

Barren County Schools



5th Grade Curriculum 2017 Update

Barren County Schools

Language Arts Curriculum

READING STANDARDS LITERATURE

Key Ideas and Details

1. Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
2. Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
3. Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
5. Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
6. Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).
8. (Not applicable to literature)
9. Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Key Ideas and Details

1. Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
2. Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
3. Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.

Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.
5. Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
6. Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.

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8. Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
9. Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

READING STANDARDS: FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

Phonics and Word Recognition

3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
 - a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

Fluency

4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
 - a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
 - b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
 - c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

WRITING STANDARDS

Text Types and Purposes

1. Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
 - a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose.
 - b. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details.
 - c. Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically).
 - d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
 - a. Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 - b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
 - c. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially).

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- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
 - e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
 - c. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events.
 - d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
 - e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

Production and Distribution of Writing

4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
5. With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 5 on pages 28 and 29.)
6. With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
8. Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
- a. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or adrama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., how characters interact]”).
 - b. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point[s]”).

Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

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SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Comprehension and Collaboration

1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
 - b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
 - c. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.
 - d. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
2. Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
3. Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

4. Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
5. Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, using formal English when appropriate to task and situation. (See grade 5 Language standards 1 and 3 on pages 28 and 29 for specific expectations.)

English/Language Arts

Conventions of Standard English

1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - a. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.
 - b. Form and use the perfect (e.g., I had walked; I have walked; I will have walked) verb tenses.
 - c. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.
 - d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.*
 - e. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.*
 - b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.
 - c. Use a comma to set off the words yes and no (e.g., Yes, thank you), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., It's true, isn't it?), and to indicate direct address (e.g., Is that you, Steve?).

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- d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.
- e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Knowledge of Language

- 3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
 - b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

- 4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
 - a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., photograph, photosynthesis).
 - c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- 5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
 - b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
 - c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.
- 6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).

***Penmanship and Handwriting**

Forms cursive connections correctly and writes proficiently and consistently in cursive the **majority** of the time for class assignments with the exception of exempted students.

***Penmanship, although not KCAS, is to be taught and reinforced at each grade level throughout elementary school.**

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Math Curriculum

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Write and interpret numerical expressions.

5.OA.1: Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.

5.OA.2: Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. *For example, express the calculation “add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2” as $2 \times (8 + 7)$. Recognize that $3 \times (18932 + 921)$ is three times as large as $18932 + 921$, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product.*

Analyze patterns and relationships.

5.OA.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.*

Number and Operations in Base Ten

Understand the place value system.

5.NBT.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.NBT.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.

5.NBT.3: Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.

a. Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$.

b. Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

5.NBT.4: Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.

5.NBT.5: Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

5.NBT.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, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

5.NBT.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; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Number and Operations - Fractions

Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.

5.NF.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, $a/b + c/d = (ad + bc)/bd$.)*

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- 5.NF.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. *For example, recognize an incorrect result $2/5 + 1/2 = 3/7$, by observing that $3/7 < 1/2$.*

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.

- 5.NF.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.NF.4: Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.
- Interpret the product $(a/b) \times q$ as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations $a \times q \div b$. *For example, use a visual fraction model to show $(2/3) \times 4 = 8/3$, and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with $(2/3) \times (4/5) = 8/15$. (In general, $(a/b) \times (c/d) = ac/bd$.)*
 - 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.
- 5.NF.5: Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:
- 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.
 - 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 $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.
- 5.NF.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.NF.7: Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions. (Note: Students able to multiply fractions in general can develop strategies to divide fractions in general, by reasoning about the relationship between multiplication and division. But division of a fraction by a fraction is not a requirement at this grade.)
- Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $(1/3) \div 4$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $(1/3) \div 4 = 1/12$ because $(1/12) \times 4 = 1/3$.
 - Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $4 \div (1/5)$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $4 \div (1/5) = 20$ because $20 \times (1/5) = 4$.
 - 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?

Measurement and Data

Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.

5.MD.1: Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems.

Represent and interpret data.

5.MD.2: Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). 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.*

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

5.MD.3: Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.

- 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.
- 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.

5.MD.4: Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.

5.MD.5: Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume.

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- 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.

Geometry

Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

5.G.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).

5.G.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.

Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.

5.G.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.G.4: Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

Barren County Schools

Science Curriculum

5. Structure and Properties of Matter

5. Structure and Properties of Matter

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- 5-PS1-1. Develop a model to describe that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of evidence could include adding air to expand a basketball, compressing air in a syringe, dissolving sugar in water, and evaporating salt water.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include the atomic-scale mechanism of evaporation and condensation or defining the unseen particles.]
- 5-PS1-2. Measure and graph quantities to provide evidence that regardless of the type of change that occurs when heating, cooling, or mixing substances, the total weight of matter is conserved.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of reactions or changes could include phase changes, dissolving, and mixing that forms new substances.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include distinguishing mass and weight.]
- 5-PS1-3. Make observations and measurements to identify materials based on their properties.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of materials to be identified could include baking soda and other powders, metals, minerals, and liquids. Examples of properties could include color, hardness, reflectivity, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, response to magnetic forces, and solubility; density is not intended as an identifiable property.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include density or distinguishing mass and weight.]
- 5-PS1-4. Conduct an investigation to determine whether the mixing of two or more substances results in new substances.**

