Sadlier Progress Mathematics and Progress Monitor Benchmark Assessments

Correlated to the TNReady 5th Grade Math Blueprint (Revised 10/1/15)

Cluster		Standards		% of Test	Sadlier Progress Mathematics Grade 5		Sadlier Progress Monito Benchmark Assessment Mathematics**	
							# of Items	% of Test
5.NBT.A*	Understand	Inderstand the place value system.		8–16%			14	20%
	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.			Lesson 4	Understand Place Value—pp. 40–47	3	
	5.NBT.A.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.			Lesson 5	Powers of 10: Use Patterns and Whole-Number Exponents—pp. 48–55	2	
	5.NBT.A.3	Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.					6	
		a. Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., 347.392 = 3 x 100 + 4 x 10 + 7 x 1 + 3 x (1/10) + 9 x (1/100) + 2 x (1/1000).			Lesson 6	Read and Write Decimals to Thousandths—pp. 56–63		
		b. Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.			Lesson 7	Compare Decimals to Thousandths—pp. 64–71		

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							# of Items	% of Test
	5.NBT.A.4	Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.			Lesson 8	Round Decimals: Use Place Value—pp. 72–79	3	
	Perform op	erations with multi-digit whole numbers and with dths.	6–9	9–14%			7	10%
	5.NBT.B.5	Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.			Lesson 9	Multiply Fluently with Multi-Digit Numbers—pp. 80–87	2	
	5.NBT.B.6	Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and			Lesson 10	Divide Whole Numbers: Use Place Value Strategies—pp. 88–95	2	
	to p	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.			Lesson 11	Divide Whole Numbers: Use Properties of Operations—pp. 96–103		
	5.NBT.B.7	Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or			Lesson 12	Add and Subtract Decimals to Hundredths—pp. 104–111	3	
	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.				Lesson 13	Multiply Decimals to Hundredths—pp. 112–119		
				Lesson 14	Divide Decimals to Hundredths—pp. 120–127			

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							# of Items	% of Test
	5.NF.A* Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.		5–8	8–12%			8	11%
	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.			Lesson 15	Add and Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators—pp. 134–141	3	
	5.NF.A.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.			Lesson 16	Problem Solving: Add and Subtract Fractions—pp. 142–149	5	
		xtend previous understandings of multiplication oly and divide fractions.	8–11	12–19%			23	33%
	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.			Lesson 17	Interpret Fractions as Division—pp. 150–157	2	

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							# of Items	% of Test
	5.NF.B.4	Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.					4	
		 a. Interpret the product (a/b) x q as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations a x q ÷ b. 			Lesson 18	Interpret Products of Fractions—pp. 158–165		
		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.			Lesson 19	Find Areas of Rectangles: Tile and Multiply—pp. 166–173		
	5.NF.B.5	Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:					7	
		 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. 			Lesson 20	Interpret Multiplication of Fractions as Scaling—pp. 174–181		

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							# of Items	% of Test
		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 x a)/(n x b) to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.			Lesson 20	Interpret Multiplication of Fractions as Scaling—pp. 174–181		
	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.			Lesson 21	Problem Solving: Multiply Fractions and Mixed Numbers—pp. 182–189	4	
	5.NF.B.7	Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.					6	
		a. Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients.			Lesson 22	Divide Unit Fractions by Whole Numbers—pp. 190–197		
		b. Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients.			Lesson 23	Divide Whole Numbers by Unit Fractions—pp. 198–205		

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							# of Items	% of Test
		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.			Lesson 24	Problem Solving: Divide Unit Fractions and Whole Numbers—pp. 206–213		
	5.MD.C* Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.		4–8	6–16%			16	23%
	5.MD.C.3	Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.					6	
		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.			Lesson 28	Understand Concepts of Volume Measurement—pp. 250–257		
		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.			Lesson 28	Understand Concepts of Volume Measurement—pp. 250–257		
	5.MD.C.4	Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.			Lesson 29	Measure Volume—pp. 258–265	4	

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							# of Items	% of Test
	5.MD.C.5	Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume.					6	
		a. Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths by			Lesson 30	Find Volume: Relate Packing of Unit Cubes to Multiplying—pp. 266–273		
		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.			Lesson 31	Find Volume: Use the Associate Property—pp. 274–281		
		b. Apply the formulas $V = I \times w \times h$ 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.			Lesson 32	Problem Solving: Apply Volume Formulas for Prisms—pp. 282–289		
		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.			Lesson 33	Problem Solving: Decompose Figures to Find Volume—pp. 290–297		

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							# of Items	% of Test
5.OA.A	Write and in	nterpret numerical expressions.	2–4	3–9%				11%
	5.OA.A.1	Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.			Lesson 1	Use Grouping Symbols and Evaluate Numerical Expressions—pp. 10–17	4	
	5.OA.A.2	Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them.			Lesson 2	Write and Interpret Numerical Expressions—pp. 18–25	4	
5.OA.B	A.B Analyze patterns and relationships.		1–3	2–8%			3	4%
	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.			Lesson 3	Analyze Numerical Patterns—pp. 26–33	3	
5.MD.A system.	Convert like	measurement units within a given measurement	2–5	3–10%			2	3%
	5.MD.A.1	Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given			Lesson 25	Convert Customary Measurement Units—pp. 226–233	2	
	r	measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems.			Lesson 26	Convert Metric Measurement Units—pp. 234–241		

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							# of Items	% of Test
5.MD.B	Represent and interpret data.		2–5	3–11%			2	3%
	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.		2		Problem Solving: Use Line Plots—pp. 242–249	5	
	5.G.A Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.		3–5	5–10%			3	4%
	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 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).			Lesson 34	Understand Points on the Coordinate Plane—pp. 304–311	2	
	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.			Lesson 35	Graph Points to Represent Problem Situations—pp. 312–319	1	

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								# of Items	% of Test
- 1	5.G.B Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.		1–3	2–6%			6	9%	
		5.G.B.3	Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category.			Lesson 36	Analyze Properties to Classify Two- Dimensional Figures—pp. 320–327	3	
		5.G.B.4	Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.			Lesson 36	Analyze Properties to Classify Two- Dimensional Figures—pp. 320–327	3	