Hawthorn School District 73

Curriculum Guide for Parents: Fifth Grade

Musical performance continues to be an valued element of the fine arts programs at Hawthorn.

What you can expect your child to learn and be able to do.

This guide shares important information about Hawthorn Learning Standards, which are aligned with the Illinois Learning Standards. These standards outline state requirements for your child's learning program and what students across the state should be able to do in certain subjects.

A good educational system provides many tools that help children learn. Curriculum standards are useful for making sure:

- ★ teachers know what is to be taught;
- ★ children know what is to be learned; and
- ★ parents and the public can determine how well the concepts are being learned.

The following pages provide information about learning standards for English language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, technology, physical development and health, and fine arts for Fifth Grade. For a more comprehensive list, which includes all of the performance indicators, you may view our Curriculum Guide online at www.hawthorn73.org.

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English Language Arts

Through the study of the language arts, students will learn to read fluently and understand a broad range of written materials. They must be able to communicate well and listen carefully and effectively. They should develop a command of the language and demonstrate their knowledge through speaking and writing for a variety of audiences and purposes. In addition, students must be able to study, retain, and use information from many sources.

Big Idea/Topic: Analyzing Forms of Communication

By the end of fifth grade, students will be able to…

Fifth Grade students used the My Access writing online website.

Literacy

(Reading/Listening/Speaking)

- ★ Consciously apply knowledge of word parts and letter/sound patterns as one spelling and word attack strategy.
- ★ Draw on words from assigned and independent reading, from outside resources, from individual areas of interest, and from specific content areas as a means to increasing vocabulary.
- ★ Spell fifth grade high frequency word lists correctly.
- ★ Recognize and use context clues in a sentence or in a paragraph to help determine unfamiliar words.
- ★ Define prefixes that are relevant to vocabulary being learned through novel or content area reading; continue to develop an understanding of how prefixes change the function of a word.
- ★ Identify suffixes being studied; continue to develop an understanding of how suffixes change the function of a word.
- ★ Identify the parts of speech/sentence; interjection, conjunction, direct object, indirect object, preposition.
- ★ Identify elements of the genres: historical fiction, adventure, realistic fiction, nonfiction for informational purposes, biography, and poetry.
- ★ Describe how a textbook assignment should be read in contrast to a novel, specifically referring to how to preview, use subheadings, pictures, charts, graphs, maps, chapter questions, and summaries.
- ★ Compare and contrast different selections, considering the author's purpose or viewpoint.
- ★ Use reference materials: glossary, dictionary, encyclopedia, and computer resources.
- ★ Read to understand main idea, supporting details, character traits, contextual meaning, predict, infer, and reflect on outcomes of a selection; recognize author's use of first, second, or third person.
- ★ Understand elements of literature, including plot, sequence, setting, problem, climax, and resolution.
- ★ Read orally with fluency and expression at a level appropriate to your independent reading level.
- ★ Read independently and fluently for meaning and enjoyment.

Listening

- ★ Demonstrate listening skills which improve comprehension, and participate in discussions.

Speaking

- ★ Deliver planned oral presentations using language and vocabulary appropriate to the purpose.

Writing

- ★ Express ideas through the writing process; check for consistent point of view and transitions among paragraphs.
- ★ Recognize and eliminate fragments and run-ons; consistently write in complete simple/compound sentences; use conjunctions to explore ways of expanding sentences.
- ★ Consistently capitalize sentence beginning, proper nouns, titles; indent when writing a new paragraph.
- ★ Write legibly in cursive.
- ★ Write to communicate for a variety of purpose and to create a mood using powerful descriptions; use interjections to powerfully express emotions.
- ★ Self-edit punctuation, capitalization, spelling, grammar, and content.
- ★ Keep tense in writing consistent; recognize subject/verb agreement and begin to recognize how prepositions change agreement; use first, second, or third person voice consistently.
- ★ In conjunction with vocabulary study and writing development, identify and use nouns and pronouns to vary writing, subject/verb agreement, and pronoun antecedents in order to use appropriate pronouns.
- ★ Publish selected stories and papers using a variety of methods to include computer word processing programs.
- ★ Use pre-writing strategies (outlines, webs, maps, and other graphic organizers).
- ★ Use adjectives to develop thorough and interesting descriptions and narratives; use adverbs to describe actions vividly; use linking and action verbs.
- ★ Write a five-paragraph essay (narrative, expository, persuasive, descriptive) with introduction, three elaborated detail paragraphs, and a conclusion.