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Developing and Using Models Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a model to describe phenomena. (5-PS1-1) <p>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to include investigations that control variables and provide evidence to support explanations or design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, using fair tests in which variables are controlled and the number of trials considered. (5-PS1-4) Make observations and measurements to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence for an explanation of a phenomenon. (5-PS1-3) <p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure and graph quantities such as weight to address scientific and engineering questions and problems. (5-PS1-2) 	<p>PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. A model showing that gases are made from matter particles that are too small to see and are moving freely around in space can explain many observations, including the inflation and shape of a balloon; the effects of air on larger particles or objects. (5-PS1-1) The amount (weight) of matter is conserved when it changes form, even in transitions in which it seems to vanish. (5-PS1-2) Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify materials. (Boundary: At this grade level, mass and weight are not distinguished, and no attempt is made to define the unseen particles or explain the atomic-scale mechanism of evaporation and condensation.) (5-PS1-3) <p>PS1.B: Chemical Reactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When two or more different substances are mixed, a new substance with different properties may be formed. (5-PS1-4) No matter what reaction or change in properties occurs, the total weight of the substances does not change. (Boundary: Mass and weight are not distinguished at this grade level.) (5-PS1-2) 	<p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified, tested, and used to explain change. (5-PS1-4) <p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large. (5-PS1-1) Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, time, temperature, and volume. (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3) <hr/> <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science assumes consistent patterns in natural systems. (5-PS1-2)

Connections to other DCIs in fifth grade: N/A

Articulation of DCIs across grade-levels: **2.PS1.A** (5-PS1-1),(5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3); **2.PS1.B** (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-4); **MS.PS1.A** (5-PS1-1),(5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3),(5-PS1-4); **MS.PS1.B** (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-4)

Kentucky Academic Standards Connections:

ELA/Literacy –

- RI.5.7** Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. (5-PS1-1)
- W.5.7** Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic. (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3),(5-PS1-4)
- W.5.8** Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources. (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3),(5-PS1-4)
- W.5.9** Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3),(5-PS1-4)

Mathematics –

- MP.2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (5-PS1-1),(5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3)
- MP.4** Model with mathematics. (5-PS1-1),(5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3)
- MP.5** Use appropriate tools strategically. (5-PS1-2),(5-PS1-3)
- 5.NBT.A.1** 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. (5-PS1-1)
- 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-PS1-1)
- 5.MD.A.1** Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems. (5-PS1-2)
- 5.MD.C.3** Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement. (5-PS1-1)
- 5.MD.C.4** Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft., and improvised units. (5-PS1-1)

*The performance expectations marked with an asterisk integrate traditional science content with engineering through a Practice or Disciplinary Core Idea.

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5. Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems

5. Matter and Energy in Organisms and Ecosystems		
<p>Students who demonstrate understanding can:</p> <p>5-PS3-1. Use models to describe that energy in animals' food (used for body repair, growth, motion, and to maintain body warmth) was once energy from the sun. [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include diagrams, and flow charts.]</p> <p>5-LS1-1. Support an argument that plants get the materials they need for growth chiefly from air and water. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the idea that plant matter comes mostly from air and water, not from the soil.]</p> <p>5-LS2-1. Develop a model to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the idea that matter that is not food (air, water, decomposed materials in soil) is changed by plants into matter that is food. Examples of systems could include organisms, ecosystems, and the Earth.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include molecular explanations.]</p>		
<p>The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document <i>A Framework for K-12 Science Education</i>:</p>		
Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Developing and Using Models Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use models to describe phenomena. (5-PS3-1) Develop a model to describe phenomena. (5-LS2-1) <p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model. (5-LS1-1) <p style="text-align: center;">Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science explanations describe the mechanisms for natural events. (5-LS2-1) 	<p>PS3.D: Energy in Chemical Processes and Everyday Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The energy released [from] food was once energy from the sun that was captured by plants in the chemical process that forms plant matter (from air and water). (5-PS3-1) <p>LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food provides animals with the materials they need for body repair and growth and the energy they need to maintain body warmth and for motion. (<i>secondary to 5-PS3-1</i>) Plants acquire their material for growth chiefly from air and water. (5-LS1-1) <p>LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plants or plants parts and animals) and therefore operate as “decomposers.” Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back to the soil. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem. (5-LS2-1) <p>LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases, and water, from the environment, and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment. (5-LS2-1) 	<p>Systems and System Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions. (5-LS2-1) <p>Energy and Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matter is transported into, out of, and within systems. (5-LS1-1) Energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects. (5-PS3-1)
<p><i>Connections to other DCIs in fifth grade:</i> 5.PS1.A (5-LS1-1),(5-LS2-1);5.ESS2.A (5-LS2-1)</p>		
<p>Articulation of DCIs across grade-levels: K.LS1.C (5-PS3-1),(5-LS1-1); 2.PS1.A (5-LS2-1); 2.LS2.A (5-PS3-1),(5-LS1-1); 2.LS4.D (5-LS2-1); 4.PS3.A (5-PS3-1); 4.PS3.B (5-PS3-1); 4.PS3.D (5-PS3-1); 4.ESS2.E (5-LS2-1); MS.PS3.D (5-PS3-1),(5-LS2-1); MS.PS4.B (5-PS3-1); MS.LS1.C (5-PS3-1),(5-LS1-1),(5-LS2-1); MS.LS2.A (5-LS2-1); MS.LS2.B (5-PS3-1),(5-LS2-1)</p>		
<p><i>Kentucky Academic Standards Connections:</i></p> <p>ELA/Literacy–</p> <p>RI.5.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. (5-LS1-1)</p> <p>RI.5.7 Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. (5-PS3-1),(5-LS2-1)</p> <p>RI.5.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. (5-LS1-1)</p> <p>W.5.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. (5-LS1-1)</p> <p>SL.5.5 Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes. (5-PS3-1),(5-LS2-1)</p> <p>Mathematics–</p> <p>MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (5-LS1-1),(5-LS2-1)</p> <p>MP.4 Model with mathematics. (5-LS1-1),(5-LS2-1)</p> <p>MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. (5-LS1-1)</p> <p>5.MD.A.1 Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems. (5-LS1-1)</p>		

