT.B.7
14	5.NBT.B.7
15	5.NBT.B.7
16	5.NBT.B.7

17	5.NBT.B.7, 5.OA.A.2
18	5.NBT.B.7, 5.OA.A.1
19	5.NBT.B.7, 5.OA.A
20	5.NBT.B.7, 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.7
21	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.B.7
22	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.B.7
23	5.NBT.B.7, 5.OA.A.2
24	5.NBT.B.7
25	5.NBT.B.7
26	5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.B.7
Unit 6 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NBT.A, 5.NBT.A.1
2	5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2

3	5.MD.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2
4	5.MD.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2
5	5.MD.A.1, 5.NBT.A.1
6	5.MD.A.1, 5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2
7	5.MD.A.1
8	5.NF.A.1
9	5.NF.A.1, 5.NF.A.2
10	5.NF.A.1
11	5.NF.A.1
12	5.NF.A.1, 5.NF.A.2
13	5.NF.A.1
14	5.MD.B.2, 5.NF.A.1
15	5.MD.B.2, 5.NF.A.2, 5.NF.B.4
16	5.NF.B.5.a

17	5.NF.B.5.a, 5.NF.B.5.b
18	5.NF.B.5.a
19	5.NF.B.5.b
20	5.NF.B.5, 5.NF.B.5.b, 5.OA.A
21	5.MD.B.2, 5.NF.A.2, 5.NF.B.4
Unit 7 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.G.A.1
2	5.G.A.1
3	5.G.A.1
4	5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4
5	5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4
6	5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4
7	5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4

8	5.G.B, 5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4
9	5.OA.B.3
10	5.OA.B.3
11	5.G.A.1, 5.OA.B.3
12	5.G.A.2, 5.OA.A.2
13	5.G.A.2, 5.NBT.B.7, 5.OA.B.3
Unit 8 Lessons	**Standards**
1	5.NBT.B.5
2	5.NBT.B.5
3	5.NBT.B.5
4	5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4, 5.NBT.B.6
5	5.NBT.B.6
6	5.MD.C, 5.MD.C.5

7	5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5
8	5.MD.C.5, 5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6
9	5.MD.C.5
10	5.NF.A.1
11	5.NF.A.1
12	5.NBT.B.7
13	5.NBT.B.7
14	5.G, 5.MD, 5.NBT, 5.NF, 5.NF.B.3, 5.OA
15	5.NBT.B.5
16	5.NBT.B.6
17	5.NF.A.1
18	5.MD.C.3

Louisiana Alignment		
Standard Code	Standard Language	Aligned Lessons
5.OA.A.1	Use parentheses or brackets in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.	5.1.6, 5.1.10, 5.2.13, 5.5.18
5.OA.A.2	Write simple expressions that record calculations with whole numbers, fractions and decimals, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. *For example, express the calculation "add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2" as 2 × (8 + 7). Recognize that 3 × (18,932 + 9.21) is three times as large as 18,932 + 9.21, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product*.	5.1.4, 5.1.6, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 5.2.6, 5.2.8, 5.4.3, 5.4.11, 5.4.17, 5.5.17, 5.5.23, 5.7.12
5.OA.B.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. *For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 0, and given the rule "Add 6" and the starting number 0, generate terms in the resulting sequences, and observe that the terms in one sequence are twice the corresponding terms in the other sequence. Explain informally why this is so*.	5.7.9, 5.7.10, 5.7.11, 5.7.13
5.NBT.A.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.	5.5.1, 5.5.3, 5.5.4, 5.5.21, 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.5, 5.6.6
5.NBT.A.2	Explain and apply patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10. Explain and apply patterns in the values of the digits in the product or the quotient, when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10. *For example,* $10^0 = 1$, $10^1 = 10$ *... and* $2.1 \times 10^2 = 210$.	5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.4, 5.6.6