Mathematics

Mathematics is a language we use to identify, describe, and investigate the patterns and challenges of everyday living. It deals with numbers, quantities, shapes, and data, as well as numerical relationships and operations. Mathematics is a way of approaching new challenges through investigating, reasoning, visualizing, and problem solving with the goal of communicating the relationship observed and problems solved to others.

Big Idea/Topic: Applying Mathematics to Everyday Situations.

Number Sense

- ★ Read, write, recognize, and model whole numbers through one hundred million, decimals through thousandths, and percentages (0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%).
- ★ Read, write, recognize, model, and interpret numerical expressions from a given description or situation.
- ★ Identify, read, write, and model equivalent representation of fractions, including improper fractions and mixed numbers.
- ★ Order, compare, add or subtract fractions with like or unlike denominators.
- ★ Identify and locate whole numbers, halves, fourths, and thirds on a number line.
- ★ Solve problems using descriptions of numbers, including characteristics and relationships (odd/even, factors/multiples, greater than/less than, and square numbers).
- ★ Solve problems and number sentences involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division using whole numbers and decimals through hundredths.
- ★ Make estimates appropriate to a given situation with whole numbers, fractions, and decimals.
- ★ Identify and express ratios, using appropriate notation (a/b, a to b) and identify equivalent ratios.
- ★ Solve problems involving proportional relationships, including unit pricing (1 apple = $0.20, so 4 apples cost $0.80).
- ★ Recall and apply basic multiplication and division facts (up to 12 x 12), and apply them to related multiples of 10.
- ★ Represent multiplication as repeated addition.
- ★ Solve problems involving the commutative, distributive, and identity properties on whole numbers.
- ★ Explore numbers less than 0 by extending the number line and through familiar applications.
- ★ Develop fluency in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.

Estimation and Measurement

- ★ Solve problems involving elapsed time in compound units.
- ★ Select and use appropriate standard units and tools to measure length to the nearest ¼ inch or mm, time and temperature, mass, weight, capacity, and angles.
- ★ Solve problems involving unit conversions within the same measurement, weight/mass, time, and length including compound units.
- ★ Find area of a triangle, square, rectangle, or irregular shape composed of rectangles, using diagrams, models and grids, or by measuring or using given formulas.
- ★ Compare and estimate length (including perimeter), area, volume, weight/mass, and angles (0 degrees to 180 degrees) using references.
- ★ Solve problems involving map interpretation (1 in. = 5 miles, so 2 in. = 10 mi.).
- ★ Determine the surface area and volume of a right rectangular prism using an appropriate formula or strategy.
- ★ Develop strategies for estimating the perimeters, areas, and volumes of irregular shapes.

Algebra and Analytical Methods

- ★ Determine a missing term in a sequence, extend a sequence, and identify errors in a sequence.
- ★ Write an expression using variables to represent an unknown quantity.
- ★ Evaluate algebraic expressions with a whole number variable value.
- ★ Demonstrate, in simple situations, how a change in one quantity results in a change in another quantity.
- ★ Translate between different representations (table, written, or pictorial representations) of whole number relationships.
- ★ Represent problems with equations and inequalities.
- ★ Solve for the unknown in an equation with one operation.
- ★ Solve word problems involving unknown quantities.
- ★ Make and test conjectures about geometric properties and relationships and develop logical arguments to justify conclusions.
- ★ Identify and build a three-dimensional object from two-dimensional representations of that object.
- ★ Identify and draw a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional object.

Geometry

- ★ Classify, describe, and sketch two-dimensional shapes according to the number of sides, lengths of sides, number of vertices, and interior angles.
- ★ Solve problems using the properties of triangles.
- ★ Identify, describe, and sketch, circles, including radius and diameter.
- ★ Graph, locate, and identify points and describe paths using ordered pairs (first quadrant only).
- ★ Identify whether or not a figure has one or more lines of symmetry and sketch or identify all lines of symmetry.
- ★ Identify, describe, and predict results of reflection, translation, and rotation of two-dimensional shapes.
- ★ Identify and sketch parallel, perpendicular and intersecting lines.
- ★ Identify and sketch acute, right, and obtuse angles.
- ★ Identify and construct three-dimensional objects from given patterns.
- ★ Identify congruent and similar figures.