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5. Earth's Systems

5. Earth's Systems		
<p>Students who demonstrate understanding can:</p> <p>5-ESS2-1. Develop a model using an example to describe ways the geosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and/or atmosphere interact. [Clarification Statement: Examples could include the influence of the ocean on ecosystems, landform shape, and climate; the influence of the atmosphere on landforms and ecosystems through weather and climate; and the influence of mountain ranges on winds and clouds in the atmosphere. The geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere are each a system.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to the interactions of two systems at a time.]</p> <p>5-ESS2-2. Describe and graph the amounts and percentages of water and fresh water in various reservoirs to provide evidence about the distribution of water on Earth. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to oceans, lakes, rivers, glaciers, ground water, and polar ice caps, and does not include the atmosphere.]</p> <p>5-ESS3-1. Obtain and combine information about ways individual communities use science ideas to protect the Earth's resources and environment.</p>		
<p>The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document <i>A Framework for K-12 Science Education</i>:</p>		
Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Developing and Using Models Modeling in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a model using an example to describe a scientific principle. (5-ESS2-1) <p>Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to extending quantitative measurements to a variety of physical properties and using computation and mathematics to analyze data and compare alternative design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and graph quantities such as area and volume to address scientific questions. (5-ESS2-2) <p>Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to evaluating the merit and accuracy of ideas and methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain and combine information from books and/or other reliable media to explain phenomena or solutions to a design problem. (5-ESS3-1) 	<p>ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earth's major systems are the geosphere (solid and molten rock, soil, and sediments), the hydrosphere (water and ice), the atmosphere (air), and the biosphere (living things, including humans). These systems interact in multiple ways to affect Earth's surface materials and processes. The ocean supports a variety of ecosystems and organisms, shapes landforms, and influences climate. Winds and clouds in the atmosphere interact with the landforms to determine patterns of weather. (5-ESS2-1) <p>ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all of Earth's available water is in the ocean. Most fresh water is in glaciers or underground; only a tiny fraction is in streams, lakes, wetlands, and the atmosphere. (5-ESS2-2) <p>ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth's resources and environments. (5-ESS3-1) 	<p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard units are used to measure and describe physical quantities such as weight, and volume. (5-ESS2-2) <p>Systems and System Models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system can be described in terms of its components and their interactions. (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS3-1) <p>Connections to Nature of Science</p> <p>Science Addresses Questions About the Natural and Material World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science findings are limited to questions that can be answered with empirical evidence. (5-ESS3-1)
<p><i>Connections to other DCIs in fifth grade: N/A</i></p>		
<p><i>Articulation of DCIs across grade-levels: 2.ESS2.A (5-ESS2-1); 2.ESS2.C (5-ESS2-2); 3.ESS2.D (5-ESS2-1); 4.ESS2.A (5-ESS2-1); MS.ESS2.A (5-ESS2-1); MS.ESS2.C (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS2-2); MS.ESS2.D (5-ESS2-1); MS.ESS3.A (5-ESS2-2),(5-ESS3-1); MS.ESS3.C (5-ESS3-1); MS.ESS3.D (5-ESS3-1)</i></p>		
<p><i>Kentucky Academic Standards Connections:</i></p> <p><i>ELA/Literacy –</i></p> <p>RI.5.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. (5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>RI.5.7 Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS2-2),(5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>RI.5.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. (5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>W.5.8 Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources. (5-ESS2-2),(5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>W.5.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>SL.5.5 Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes. (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS2-2)</p> <p><i>Mathematics –</i></p> <p>MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS2-2),(5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>MP.4 Model with mathematics. (5-ESS2-1),(5-ESS2-2),(5-ESS3-1)</p> <p>5.G.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-ESS2-1)</p>		

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5. Space Systems: Stars and the Solar System

