Mathematics

Key for "Province": **Bold type – BC Big Ideas** Regular type – BC content (K-9)

K-9 Curricular Competencies used throughout all topics: reasoning and analyzing, understanding and solving, communicating and representing

Topics	Gr	North American Division	Province:
Numbers and Operations	5	*Place Value:* 5.NO.1 Read, write, and compare decimals to the thousandths place using standard, number name, and expanded forms; round decimals to any place (5.NBT.3,4)	**(5) Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions:** number concepts to 1,000,000, and decimals to thousandths. **(6) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to whole numbers and decimals:** small to large numbers.
		Place Value, cont:: 5.NO.2 Explain patterns in relation to the powers of 10 (5.NBT.1,2)	**(5) Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions:** number concepts to 1,000,000, and decimals to thousandths. **(5) Identified regularities in number patterns can be expressed in tables:** rules for increasing and decreasing patterns with words, numbers, symbols, and variables.
		Basic Operations: 5.NO.3 Multiply multi-digit whole numbers; divide using a two-digit divisor and up to a four-digit dividend; add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals up to the hundredths place (5.NBT.5,6,7)	**(5) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with lager numbers:** Addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1,000,000, multiplication and division to three digits including division with remainders, and addition and subtraction of decimals to thousandths.
		Fractions: 5.NO.4 Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators; multiply a fraction or a whole number by a fraction; divide fractions by whole numbers (5.NF.1,2,3,4,5,6,7)	**(5) Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions.** **(5) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with larger numbers.**
		Fractions, cont: 5.NO.5 Simplify fractions to lowest terms	**(5) Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions:** equivalent fractions; and whole-number, fraction, and decimal benchmarks.
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	5	*Numerical Expressions:* 5.OAT.1 Write and interpret simple numerical expressions using parentheses, brackets, and braces (5.OA.1,2)	**(5) Identified regularities in number patterns can be expressed in tables:** rules for increasing and decreasing patterns with words, numbers, symbols, and variables. **(5) Numbers describe quantities that can be represented by equivalent fractions:** number concepts to 1,000,000.
		Factors: 5.OAT.2 Determine the least common multiple (LCM) and greatest common factor (GCF) of two numbers	**(6) Mixed numbers and decimal numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into parts and wholes:** factors and multiples.
		Patterns: 5.OAT.3 Generate, identify the relationship, and graph ordered pairs using numerical patterns with two given rules (5.OA.3)	**(5) Identified regularities in number patterns can be expressed in tables:** rules for increasing and decreasing patterns with words, numbers, symbols, and variables.
Measurement	5	*Conversion:* 5.M.1 Convert like units within a given measurement system (e.g., cm to m, m to cm) (5.MD.1)	**(5) Closed shapes have areas and perimeter that can be described, measured, and compared.**

		Volume: 5.M.2 Understand concepts of volume measurement in cubic measure (cm3, in3, ft3) and apply to multiplication and addition (5.MD.3,4,5)	**(6) Properties of objects and shapes can be described, measured, and compared using volume, area, perimeter, and angles:** volume and capacity.
		Geometric Measurement: 5.M.3 Know the relationship between radius and diameter	**(7) The constant ratio between the circumference and diameter of circles can be used to describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships:** circumference and area of circles.
Geometry	5	*Graphs:* 5.GEO.1 Graph points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems (5.G.1,2)	**(5) Data represented in graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence:** one-to-one correspondence and many-to-one correspondence, and probability experiments.
		Sides/Angles: 5.GEO.2 Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties of sides and angles (5.G.3,4)	**(5) Closed shapes have area and perimeter that can be described, measured, and compared:** area measurement of squares and rectangles.
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability	5	*Data:* 5.DSP.1 Use basic operations to solve problems using a line plot to display a data set of measurement in fractions of a unit (halves, fourths, and eighths) (5.MD.2)	**(5) Data represented in graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence:** one-to-one correspondence and many-to-one. **(5) Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with larger numbers:** addition and subtraction, and multiplication and division.
		Data, cont: 5.DSP.2 Find the mean, median, mode, and range of a given set of data	**(5) Data represented in graphs can be used to show many-to-one correspondence:** one-to-one correspondence and many-to-one.