Data Analysis and Probability

- ★ Read, interpret, and make predictions from data represented in a pictograph, bar graph, line plot (dot), line graph, and Venn diagram, a chart/table, or circle graph.
- ★ Create a pictograph, bar graph, line graph, tally chart, or table for a given set of data.
- ★ Determine the mean, median, mode and range given a set of data or a graph.
- ★ Solve problems involving probability of a simple event, including representing the probability as a fraction between 0 and 1.
- ★ Determine different combinations in a simple problem (ex: How many different combinations of 1 scoop of ice cream cones can be made with three flavors and two types of cones?).
- ★ Design investigations to address a question and consider how data-collection methods affect the nature of the data set.
- ★ Propose and justify conclusions and predictions that are based on data and design studies to further investigate the conclusions or predictions (designing such studies is not identified as a focal point or connection).

Science

The goal of science education is to develop in learners an understanding of the inquiry process as it is related to key concepts and principles of the life, physical, and earth/space sciences. The curriculum addresses the integration of the sciences with the technology and society as students learn to connect the importance of scientific knowledge to its application in everyday life.

Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design

- ★ Collect and record data.
- ★ Display data on graphs.
- ★ Interpret data.
- ★ Use data to verify or reject hypothesis.

Life Science: Characteristics of Living Things (Structure and Function)

- ★ Identify cells as the building blocks of living things.
- ★ Describe how cells work together to keep organisms alive.
- ★ Compare the structure and function in animal and plant cells.
- ★ Conduct controlled investigations on photosynthesis.
- ★ Classify and compare the complexity of microorganisms.
- ★ Describe how needs lead to advances in science and technology.
- ★ Identify contributions of individuals in the study of microorganisms.
- ★ Describe technological advances that have increased our understanding of microorganisms.

Physical Science: Structure and Function of Matter

- ★ Identify the atom as the basic unit of matter.
- ★ Describe the relationship between atoms, molecules, elements, and compounds.
- ★ Predict how interactions of energy and matter affect changes in state.
- ★ Identify physical and chemical properties of matter.
- ★ Compare physical and chemical changes.
- ★ Describe how man manipulates physical and chemical changes.
- ★ Practice safety procedures in the science lab.
- ★ Conduct and analyze a controlled experiment to investigate the properties of matter.

Earth /Space Science: Dynamic Inner Earth (Tectonic plates, earthquakes, catastrophic events)

- ★ Describe how earth's inner heat impacts changes in the earth's surface.
- ★ Describe how earth's features are formed.
- ★ Identify catastrophic events that occur as a result of plate tectonic movements.
- ★ Describe how catastrophic events impact humans.
- ★ Describe the rock cycle.
- ★ Compare and contrast igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.
- ★ Identify individuals who have contributed to our understanding of plate movements.
- ★ Describe how theories change over time.
- ★ Describe how scientists use evidence to support theory.

Science, Technology, and Society

- ★ Identify and use proper safety procedures for preparation, process and conclusion of science investigations to minimize safety hazards.
- ★ Explain why similar investigations should but may not produce similar results

Safety and Practices of Science

- ★ Identify and reduce potential hazards in science activities.
- ★ Identify and demonstrate proper use of laboratory equipment.

Social Studies

The study of social studies helps students develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good. Students are preparing to become citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world. The curriculum integrates the disciplines of social science to promote civic competence.

Big Idea/Topic: Colonization and Independence of the United States (Overview of the same for Canada, and Latin America)

Political Science/Government

- ★ Describe values that have formed the foundation of various political systems in the Western Hemisphere.
- ★ Compare and contrast the various political systems in the Western Hemisphere.
- ★ Identify a political tradition or custom that had its origin in another country.
- ★ Analyze historical events involving the extension or denial of political rights of various citizens or groups of people.
- ★ Summarize how nations interact to avoid conflict (i.e., diplomacy, trade, treaties).
- ★ Explain how an individual or group has solved a problem in their country.

Economics

- ★ Explain that a market exists whenever buyers and sellers exchange goods and services.
- ★ Define import and export and supply and demand. Explain some of the things that governments do with tax money.
- ★ Define capitalism, socialism, and communism as economic systems.
- ★ Explain that there are incentives other than price that affect people's behavior in the economy.
- ★ Identify current and historical examples of exchange, both barter and monetary.
- ★ Explain how the dependence of a region on a single crop or mode of production can affect the environment, economy, and society.
- ★ Predict how people's lives would be different if they did not trade with others for goods and services they use.