5. Space Systems: Stars and the Solar System	
Students who demonstrate understanding can:	
5-PS2-1.	Support an argument that the gravitational force exerted by Earth on objects is directed down. [Clarification Statement: "Down" is a local description of the direction that points toward the center of the spherical Earth.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include mathematical representation of gravitational force.]
5-ESS1-1.	Support an argument that differences in the apparent brightness of the sun compared to other stars is due to their relative distances from Earth. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to relative distances, not sizes, of stars. Assessment does not include other factors that affect apparent brightness (such as stellar masses, age, stage).]
5-ESS1-2.	Represent data in graphical displays to reveal patterns of daily changes in length and direction of shadows, day and night, and the seasonal appearance of some stars in the night sky. [Clarification Statement: Examples of patterns could include the position and motion of Earth with respect to the sun and selected stars that are visible only in particular months.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include causes of seasons.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p>Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to introducing quantitative approaches to collecting data and conducting multiple trials of qualitative observations. When possible and feasible, digital tools should be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent data in graphical displays (bar graphs, pictographs and/or pie charts) to reveal patterns that indicate relationships. (5-ESS1-2) <p>Engaging in Argument from Evidence Engaging in argument from evidence in 3–5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to critiquing the scientific explanations or solutions proposed by peers by citing relevant evidence about the natural and designed world(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an argument with evidence, data, or a model. (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-1) 	<p>PS2.B: Types of Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gravitational force of Earth acting on an object near Earth’s surface pulls that object toward the planet’s center. (5-PS2-1) <p>ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer. Stars range greatly in their distance from Earth. (5-ESS1-1) <p>ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orbits of Earth around the sun and of the moon around Earth, together with the rotation of Earth about an axis between its North and South poles, cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the sun, moon, and stars at different times of the day, month, and year. (5-ESS1-2) 	<p>Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences in patterns can be used to sort, classify, communicate and analyze simple rates of change for natural phenomena. (5-ESS1-2) <p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause and effect relationships are routinely identified and used to explain change. (5-PS2-1) <p>Scale, Proportion, and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural objects exist from the very small to the immensely large. (5-ESS1-1)

Connections to other DCIs in fifth grade: N/A

Articulation of DCIs across grade-levels: **1.ESS1.A** (5-ESS1-2); **1.ESS1.B** (5-ESS1-2); **3.PS2.A** (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-2); **3.PS2.B** (5-PS2-1); **MS.PS2.B** (5-PS2-1); **MS.ESS1.A** (5-ESS1-1),(5-ESS1-2); **MS.ESS1.B** (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-1),(5-ESS1-2); **MS.ESS2.C** (5-PS2-1)

Kentucky Academic Standards Connections:

ELA/Literacy –

- RI.5.1** Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-1)
- RI.5.7** Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently. (5-ESS1-1)
- RI.5.8** Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s). (5-ESS1-1)
- RI.5.9** Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably. (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-1)
- W.5.1** Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. (5-PS2-1),(5-ESS1-1)
- SL.5.5** Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes. (5-ESS1-2)

Mathematics –

- MP.2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (5-ESS1-1),(5-ESS1-2)
- MP.4** Model with mathematics. (5-ESS1-1),(5-ESS1-2)
- 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. (5-ESS1-1)
- 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-ESS1-2)

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Barren County Schools

Social Studies Curriculum

Barren County Schools 5th Grade Curriculum 2017 Update

From Core Knowledge

I. Making a Constitutional Government

A. Main Ideas Behind the Declaration to the Constitution

1. The proposition that "All men are created equal"
2. The responsibility of government to protect the "unalienable rights" of the people
3. Natural rights: "Life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
4. The "right of the people...to institute a new government"

B. Making a New Government: From the Declaration to the Constitution

1. Definition of "republican" government: republican=government by elected
2. Representatives of the people
3. Articles of Confederation: weak central government
4. "Founding Fathers": James Madison as "Father of Constitution"
5. Constitutional Convention
6. Arguments between small and large states
7. The divisive issue of slavery, "three-fifths" compromise

C. The Constitution of the United States

1. Preamble of the Constitution
2. The separation and sharing of powers in American government: three branches of government
3. Checks and balances, limits on government power, veto
4. The Bill of Rights: first ten amendments to the Constitution, including:
 - Freedom of religion, speech, and the press (First Amendment)
 - Protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures"
 - The right to "due process of law"
 - The right to a trial by jury
 - Protection against "cruel and unusual punishment"

D. Levels and Functions of Government (National, State, and Local)

1. Identify current government officials, including:
 - President and vice-president of the U.S.
 - State governor
2. State governments: established by state constitutions (which are subordinate to the U.S. Constitution, the highest law in the land), like the national government, each state government has its legislative, executive, and officials
3. Local governments: purposes, functions, and officials
4. How government services are paid for (taxes on individuals and businesses, fees, tolls, etc.)
5. How people can participate in government

II. Early Presidents and Politics

- A. Define: cabinet and administration
- B. George Washington as the first President, Vice-President John Adams
- C. John Adams, second president, Abigail Adams
- D. National capitol established at Washington, D.C.
- E. Growth of political parties
- F. Arguments between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton: two opposed Visions of America, as an agricultural or industrial society
- G. Modern-day system: two main parties (Democrats and Republicans), and independents
- H. Thomas Jefferson, third president
- I. Correspondence between Jefferson and Benjamin Banneker
- J. Jefferson as multifaceted leader (architect, inventor, musician, etc.)
- K. The Louisiana Purchase (review from grade 1) doubles the nations size and gains control of Mississippi River.
- L. James Madison, fourth president
- M. War of 1812 (briefly overview from grade 2)
- N. James Monroe, fifth president, the Monroe Doctrine
- O. John Quincy Adams, sixth president
- P. Andrew Jackson, seventh president
 - a. Popular military hero, Battle of New Orleans in War of 1812
 - b. Presidency of the "common man"
 - c. Indian removal policies

