

https://www.wevideo.com/view/2365113175





Grade Level Blog - npefifthgrade.weebly.com

Answers to most questions can be found on our grade level website. Blog posts are made once a week on Fridays and contain updates and information for the following week.

NPE Website - https://www.fultonschools.org/newprospectes

Answers to school and/or district-based questions can most often be found on the NPE website.

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Teachers can be reached at the following email addresses:

Ms. Childs – <u>childse@fultonschools.org</u> Mr. Fernandez – <u>fernandezmd@fultonschools.org</u> Ms. Fullerton – <u>fullertonk@fultonschools.org</u> Mr. Lew – <u>lewt@fultonschools.org</u> Mr. Williams – <u>williamsd19@fultonschools.org</u>





Your child's specials schedule is dependent upon their homeroom teacher. Each student has 1 day of STEM, 1 day of Art, 1 day of Music, and 2 days of PE per week.

7:40-8:00	Morning Meeting
8:00-9:20	Math
9:20-9:35	Recess 1
9:35-10:35	Reading
10:35-11:25	Writing
11:25-12:00	Lunch
12:00-12:30	RELA
12:30-12:45	Recess 2
12:45-1:30	Social Studies
1:30-2:15	Specials

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Small groups & conferences are held during class in Math, Reading, and Writing

- Based on skill/need
- Students may not be pulled every day.
- Focuses on specific strategies in both familiar and new texts / problems
- Conferences are typically one-on-one and focus on the topic of the day as it pertains to the writing task. These are also not always daily.
- Allows teachers to work more closely with students and develop skills with more teacher-student interaction

Behavior Expectations

Panther Expectations

\$* \$*	Hallways	Caffeleria	Restroom	Bus	Playground	Computer Lab
P Pride	 Take care of others' work Keep the halls clean 	 Clean up after yourself Place all trash in trash can 	 Clean up after yourself Wash hands with soap and water 	 Be a good example to others Be kind to others and personal property 	 Be a problem solver Use equipment appropriately 	 Take care of computers and other equipment Put everything back in its place
A Attitude	Walk quietly	 Use a quiet voice Use good table manners 	 Use a quiet voice Allow for privacy for each person 	 Use a quiet voice Use appropriate language 	 Use positive and appropriate language Invite others to join in 	Work quietly
Wise Choices	Go to your destination quickly	 Use time to eat wisely Eat your own food 	 Return to class quickly Use water and supplies wisely 	 Keep belongings in your book bag Be ready for your stop 	 Line up at first signal Agree on rules before the game Stay in approved areas 	 Use approved programs Print only what is needed
S Safety	 Keep hands, feet, and other objects to yourself Walk on the right 	 Walk in line Stay seated until dismissed 	 Keep hands, feet, and other objects to yourself 	 Remain seated until the bus stops Walk on and off the bus in a single file line 	 Keep hands, feet, and other objects to yourself Report problems and injuries to adults 	 Walk to your designated location Push in chairs





PAWS Tickets

- Students can earn PAWS tickets throughout the school day for exemplifying our PAWS expectations.
- PAWS Tickets are turned each week and two winners from each grade level are drawn (lottery style) on Fridays to earn a prize!

BUSted Tickets

- Students can earn BUSted tickets by showing our PAWS behaviors on their school bus.
- Tickets are turned in throughout the week and one winner from each grade is chosen on Friday to win a prize.















On Level Standards

For resources on each unit, please click the unit number in the table below.

Unit	Торіс	Priority Standards		
Unit 1	Order of Operations and Whole Numbers	MGSE5.OA.1, MGSE5.NBT.1, MGSE5.NBT.2, MGSE5.NBT.6		
Unit 2	Adding and Subtracting Decimals	MGSE5.NBT.1, MGSE5.NBT.7		
Unit 3	Multiplying and Dividing Decimals	MGSE5.NBT.2, MGSE5.NBT.7		
Lipit 4	Adding, Subtracting, Multiplying, and	MOSEENED MOSEENES MOSEENER		



PARENT LETTER



Fulton County has provided letters for parents that outline the standards and content that is covered in each unit for fifth grade this school year. Please click on the photo to the left to access the letter.