History

- ★ Explain how life changed or stayed the same in a region or place using two historical maps that depict different times in that region or place.
- ★ Formulate a research question about the past that includes its people, space, and time dimensions.
- ★ Use an example of a primary and secondary source that pertains to each dimension of a research question.
- ★ Place a series of events from the past on a timeline.
- ★ Compare the account of an historic person or event in a textbook with an account of the person or event in another secondary source.
- ★ Analyze the consequences of political ideas and actions taken by significant individuals in the past.
- ★ Analyze political events, figures, and ideas in the colonies that lead to the American Revolution.
- ★ Compare the American Revolution with other revolutions in the Western hemisphere.
- ★ Explain how significant historical events can have multiple causes and results.

Geography

- ★ Explain how major countries in the Western Hemisphere are connected and interrelate (i.e., trade, political alliances, and humanitarian concerns).
- ★ Identify factors that influence the location of cities (i.e., transportation arteries, physical features, migration, business, industry).
- ★ Describe how physical characteristics of a region or a nation influence people's point of view and the decisions they make over time (i.e., scarcity of water influences water usage, mining resources in mountainous regions, logging forested land in forested areas).
- ★ Identify countries and capitals of the Western Hemisphere.
- ★ Describe the location of countries relative to the location of other countries.
- ★ Compare maps of the Western Hemisphere showing landforms, climate, and natural vegetation regions to maps that show population distribution to identify the relationship between settlement and physical features.
- ★ Create a political or physical map of a country in the Western Hemisphere using appropriate map symbols.

Social Science

- ★ Analyze sources of information (i.e., newspapers from other towns, souvenirs, web sites, etc.) that reflect different cultural traits.
- ★ Compare a culture with one's own through the use of written, auditory, or visual materials.
- ★ Compare cultural differences and similarities from other parts of the world in terms of their language, literature, and arts.
- ★ Compare and contrast two or more cultures in terms of expressions of those cultures.

Technology

Technology is one of many tools that students have at their disposal as they engage in the learning process. Educational technology is the application of technology to the learning process.Technologically literate students access and acquire knowledge, exchange ideas and opinions, solve problems, and create, innovate, and express themselves through the skillful use of a variety of technologies. Technology is integrated into the classroom through regular planned activities and is used by students when its use will increase understanding and enhance learning.

Tools, Knowledge, and Skills

- ★ Demonstrate continual growth in technology skills.
- ★ Demonstrate keyboarding proficiency.
- ★ Demonstrate the basic use of spreadsheets.
- ★ Use computer software to facilitate learning (Microsoft Word, Excel).
- ★ Use computer software to develop a product to present (Microsoft Power Point).
- ★ Evaluate the accuracy of electronic information sources.
- ★ Cite Internet sources.
- ★ Know and model ethical, legal, and responsible behavior using technology.

Physical Development and Health

Physical development programs offer students the opportunity to enhance the capacity of their minds and bodies. Healthy minds and bodies are basic to academic success and, later in life, to enhancing the ability to contribute to a productive work environment. The health curriculum focuses on health promotion, safety, and understanding the human body and how it grows and develops. Problem solving, communication, responsible decision making, and team-building skills are major emphases, as well. More specific goals are outlined in the curriculum guide in the following areas: movement skills, physical fitness, team-building, principles of health promotion, human body systems, and promoting health and well-being.

Ensure a Healthy Lifestyle

- ★ Know the five components of fitness.
- ★ Make healthy choices, which are essential to good growth and development.
- ★ Be responsible in personal and social behavior during physical activities.
- ★ Understand how aerobic and non-aerobic activities impact their personal fitness.
- ★ Know how the body system works.

Fine Arts

In addition to their intrinsic value, the arts contribute to children's development and enrich the quality of life. The fine arts—dance, drama, music, and visual arts—are fundamental ways of knowing and thinking. The fine arts curriculum addresses the language of the fine arts, sensory elements, organizational principles, expressive qualities, and how the arts are similar, different, or related to one another. Students also learn how to interpret visual images, sounds, movement, and story. The creation and performance of the arts is emphasized along with the role of the arts in civilization.

The Arts Throughout Time

- ★ Incorporate advanced elements to convey meaning in various art forms.
- ★ Understand how the elements and principles of art have been used throughout time.
- ★ Describe moods and emotions depicted in artwork.
- ★ Demonstrate how an audience affects or impacts the arts.