Barren County Schools 5th Grade Curriculum 2017 Update

III. Reformers

- A. Introduce children to some prominent people and movements in the ferment of social change in America prior to the Civil War:
 - 1. Abolitionists
 - 2. Dorothea Dix and the treatment of the insane
 - 3. Horace Mann and public schools
 - 3. Women's Rights
 - a) Seneca Falls convention
 - b) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - c) Lucretia Mott
 - d) Amelia Bloomer
 - e) Sojourner Truth

IV. Symbols and Figures

- A. Recognize and become familiar with the significance of:
 - a. *Spirit of 76* (painting)
 - b. White House and Capitol Building
 - c. Great Seal of the United States

Barren County Schools

Practical Living

Includes Health, Nutrition and PE

Big Idea: Personal Wellness (Health Education)

Wellness is maximum well-being or total health. Personal wellness is a combination of physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and social well-being. It involves making behavioral choices and decisions each day that promote an individual's physical well-being, the prevention of illnesses and diseases and the ability to remain, physically, mentally, spiritually, socially and emotionally healthy.

Academic Expectations

2.29 Students demonstrate skills that promote individual well-being and healthy family relationships.

2.31 Students demonstrate the knowledge and skills they need to remain physically healthy and to accept responsibility for their own physical well-being.

2.32 Students demonstrate strategies for becoming and remaining mentally and emotionally healthy.

3.2 Students demonstrate the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

4.1 Students effectively use interpersonal skills.

4.4 Students demonstrate the ability to accept the rights and responsibilities for self and others.

5.1 Students use critical thinking skills such as analyzing, prioritizing, categorizing, evaluating and comparing to solve a variety of problems in real-life situations.

5.4 Students use a decision-making process to make informed decisions among options.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- maintaining a healthy lifestyle is an individual's responsibility.
- physical, emotional and social changes are normal in the growth and development process.
- social interaction skills can influence an individual's physical, mental and emotional health and affect relationships.
- physical, social, mental and emotional health are impacted by the environment, lifestyle, family history, peers and other factors.
- culture, media and use of technology (e.g., television, computers, MP3 Players, electronic/arcade games) can influence personal health.
- behavioral choices affect physical, mental, emotional and social well-being and can have positive or negative consequences on one's health.
- positive health habits prevent the spreading of diseases and injuries to self and others.
- self-management and coping strategies can enhance mental and emotional health.
- a variety of resources are available to inform, treat and counsel individuals with physical, mental, social and emotional health needs.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Personal and Physical Health

Students will

- explain the importance of assuming responsibility for personal health behaviors
- determine health goals by identifying personal strengths and weakness
- describe how individual behaviors and choices of diet, exercise and rest affect the body

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Growth and Development

Students will

- explain the concept of maturity as it relates to physical, social and emotional development
- describe physical, social and emotional changes that occur during preadolescence

Big Idea: Personal Wellness (Health Education) – Continued

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Social, Mental and Emotional Health

Students will

- demonstrate social interaction skills by:
 - using appropriate means to express needs, wants and feelings
 - using effective social interaction skills (e.g., listening, cooperation, making friends, empathy)
 - recommending ways to avoid or reduce stressful situations/harmful behaviors in relationships
(e.g. bullying, peer pressure, conflict)
- demonstrate the ability to apply a decision-making process to solve health issues and health problems
- identify common social and emotional problems (aggression, anxiety, depression)
- identify self-management and coping strategies (goal setting, refusal skills, decision making and time management) that enhance health

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Family and Community Health

Students will

- analyze how personal health, health behaviors and use of health services can be influenced by:
 - family traditions/values
 - technology and media messages
 - cultural beliefs
 - physical and social environments
 - information from peers

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Communicable, Non-Communicable and Chronic Disease Prevention

Students will

- demonstrate an understanding of diseases by:
 - describing symptoms and treatments of communicable diseases (cold, strep throat, chicken pox)
 - describing symptoms and treatments of non-communicable diseases (asthma, heart disease, diabetes, skin cancer)
- investigate family history, environment, lifestyle and other risk factors related to the cause or prevention of disease and other health problems
- demonstrate an understanding of how to maintain a healthy body by:
 - explaining how body systems work together (e.g., digestive, circulatory and respiratory systems)
 - describing ways pathogens from the environment enter the body and body defenses that fight pathogens
 - identifying and explaining behaviors that promote personal hygiene (e.g., the use of grooming products) or can affect self and others in the prevention and spread of disease (e.g., hand washing, care of teeth and eyes, covering coughs and sneezes, sun protection)
 - describing reasons for regular visits to health care providers

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts – Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

Students will

- demonstrate an understanding of the use and misuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by:
 - distinguishing between the use and misuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco and identify the effects each use might have on the body
 - describing their effects on physical, mental, emotional and social health (e.g., effects on family life)

- identifying illegal drugs (inhalants, marijuana, stimulants, depressants) and describing how their usage affects the body systems
- identifying resources available to individuals seeking treatment or counseling for negative behaviors or addictions

Big Idea: Nutrition (Health Education)

Proper nutrition is critical to good health. To maintain a healthy weight, good dietary habits and physical activity are essential. Nutritious foods are necessary for growth, development and maintenance of healthy bodies.

