Write and interpret numerical expressions (Standards 5.OA.1-2)

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

Concepts and Skills to Master

- Understand and explain the steps in the order of operations
- Understand and explain the purposes of parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions
- Understand and explain the difference between numerical expressions and numerical equations
- Solve multi-step problems using parentheses, brackets, **or** braces
- Use a variety of examples to model the importance of grouping symbols. For example: $[32 \div 4] + [27 \div 3] = n$. Note: If a student does not use grouping symbols and does understand order of operations, he might try to solve the problem going from left to right. Example: $32 \div 4 + 27 \div 3 = n$, $8 + 27 \div 3 = n$, $35 \div 3 = 11$ R. 2 (Incorrect Answer) [8] + [9] = 17
- Use physical models, pictures, drawings, diagrams, etc. to represent grouping numbers and operators using parentheses, brackets, or braces

Teacher Note: In fifth grade, this work should be viewed as exploratory rather than for attaining mastery; for example, expressions should **not** contain nested grouping symbols (e.g., parentheses within brackets), and they should be no more complex than the expressions one finds in an application of the associative (e.g., $(8 \times 27) + 2)$ or distributive (e.g., $(6 \times 30) + (6 \times 7)$) properties. The numbers in expressions do not need to be limited to whole numbers. This standard builds on third grade knowledge of the order of operations by adding the parentheses, brackets, and braces. In fifth grade there is no particular significance for when to use parentheses, brackets or braces. The different grouping symbols are an efficient way to keep track of the different parts of a problem. Round parentheses are the most commonly used, but square brackets and curly braces may also be used.

Related Standards: Current Grade Level	Related Standards: Future Grade Levels
5.OA.2 Write and interpret simple numerical expressions	6.EE.1 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number
5.0A.3 Generate numerical patterns given two rules, form ordered pairs,	exponents
and graph on a coordinate plane	6.EE.2 Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers
	6.EE.3 Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions
	6.EE.4 Identify when two expressions are equivalent
	6.NS.4 Use the distributive property to express the sum of two whole numbers
	with a common factor: 36 + 8 is the same as 4(9 + 2)

Critical Background Knowledge from Previous Grade Levels

- Solve multi-step word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity (4.OA.3)
- Understand and solve the steps of the order of operations without exponents or parentheses (3.OA.8)

Academic Vocabulary

expression, parentheses, bracket, brace, operation, order of operations, evaluate

Suggested Models		Suggested Strategies
Evaluate the following numerical expressions. Can the parentheses in any of these expressions be removed without changing the value the expression?	a. $2 \times 5 + 3 \times 2 + 4$ b. $2 \times (5 + 3 \times 2 + 4)$ c. $2 \times 5 + 3 \times (2 + 4)$ d. $2 \times (5 + 3) \times 2 + 4$	 Solve expressions with and without parentheses to show different answers Generate specific answers given a set of four numbers; For example, using 1, 2, 3, 4 find two ways to make 9, two ways to make 7, can you make 26? Play target number games in which students write equations using the order of operations to make a target number and explain their reasoning
	e. $(2 \times 5) + (3 \times 2) + 4$ f. $2 \times (5+3) \times (2+4)$	Image Source: http://achievethecore.org/coherence-map/#5/24/244/244; https://www.georgiastandards.org/Georgia-Standards/Frameworks/5th-Math-Unit-1.pdf

Write and interpret numerical expressions (Standards 5.OA.1-2)

Standard 5.OA.2 Write and interpret simple numerical expressions.

- a. Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers. For example, use 2 × (8 + 7) to express the calculation "add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2."
- **b.** Interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. For example, use conceptual understanding of multiplication to interpret $3 \times (18939 + 921)$ as being three times as large as 18932 + 921 without calculating the indicated sum or product.

Concepts and Skills to Master

- Understand the word "then" implies one operation happens after another and parentheses are used to indicate the order of operations. For example, "Add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2" can be written as (8 + 7) × 2
- Understand how to write a real-world problem as an expression
- Recognize 3 × (18,932 + 921) is three times as large as 18,932 + 921 without having to solve
- Recognize 3(18,932 + 921) has the same meaning as 3 × (18, 932 + 921) Write expressions using the correct numerical and symbolic notation in the proper order
- Use numerical and symbolic notation to represent an expression from a problem

Teacher Note: Expressions are a series of numbers and symbols without an equal sign. $4 \times (5 + 3)$ is an expression. Equations result when two expressions are set equal to one another. $4 \times (5 + 3) = 32$ is an equation. Numerical expressions may include whole numbers, decimals, and/or fractions. In fifth grade students may recognize that 3(18,932 + 921) has the same meaning as $3 \times (18,932 + 921)$; however, using the multiplication symbol (×) is appropriate in fifth grade. In sixth grade, students are expected to use parentheses for multiplication without the multiplication symbol. In fifth grade students are not expected to interpret expressions involving variables. Interpreting variables is reserved for sixth grade in standard 6.EE.2.