RESOURCES







Curriculum Information



Phonics instruction builds on student understanding of letters, syllables, prefixes, roots, and suffixes to determine the meaning of *new* and *unfamiliar* words.

		SILACION
<u>Day 1:</u> Students explore words to St determine patterns p	<u>Day 2:</u> tudents learn the meaning of prefixes, roots, or suffixes	<u>Day 3-5:</u> Students use the words in their own writing or creative opportunities.
Example: Students use matching activity to identify pattern between bilingual, bicycle, and bilateral.	Example: dents take notes on the prefix 1, which means 2. They copy examples.	Example: Students create a Frayer model for the prefix bi-, or work in groups for a word creation competition.

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Reading instruction is designed to teach students skills that apply to interaction with a text. Students are expected to be reading and interacting with text daily.

	Example of a day's	reading instruction	
<u>Introduction:</u> The teacher will introduce a strategy based on a need to understand a text	<u>Active Engagement:</u> As a class, we apply the strategy to our read-aloud or mentor text	<u>Link:</u> Students work independently or collaboratively to practice the skill in the context of their own reading	Conferencing / Small Groups: Teacher will pull students to focus on specific reading skills
Example: Teacher will introduce the strategy of using a Kek's actions to build a theory about the theme of <i>Home of the Brave</i>	Example: Students will use notes from the teacher to develop ideas for a theme in the book, discussing amongst tables	Example: Students will take notes during independent reading and record their ideas in their notebook.	Example: Teacher will pull students to work on identifying meaningful character actions vs unimportant actions
S			R

Reader's WorkshopMentor Texts

- •Read Aloud
- •Independent Reading
- •Book Clubs/Book Partners
- •Expand writing
- •and reading connections
- •iReady

Reader's Workshop

- •Narrative
- •Informational
- •Narrative
- •Argument
- •Fantasy

Student A Reads	Student B Reads	Student C R eads
 20 minutes per day. 2 600 international and and and and and and and and and and	 5 minutes per day. 000 international and an anti- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	◆ 1 minute per day
 3,000 minutes per school year. 1,800,000 words per year. 	 900 minutes per school year. 282,000 words per year. 	 180 minutes per school year. 8,000 words per year.
		S
Scores in the 90 th percentile on standardized tests.	Scores in the 50 th percentile on standardized tests.	Scores in the 10 th percentile on standardized tests.
If they start reading for 20 minutes pe	r night in Kindergarten, by the end of 6	th grade, Student A will have read for



3 Main Types of Writing: Narrative, Informational, Opinion

Produce and strengthen writing over time and multiple approaches

Use technology to publish and research

Recall information and gather relevant information from sources

Routinely write over extended amounts of time



Narrative W3	Informational W2	Opinion W1
-Small Moment	-Evidence based	-Evidence based
-Descriptive Language	-Without opinion	-Takes a side
-Dialogue	-Thesis Statement	-Counterargument
-Chronologically ordered	-Use supporting text features	-Essay Structure
-Narrative techniques	-Research	-Thesis statement
	-Quotations	-Research
		-Quotations
	All Writing Structures	
	-Vocabulary	
	-Transitional words and phrase	S
-A	variety of leads and conclusion t	ypes
		<u>n</u>



- Unknown and multiple-meaning words
- Use when speaking, writing, or listening
- Conventions of standard English: capitalization, punctuation and spelling
- Change in verb tenses
- Conjunctions, prepositions, interjections, perfect verb tense, etc.
- Figurative language
- Acquire new vocabulary





- <u>Rotations</u> Students meet with their specific Math teacher for differentiated Math instruction.
- <u>Math Talk</u> Promotes math and number fluency and proficiency with a variety of math strategies.
- <u>Differentiated Centers</u> Leveled centers that target multiple levels of understanding from multiple levels of instruction.
- <u>iReady Math</u> Students are encouraged to complete 45 minutes of tailored math instruction on iReady each week.