5.NBT.A.3	Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.	5.5.2, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, 5.5.7, 5.5.10, 5.5.26
5.NBT.A.3a	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).	5.5.3, 5.5.4
5.NBT.A.3b	Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.	5.5.5, 5.5.6, 5.5.8, 5.5.9
5.NBT.A.4	Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.	5.5.7, 5.5.8, 5.5.10
5.NBT.B.5	Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	5.4.4, 5.4.5, 5.4.6, 5.4.7, 5.4.8, 5.4.9, 5.4.15, 5.4.19, 5.4.20, 5.4.21, 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.7, 5.8.8, 5.8.15
5.NBT.B.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, subtracting multiples of the divisor, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and/or explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, area models, or other strategies based on place value.	5.4.11, 5.4.12, 5.4.13, 5.4.14, 5.4.15, 5.4.16, 5.4.20, 5.4.21, 5.8.4, 5.8.5, 5.8.8, 5.8.16
5.NBT.B.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; justify the reasoning used with a written explanation.	5.5.11, 5.5.12, 5.5.13, 5.5.14, 5.5.15, 5.5.16, 5.5.17, 5.5.18, 5.5.19, 5.5.20, 5.5.21, 5.5.22, 5.5.23, 5.5.24, 5.5.25, 5.5.26, 5.7.13, 5.8.12

5.NF.A.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. *For example, 2/3 + 5/4 = 8/12 + 15/12 = 23/12. (In general, a/b + c/d = (ad + bc)/bd.)*	5.6.8, 5.6.9, 5.6.10, 5.6.11, 5.6.12, 5.6.13, 5.6.14, 5.8.10, 5.8.11, 5.8.17
5.NF.A.2	Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions.	5.6.9, 5.6.11, 5.6.12, 5.6.15, 5.6.21
5.NF.A.2a	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.	5.6.9, 5.6.11, 5.6.12, 5.6.15, 5.6.21
5.NF.A.2b	Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and justify the reasonableness of answers. *For example, recognize an incorrect result 2/5 + 1/2 = 3/7, by observing that 3/7 < 1/2.*	5.2.16
5.NF.B.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. *For example, interpret 3/4 as the result of dividing 3 by 4, noting that 3/4 multiplied by 4 equals 3, and that when 3 wholes are shared equally among 4 people each person has a share of size 3/4. If 9 people want to share a 50-pound sack of rice equally by weight, how many pounds of rice should each person get? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?*	5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.6, 5.2.7, 5.2.10, 5.2.11, 5.2.15, 5.4.16, 5.8.14

5.NF.B.4	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.	5.2.8, 5.2.12, 5.2.13, 5.2.14, 5.2.15, 5.2.16, 5.2.17, 5.3.6, 5.3.7, 5.3.17, 5.3.18, 5.3.19, 5.4.8, 5.5.20, 5.6.15, 5.6.21, 5.8.13
5.NF.B.4a	Interpret the product (m/n) x q as m parts of a partition of q into n equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations, m x $q \div n$. *For example, use a visual fraction model to show understanding, and create a story context for (m/n) x q.*	5.2.7, 5.2.8, 5.2.10, 5.2.15, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.7, 5.3.8
5.NF.B.4b	Construct a model to develop understanding of the concept of multiplying two fractions and create a story context for the equation. [In general, (m/n) x (c/d) = (mc)/(nd).]	5.2.9, 5.2.10, 5.2.11, 5.2.12, 5.2.13, 5.2.15, 5.2.16, 5.3.5, 5.3.6
5.NF.B.4c	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.	5.2.9, 5.2.12
5.NF.B.4d	Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.	5.2.9, 5.2.10, 5.2.11, 5.2.12
5.NF.B.5	Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing)	5.6.20
5.NF.B.5a	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.	5.6.16, 5.6.17, 5.6.18