Academic Expectations

- 2.30** Students evaluate consumer products and services and make effective consumer decisions.
- 2.31** Students demonstrate the knowledge and skills they need to remain physically healthy and to accept responsibility for their own physical well-being.
- 3.2** Students will demonstrate the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle.
- 3.5** Students will demonstrate self-control and self-discipline.
- 5.1** Students use critical thinking skills such as analyzing, prioritizing, categorizing, evaluating and comparing to solve a variety of problems in real-life situations.
- 5.4** Students use decision-making process to make informed decisions among options.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- proper nutrition is essential to growth and development.
- nutrients provide energy for daily living.
- resources are available to assist in making nutritional choices.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- provide examples of foods that are sources of the six nutrients (protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins, water)
- identify the role of nutrients and food sources which are important in the growth and development of healthy bodies
- interpret and explain the recommendations of national resources (e.g., Food Guide Pyramid (FGP), Dietary Guidelines for Americans) in making healthful food choices
- explain the role of the digestive system in nutrition
- explain how the nutritional information provided on food labels impacts dietary choices

Big Idea: Safety (Health Education)

Accidents are a major cause of injury and death to children and adolescents. Unintentional injuries involving a motor vehicle, falls, drowning, fires, firearms and poisons can occur at home, school and work.

Safe behavior protects a person from danger and lessens the effects of harmful situations.

Academic Expectations

- 2.31** Students demonstrate the knowledge and skills they need to remain physically healthy and to accept responsibility for their own physical well-being
- 2.33** Students demonstrate the skills to evaluate and use services and resources available in their community
- 3.2** Students will demonstrate the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle
- 4.3** Students individually demonstrate consistent, responsive and caring behavior
- 4.4** Students demonstrate the ability to accept the rights and responsibilities for self and others
- 5.1** Students use skills such as analyzing, prioritizing, categorizing, evaluating and comparing to solve a variety of problems in real-life situations
- 5.4** Students use a decision-making process to make informed decisions among-options

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- safety practices and procedures help to prevent injuries and provide a safe environment.
- community and state resources are available to assist in hazardous situations.
- proper procedures must be used in emergency situations.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- explain and practice safety rules/procedures for crossing streets/highway, riding in cars and on buses and using playground equipment
- identify and explain ways to prevent injuries at home and at school (e.g., seat belts, helmets, knee pads, falls, poisonings) for a variety of situations
- demonstrate school and home safety procedures (e.g., tornado, fire, earthquake drills)
- explain and demonstrate the effects injuries have on the body (e.g., skeletal system, skin, eyes)
- describe proper procedures (e.g., calling 911, Heimlich maneuver, stop, drop & roll, apply pressure) for dealing with a variety of emergency situations (e.g., choking, bleeding, burns and broken bones)
- explain safety practices (e.g., use of seatbelts/helmets/life vests) for dealing with a variety of health hazards (e.g., crossing the street, talking to strangers, dealing with threatening situations) while at home, school and play
- describe how to avoid dangerous situations involving strangers, fires and internet safety
- identify the available community and state health and safety agencies and the services they provide (e.g., health department, fire department, state police, hospital transport services)
- access and use reliable resources on safety guidelines for avoiding injuries and dangerous situations

Big Idea: Psychomotor Skills (Physical Education)

Cognitive information can be used to understand and enhance the development of motor skills such as movement sequences and patterns. Individuals who understand their bodies and how to perform various movements will be safer and more productive in recreation and work activities. Development of psychomotor skills contributes to the development of social and cognitive skills.

Academic Expectations

2.31 Students demonstrate the knowledge and skills they need to remain physically healthy and to accept responsibility for their own physical well-being.

2.34 Students perform physical movement's skills effectively in a variety of settings.

2.35 Students demonstrate knowledge and skills that promote physical activity and involvement in physical activity throughout lives.

4.1 Students effectively use interpersonal skills.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- spatial awareness, motor skills and movement patterns are needed to perform a variety of physical activities.
- movement concepts, principles and strategies apply to the learning and performance of physical activities.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- demonstrate a variety of locomotor and combination skills in a movement pattern
- use non-locomotor, locomotor and combination skills to demonstrate movements in creative sequences and in simple patterned dances, games and other activities
- demonstrate a variety of non-locomotor, locomotor and combination skills while participating in different games and sports
- develop manipulative skills of throwing, catching, kicking and striking while developing motor skills (e.g., sliding, running, jumping) for use in games and other activities that lead to more complex games and sports (e.g., football, volleyball, soccer, softball)
- demonstrate and explain how movement patterns are influenced by space, force and time

Big Idea: Lifetime Physical Wellness (Physical Education)

Lifetime wellness is health-focused. The health-related activities and content utilized are presented to help students become more responsible for their overall health status and to prepare each student to demonstrate knowledge and skills that promote physical activity throughout their lives. Physical education uses physical activity as a means to help students acquire skills, fitness, knowledge and attitudes that contribute to their optimal development and well-being. Physical, mental, emotional and social health is strengthened by regular involvement in physical activities.