	Example of a Day of Math Instruction and Centers							
<u>Math Talk</u> Teacher introduces new math strategies and helps promote number and math fluency.	<u>Instruction</u> Teacher introduces new standards-based content through a mini-lesson	<u>Practice</u> Students solve practice problems that allow for fluency building of newly taught math concepts.	<u>Enrichment</u> Students are given an opportunity to go further in their understanding of the concept.	<u>Groups</u>	<u>Technology</u> Students work on tailored lessons based on need for review or challenge			
Example: Students learn the strategy, "Add a Friendly Number" and work through multiple problems, learning the math language.	<u>Example:</u> After instructing a mini-lesson on multiplying whole numbers with powers of ten, students walk through guided problems and are released to their centers.	<u>Example:</u> Students work independently on problems to strengthen their understanding of the content presented in the day's mini-lesson.	Example: Students will work together to solve a real world problem involving math, work on a project, or take the content from the day "one step further".		<u>Example</u> : iReady Quizizz Khan Academy			



			5th Grade 5.1			
Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
Order of Operations and Whole Numbers	Adding and Subtracting with Decimals	Multiplying and Dividing with Decimals	Adding, subtracti ng, Multiplying and Dividing Fractions	2D Figures	Volume and Measurement	Geometry and the Coordinate Plane
MGSE.5.OA.1 MGSE.5.OA.2 MGSE.5.NBT.1 MGSE.5.NBT.2 MGSE.5.NBT.5 MGSE.5.NBT.6	MGSE.5.NBT.1 MGSE.5.NBT.3 MGSE.5.NBT.4 MGSE.5.NBT.7	MGSE.5.NBT.2 MGSE.5.NBT.7	MGSE.5.NF.1 MGSE.5.NF.2 MGSE.5.NF.3 MGSE.5.NF.4 MGSE.5.NF.5 MGSE.5.NF.6 MGSE.5.NF.7 MGSE.5.MD.2	MGSE5.G.3 MGSE5.G.4	MGSE5.MD.1 MGSE5.MD.2 MGSE5.MD.3 MGSE5.MD.4 MGSE5.MD.5	MGSE5.G.1 MGSE5.G.2

Advanced

5th Grade Material (5.2)			6 th Grade Material (6.1)			
Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
2D Figures	Volume & Measurement	Geometry and the Coordinate	Number System Fluency	Ratio, Rate, & Proportional Reas	Expressions	One Step Equations &
Characteristics		Plane		oning	Write &	Inequalities
and Hierarchy of 2-	Converting		Operations		evaluate expressio	
Dimensional Figures	metric and	Graphing points	with Fractions	Ratio, Rate,	ns using variables,	Reason about
	customary measur	on a coordinate	and Decimals,	Unit Rate,	whole number	and solve one-
MGSE5.G.3	es, measurement	plane to solve real-	GCF/LCM, DIVISION	Proportions, Percen	exponents,	step equations
MGSE5.G.4	& calculation	world and mathematical	or whole numbers	r or a Quaniny	equivalent	and inequalities,
	or volume.	nohlems	MOSEK NS 1		expressions	and analyze
	MGSE5.MD.1	problems	MGSE6 NS 2	RP 2 MSGE6 RP 3 M	MGSE6 EE 1 MGSE6	relationships betwe
	MGSE5.MD.2	MGSE5.G.1	MGSE6.NS.3	GSF6.RP.3a MGSF6.	FF.2 MGSE6.FF.2a	en independent
	MGSE5.MD.3	MGSE5.G.2	MGSE6.NS.4	RP.3b MGSE6.RP.3c	MGSE6.EE.2b MGSE	and dependent va
	MGSE5.MD.4			MGSE6.RP.3d	6.EE.2c MGSE6.EE.3	riables, using
	MGSE5.MD.5				MGSE6.EE.4 MGSE6.	ratio relationships
					NS.4	to solve problems.
						MGSE6.EE.5 MGSE6.EE.6
						MGSE6.EE.9 MSGE6.RP.3
						MGSE6.RP.3a MGSE6.RP.
						3b MGSE6.RP.3c MGSE6.