5.NF.B.5b	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).	5.6.17, 5.6.19, 5.6.20
5.NF.B.5c	Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number.	5.2.16, 5.3.5, 5.6.19
5.NF.B.5d	Relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.	5.6.9
5.NF.B.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.	5.3.8, 5.3.9, 5.3.17, 5.3.18, 5.3.19
5.NF.B.7	Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.	5.3.15, 5.3.16, 5.3.17, 5.3.18, 5.3.19
5.NF.B.7a	Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. *For example, create a story context for (1/3) ÷ 4, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that (1/3) ÷ 4 = 1/12 because (1/12) × 4 = 1/3*.	5.3.11, 5.3.12
5.NF.B.7b	Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. *For example, create a story context for 4 ÷ (1/5), and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that 4 ÷ (1/5) = 20 because 20 × (1/5) = 4*.	5.3.13, 5.3.14, 5.3.16, 5.3.20

5.NF.B.7c	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. *For example, how much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share 1/2 lb of chocolate equally? How many 1/3-cup servings are in 2 cups of raisins?*	5.3.15, 5.3.19
5.MD.A.1	Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m; 9 ft to 108 in).	5.6.3, 5.6.4, 5.6.5, 5.6.6, 5.6.7
5.MD.B.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. *For example, given different measurements of liquid in identical beakers, find the amount of liquid each beaker would contain if the total amount in all the beakers were redistributed equally*.	5.6.14, 5.6.15, 5.6.21
5.MD.C.3	Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.4.9, 5.8.18
5.MD.C.3a	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.	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.4.9, 5.8.18
5.MD.C.3b	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.	5.1.2
5.MD.C.4	Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.	5.1.2

5.MD.C.5	Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume.	5.1.10, 5.1.11, 5.1.12, 5.4.9, 5.4.18, 5.4.20, 5.4.21, 5.8.6, 5.8.7, 5.8.8, 5.8.9
5.MD.C.5a	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.	5.1.4, 5.1.6
5.MD.C.5b	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.	5.1.5, 5.1.6
5.MD.C.5c	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.	5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10
5.G.A.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 in the ordered pair indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number in the ordered pair 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).	5.7.1, 5.7.2, 5.7.3

5.G.A.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.	5.7.12, 5.7.13
5.G.B.3	Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. *For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.*	5.7.7, 5.7.8, 5.8.4
5.G.B.4	Classify quadrilaterals in a hierarchy based on properties. (Students will define a trapezoid as a quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides.)	5.7.4, 5.7.5, 5.7.6, 5.7.7, 5.7.8, 5.8.4

Acceleration in Mathematics within the context of Illustrative Mathematics

Diagnose	**Check Your Readiness Assessments and Teacher Guides** • assess prerequisite standards; • provide guidance to support planning for learning acceleration; • offer varied problem types; and • are available in two versions of each pre-unit assessment.
Plan	**Check Your Readiness** gives cues as to when the prerequisite knowledge will be needed. **Adaptation Packs** provide guidance on whole-group acceleration supports **Accelerate Math Materials** are designed for small groups and address prerequisite knowledge standards.
Deliver	During the **Deliver** phase, follow through on the plan. Remember that the plan is not a commitment in the strictest sense. Teachers should feel empowered to adjust as you move through the plan and engage in the acceleration cycle at the lesson level and implement just-in-time supports designed for alignment to your high-quality resource.
Monitor	**To Monitor,** use daily student work from tasks embedded in the curriculum and student work from the support session. Use information gained about student understanding to plan next instructional steps. IM provides suggestions in the form of Cool down guidance to assist teachers in interpreting the urgency of students daily unfinished learning. Each Cool-down is classified in one of three ways: ● **More Chances** suggests to the teacher that there is no need to stop and reteach at this point. There are additional lessons and examples *coming next to support the skill* and the standard should not yet be secure in student knowledge. ● **Points to Emphasize** is the label for cool downs that have key details, definitions, or steps that should be noted. If students struggle with these items, the teacher is guided on where in the next couple lessons to *emphasize* the details and support the unfinished learning. ● A **Press Pause** cool down is a stopping point within the unit where the skill should be retaught and supported with additional examples. *Future lessons are dependent* on students being confident in these items.