Academic Expectations

- 2.31** Students demonstrate the knowledge and skills they need to remain physically healthy and to accept responsibility for their own physical well-being.
- 2.34** Students perform physical movement's skills effectively in a variety of settings.
- 2.35** Students demonstrate knowledge and skills that promote physical activity and involvement in physical activity throughout lives.
- 3.1** Students demonstrate positive growth in self-concept through appropriate tasks or projects.
- 3.2** Students demonstrate the ability to maintain a healthy lifestyle.
- 3.7** Students demonstrate the ability to learn on one's own.
- 4.2** Students use productive team membership skills.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- physical activity provides opportunities for social interaction, challenges, and fun.
- participation in regular physical activity has physical, mental and social benefits.
- practice is a basic component for improving sport skills.
- rules impact the effective participation in physical activities.
- personal and social behavior that shows respect to self and others impacts enjoyment and safety in physical activity settings.
- regular participation in health-related, physical activity supports the goals of fitness and a healthier lifestyle throughout life.
- fitness principles and techniques are used to improve/maintain physical health.

Big Idea: Lifetime Physical Wellness (Physical Education) – Continued

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- explain how physical activity provides opportunities for enjoyment, challenge, self-expression and social interaction
- explore a variety of physical activities in order to determine like and dislikes of games, sports and other activities
- identify and explain health benefits that result from regular participation in physical activity
- describe how physical activity is related to emotion/mental health
- participate in daily physical activity during and after school
- investigate the role of practice for successful participation in physical activity; explain why repeated appropriate practice contributes to increased skill development
- investigate personal skill proficiency through a variety of tasks and explain why some skills are more developed than others
- when participating in a variety of physical activities and games:
 - explain the need for rules in social settings
 - recognize and use appropriate safety principles, rules, procedures and etiquette
- demonstrate appropriate behaviors of sportsmanship, cooperation, teamwork and conflict resolution in physical activity settings
- explain how rules of play and sportsmanship for spectators and participants during games and/or activities make them safe and enjoyable
- describe and demonstrate the health related fitness components (muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility, body composition, cardio respiratory endurance)
- explain the meaning of F.I.T.T. Principle (Frequency, Intensity, Type, Time) as it relates to fitness
- identify lifetime physical activities (e.g., biking, swimming) that meet requirements for improving fitness

Barren County Schools

Vocational Studies

Big Idea: Consumer Decisions

Individual and families need to make consumer decisions due to the numerous products/services on the market, multiple advertising techniques, and the need to make responsible financial management decisions. Accessing and assessing consumer information, comparing and evaluating products and services, provides basis for making effective consumer decisions. Consumer decisions influence the use of resources and the impact they have on the community and environment.

Academic Expectations

- 2.30** Students evaluate consumer products and services and make effective consumer decisions.
- 2.33** Students demonstrate the skills to evaluate and use services and resources available in their community.
- 4.4** Students demonstrate the ability to accept the rights and responsibilities for self and others.
- 5.4** Students use a decision-making process to make informed decisions among options.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- fundamental economic concepts are important for consumer decision-making.
- culture, media and technology can influence consumer decisions.
- values have a role in making consumer decision.
- consumer actions (e.g., reusing, reducing, recycling) influence the use of resources and impact the environment.
- an individual has multiple life roles that impact responsibility to be a valuable family and community member.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- investigate economic concepts and why they are important for consumer decisions by:
 - analyzing the differences between needs and wants and how individuals and families make choices
 - determining ways in which goods and services used by families impact the environment
 - recognizing the relationship between supply and demand and its role in meeting consumer needs
- describe how culture, media and technology can influence consumer decisions by:
 - identifying the ways family and consumer resources are impacted by the environment
 - comparing and evaluating products and services based on major factors (e.g., price, quality, features) when making consumer decisions
 - identifying advertising techniques (bandwagon, facts and figures, emotional appeal, endorsement/testimonial) and explain how they impact the consumer
- analyze ways that an individual has rights and responsibilities as a consumer
- describe how consumer actions (e.g., reusing, reducing, recycling) influence the use of resources and impact the environment by:
 - describing some community activities that promote healthy environments
- examine individual, family, and community roles and responsibilities by:
 - investigating a variety of resources and explain ways in which consumers are addressing the effects of renewable resources on the environment
 - describing jobs carried out by people at school and in the community that support success in school

Big Idea: Financial Literacy

Financial literacy provides knowledge so that students are responsible for their personal economic wellbeing. As consumers, individuals need economic knowledge as a base for making financial decisions impacting short and long term goals throughout one's lifetime. Financial literacy will empower students by providing them with the skills and awareness needed to establish a foundation for a future of financial responsibility and economic independence.

Academic Expectations

2.30 Students evaluate consumer products and services and make effective consumer decisions.

2.33 Students demonstrate the skills to evaluate and use services and resources available in their community.

5.4 Students use a decision-making process to make informed decisions among options.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- management of financial resources is needed to meet goals of individuals and families.
- saving plans and budgets are a basic component in making financial decisions.
- various services are provided by financial institutions (e.g., banks, credit unions).

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- explain how financial management is needed to meet goals of individuals and families by:
 - investigating goals pertaining to money that might affect individuals and families
 - describing various types of expenses (e.g., food, clothing, entertainment) and savings (e.g., piggy bank, bank account, savings bonds)
- investigate savings plans and budgets in making financial decisions by:
 - developing a simple savings plan that would achieve a specific goal
 - explaining the purpose of a budget and define the basic components (income, expenses, savings)
- explain credit and the effect of having fees with credit
- describe how basic services (e.g., deposits, check cashing) are provided by financial institutions (e.g., banks, credit unions)

Big Idea: Career Awareness, Exploration, Planning

Career awareness, exploration and planning gives students the opportunity to discover the various career areas that exist and introduce them to the realities involved with the workplace. Many factors need to be considered when selecting a career path and preparing for employment. Career awareness, exploration and planning will enable students to recognize the value of education and learn how to plan for careers.