RP.3d



Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7
Number System Fluency	Ratio, Rate, & Proportional	Expressions	One Step Equations &	Area & Volume	Statistics	Rational Explorations: Numb
	Reasoning	Write & evaluate	Inequalities	Solve	Develop	ers &
Operations		expressions		mathematical and	understanding	Their Opposites
with Fractions	Ratio, Rate,	using variables,	Reason about	real-	of statistical	
and Decimals,	Unit Rate,	whole number	and solve one-	world problems	variability,	Apply and
GCF/LCM, Division	Proportions,	exponents,	step equations	involving area,	Summarize	extend previous
of Whole Numbers	Percent of	equivalent expressi	and inequalities,	surface area, and	and describe	understandings
	a Quantity	ons	represent	volume.	distributions,	of numbers to
MGSE6.NS.I			and analyze			systems of rational
MGSE6.NS.2	MGSE6.RP.1 MGSE	MGSE6.EE.I MGSE6	relationships betw	MGSE6.G.I	MGSE6.SP.1 MGSE6	numbers, absolute
MGSE6.NS.3	6.RP.2 MSGE6.RP.3	.EE.2 MGSE6.EE.20	een independent	MGSE6.G.2	.SP.2 MGSE6.SP.3 M	value, integers
MG3E6.N3.4	MGSE6.KP.30 MGS	MGSE6.EE.2D MGS	and dependent	MGSE6.G.4	G3E6.3P.4 MG3E6.3	
	20 MCSEL DD 20		valiables, using		F.J	
	.SC MGSEO.KF.SU	S MGSEO.EE.4 MGS	to solve problems			a MCSEL NS LA M
		L0.N3.4	to solve problems.			CSE4 NS 40 MCSE4
						NS 7 MCSE4 NS 7a
						MGSE6 NS 7h MGS
			MGSE6.EE.5 MGSE6.EE.6			F6 NS 7c MGSF6 NS
			MGSE6.EE.7 MGSE6.EE.			.7d MGSF6.NS.8 M
			3 MGSE6.EE.9 MSGE6.RP			GSE6.G.3
			RP.3b MGSE6.RP.3c MG			
			SE6.RP.3d			



Social studies and science are taught in a rotating unit basis. We cover one unit of social studies, then one unit of science, and so forth.

This ensures we have plenty of time to focus on the different standards in each subject.









This is the online version of our Social Studies book that also contains links and activities that can be done in class and at home.



The U.S. Needs a Government

After the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain, they needed to establish a new system of government. Delegates, or representatives, from the states worked together to form a national government. In 1777, they wrote the plan for the new government in the **Articles of Confederation**.

The Articles of Confederation created a loose association of the states with a weak national government. The delegates designed it that way on purpose because they did not want to risk losing the freedom they'd just won to a new powerful government. However, the government created under the Articles of Confederation was too weak to run the new nation.

In 1787, state delegates met to revise the Articles of Confederation. After discussion, they decided to start over and write a new constitution instead. They wrote the **U.S. Constitution** to describe how the new American government would work.



The U.S. Constitution established the written plan for government that we still use today!









This is the online version of our Science book that also contains links and activities that can be done in class and at home.

Mapping Earth's Crust

Earth's surface.

be shown on a flat man?





Brown represents the highest elevation.

A topographical map shows elevation using lines called contour lines. Each line represents a different elevation. The number on a line tells what elevation it represents. Each point on that line has that same elevation. In areas where contour lines are close together, the elevation changes rapidly. This represents a steep slope. In areas where the lines are spread apart, elevation changes more gradually.

Earth's crust is not flat, in some places, it rises high toward

People make maps to represent the many features of

The height of a location above sea level is called its

elevation. A map must show elevation in order to show

features such as mountains and valleys. How can elevation

A relief map shows elevation using shading. Different colors

on the map represent different elevations. A key may tell

what elevations each color represents. The shading can

sometimes make a relief map look three-dimensional.

the sky. In others, it dips low and is covered by deep oceans,



Trace along any line on the map. Every place that lines passes through has the same elevation

30 Earth and Space Science



Modern Mapping Technology

One way of making maps involves surveying. Surveying involves measures distances and angles from one point on land to another. A surveyor uses those measurements to find elevations, which are then used to make maos.