The relationship between academics and jobs/careers will enable students to make vital connections that will give meaning to their learning.

Academic Expectations

2.36 Students use strategies for choosing and preparing for a career.

2.37 Students demonstrate skills and work habits that lead to success in future schooling and work.

5.4 Students use a decision-making process to make informed decision among options.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- people need to work to meet basic needs.
- a variety of career choices are available in planning for job/careers.
- the connection between work and academics can influence one’s future job/career.
- individual and societal needs can impact future jobs/careers.
- awareness of career opportunities and the skills needed for different careers is an important part of the career planning process.
- an Individual Learning Plan (ILP) is an academic and career planning tool.
- self-knowledge is an important part of the career planning process.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- explain that people need to work (e.g., chores, jobs, employment) to meet basic needs (e.g., food, clothing, shelter), provide self-satisfaction and enjoyment
- investigate a variety of career choices available in planning for jobs/careers by:
 - identifying different job opportunities in the home, school, and community (e.g., home business, flexible schedule)
 - recognizing that the roles of individuals at home, in the workplace, and in the community are constantly changing
- analyze the connection between work and academics which can influence one’s future job/careers by:
 - explaining different jobs/careers that use what they learn in school (e.g., mathematics, reading/writing, science, social studies) impacts future jobs/careers
 - explaining how educational planning can impact future career opportunities
 - researching career choice through the use of technology
- evaluate how individual and societal needs can impact future jobs/careers by:
 - describing the impact of individual interests and abilities on career choices
 - identifying and describe jobs in career clusters (e.g., Arts and Humanities, Construction, Manufacturing, Science and Mathematics)
- recognize sources of career information (e.g., Career Day, guest speaker, field trips, informal personal surveys)
- identify the components of an Individual Learning Plan (ILP)
- recognize how self-knowledge (e.g., interests, abilities) is helpful when selecting and preparing for a career path and that unique interests may lead to career choices

Big Idea: Employability Skills

Employability skills will focus on student's competencies with their work habits and academic/technical skills that will impact an individual's success in school and workplace. School-to-work transition skills will help students develop interpersonal skills and positive work habits.

Academic Expectations

- 2.36** Students use strategies for choosing and preparing for a career.
- 2.37** Students demonstrate skills and work habits that lead to success in future schooling and work.
- 2.38** Students demonstrate skills such as interviewing, writing résumé and completing applications that are needed to be accepted into college or other postsecondary training or to get a job.
- 3.8** Students demonstrate the ability to make decisions based on ethical values.
- 4.1** Students effectively use interpersonal skills.
- 4.2** Students use productive team membership skills.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- interpersonal skills are needed to be a responsible friend, family and team member.
- attitudes and work habits contribute to success at home, school and work.
- academics contribute to obtaining and succeeding in employment.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- explain how interpersonal skills are needed to be a responsible friend, family and team member by:
 - examining ways to cooperate at home, school and work
 - demonstrating effective group interaction strategies (e.g., communicating effectively, conflict resolution, compromise) to develop team skills
 - explaining the importance of working cooperatively with others by contributing ideas, suggestions and efforts to complete a task
- describe how attitudes and work habits contribute to success at home, school and work by:
 - describing study skills needed in school
 - explaining how attitudes and work habits transfer from the home and school to the workplace
 - explaining how effective communication skills (e.g., reading, writing, speaking, and listening) impact work-related situations and give examples for success at home, school and work
 - identifying consequences for actions when disobeying rules and routines when employed
 - identifying the importance of developing good work habits (e.g., attendance, work done on time, follow directions)
- examine potential job/careers in the community
- describe employability skills needed to prepare individuals for obtaining and maintaining employment
- explain how success in an academic course of study could contribute to the ability to achieve and succeed in employment (e.g., Science/Medicine, Language Arts/Librarian)

Big Idea: Communication/Technology

Special communication and technology skills are needed for success in schooling and in the workplace. Students will be able to express information and ideas using a variety of technologies in various ways.

Academic Expectations

- 1.16** Students use computers and other kinds of technology to collect, organize, and communicate information and ideas.
- 2.37** Students demonstrate skills and work habits that lead to success in future schooling and work.

Grade 5 Enduring Knowledge – Understandings

Students will understand that

- technology skills can enhance learning and impact productivity at home, school and the workplace.
- communication skills are used in a variety of ways at home, school and in the workplace.

Grade 5 Skills and Concepts

Students will

- evaluate how technology tools (e.g., computer programs, Internet, email, cell phones) are used in homes, schools and jobs by:
 - explaining how technology provides access to information and resources at home, school and the workplace
- demonstrate how to work cooperatively and collaboratively with peers when using technology in the classroom by:
 - explaining how written communication skills are used at school and in the workplace

Barren County Schools

Arts and Humanities Curriculum

New standards for Dance, Theater, Media Arts, Music and Visual Arts can be downloaded here:

<http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/standards/kyacadstand/Pages/contentareasstandards.aspx>