New technologies have made surveying easier. The inventiof radio signals, lasers, and GPS have made taking those measurements faster and more precise. GPS stands for Global Positioning System. You may have used GPS in a car or cell phone to tell you how to get somewhere. A surveyor can measure the time that a radio signal or laser takes to travel from one point to another. From that, he or she can find the distance between those points.

People have developed new ways to make maps. Airplanes and satellites can take measurements by firing laser pulses at the ground. The pulses bounce back and are received by the plane or satellite. The time they take to bounce back is used to calculate precise elevations.

New technologies also change how we use maps. Maps made by computers no longer have to be flat. Computer models can be three-dimensionally rendered, or drawn. These models can be turned and analyzed in the computer Some of these models help keep people safe. Scientists analyze them and run simulations to predict possible dangers, such as floods



A surveyor uses math to calculate elevation from distances and

Computers maps

may have layers that

represent different

parts of an area.



s Structures and History 31

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The students will also work with Ms. Davis, the STEM teacher to build worldly connections to the standards being discussed.







<u>TAG</u> is a program offered to gifted learners, in which students are pulled out of their regular class one day a week to receive specialized curricular instruction to meet their unique learning needs.

**ALL students are screened twice a year.

<u>Person to Contact:</u> Diana Anderson-TAG Coordinator <u>andersondl@fultonschools.org</u>



Continuous Achievement is specific to Fulton County and refers to various levels of instruction within reading, writing, and math.

**ALL students are automatically screened for these levels 3 times a year through the school.

<u>Person to contact:</u> Diana Zarzour- our CST <u>zarzourd@fultonschools.org</u>





KSU

STEM with Mrs. Davis

- Visit my website at www.stemlabnpes.weebly.com
- Follow me on twitter
 @stemlabnpes
- If you have any questions or concerns email me at: davisb4@fultonschools.org

My amazon wish list: https://a.co/4e4jdvT

Art with Mrs. Hopen

Visit my website

at mrshopensartstudio.weebly.com/

(Please see my website's FAQ page for Teams & Seesaw information)

- Follow me on Twitter @npesart
- If you have questions or concerns email me at: <u>hopena@fultonschools.org</u>
- My amazon wish list: <u>https://a.co/dnC3WPn</u>

PE with Coach Stokes and Portnoy

• Visit my website at

http://physicaleducationnpe.weebly.com/

- Follow me on twitter @NewProspectPE
- If you have any questions or concerns email us at: <u>stokesj4@fultonschools.org</u>
- My amazon wish list:

https://www.amazon.com/hz/wishlist/ls/3PJ0ZT 7FCEQJJ?ref_=wl_share Music with Mrs. Ingraham

- Visit my website at: <u>newprospectmusic.weebly.com</u>
- Follow me on Twitter @NPMusicRoom
- If you have any questions, please email me at: ingrahamk@fultonschools.org
- My amazon wish list: https://a.co/b9Wx4WN





TAG es un programa ofrecido a estudiantes superdotados, en el cual un día por semana, los estudiantes salen de su clase regular para recibir instrucción curricular especializada con el objetivo de satisfacer sus necesidades de aprendizaje únicas.

TODOS los estudiantes son evaluados dos veces al año.

<u>Persona contacto:</u> Diana Anderson- TAG Coordinadora <u>andersondl@fultonschools.org</u>



Continuous Achievement (Logro Continuo) es específico del condado de Fulton y se refiere a los varios niveles de instrucción existentes para lectura, escritura y matemáticas.

TODOS los estudiantes son evaluados automáticamente para estos niveles 3 veces al año a través de la escuela.

> <u>Persona contacto:</u> Diana Zarzour- nuestra CST <u>zarzourd@fultonschools.org</u>