Related Standards: Current Grade Level	Related Standards: Future Grade Levels
 5.OA.1 Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols 5.OA.3 Generate numerical patterns given two rules, form ordered pairs, and graph on a coordinate plane 	 6.EE.1 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents 6.EE.2 Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers 6.EE.3 Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions 6.EE.4 Identify when two expressions are equivalent 6.NS.4 Use the distributive property to express the sum of two whole numbers with a common factor: 36 + 8 is the same as 4(9 + 2)

Critical Background Knowledge from Previous Grade Levels

- Apply properties of operations as strategies (3.OA.5)
- Understand and solve the steps of the order of operations without exponents or parentheses (3.OA.8)
- Solve multi-step word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity (4.OA.3)

Academic Vocabulary

expression, parentheses, bracket, brace, order of operations, sum, add, multiply, difference

Suggested Models	Suggested Strategies
Eric is playing a video game. At a certain point in the game he has 31,500 points. Then the following events happen, in order:	 Write numerical expressions when given mathematical expressions in words Translate numerical expressions into words
 He earns 2,450 additional points. He loses 3,310 points. 	 Use games such as "I have, who has" with expressions written in numbers and written in words to give students additional
 The game ends, and his score doubles. Write an expression for the number of points he has at the end of the game. 	opportunities to understand how to read and interpret expressions without evaluating them
Which Building Has More Rooms?	
There are four office buildings on Pickney Street. The blue building has 22 rooms on each of the 14 floors. Compared to the blue building, the white building has half as many rooms on each floor and half as many floors. Compared to the white building, the red building has double the number of floors and the same number of rooms on each floor. Compared to the blue building, the gray building has twice as many floors and half as many rooms on each floor.	
Part 1:	
Write an expression for each building. Do not worry about solving the expressions.	
Part 2:	
Write mathematical comparisons that compare each of the following:	
a) The blue building has as many rooms as the white building.	
b) The red building has as many rooms as the blue building.	
c) The red building has as many rooms as the white building.	
d) The gray building has as many rooms as the blue building.	
e) The white building has as many rooms as the gray building.	
f) The red building has as many rooms as the gray building.	
Model adapted from: https://www.illustrativemathematics.org/content-standards/5/OA/A/2/tasks/590	

Analyze patterns and relationships (Standard 5.OA.3)

Standard 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.

Concepts and Skills to Master

- Generate numerical patterns given a set of rules
- Create input/output tables that include an independent variable and two dependent variables
- Form ordered pairs
- Graph data on the coordinate plane
- Describe patterns based on a set of given rules
- Interpret graphs in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane

Teacher Note: In fifth grade students are only expected to work in Quadrant One on a coordinate plane.

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Related Standards: Current Grade Level	Related Standards: Future Grade Levels
5.0A.1 Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical	6.EE.2 Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters represent numbers
expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols	6.EE.9 Use variables to represent two quantities in real-world problems, write an
5.OA.2 Write simple expressions that record calculations	equation to express one quantity in relation to another
5.G.1 Compose and understand the coordinate plane	6.EE.7 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations
5.G.2 Represent real-world and mathematical problems by graphing	6.RP.1 Understand the concept of a ration and use ratio language to describe a ratio
points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane	relationship between two quantities

Critical Background Knowledge from Previous Grade Levels

- Generate number or shape patterns that follow a given rule (4.OA.5)
- Identify arithmetic patterns and explain them using properties of operations (3.OA.9)

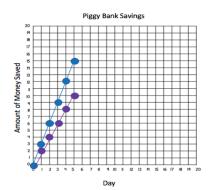
Academic Vocabulary

corresponding terms, coordinate plane, ordered pair, coordinates, pattern, relationship, graph, origin, x-axis, y-axis, input/output table

Suggested Models

Sam and Taylor both get a new piggy bank to put their earnings into during the summer. Sam earns \$2 a day and Taylor earns \$3 a day. Create a chart to show how much each child has earned for up to five days. Then plot the points on a coordinate plane to display your data in a line graph and interpret the data.

Days	Sam's Savings	Taylor's Savings
0	\$0	\$0
1	\$2	\$3
2	\$4	\$6
3	\$6	\$9
4	\$8	\$12
5	\$10	\$15



The rule for Sam is add 2 dollars per day. The rule for Taylor is add 3 dollars per day

Suggested Strategies

- Create a table or list displaying data
- Use t-charts to generate the patterns from a given problem with two rules
- Make a table and generate a sequence when given provided rules
- Describe patterns
- Plot ordered pairs on a coordinate grid
- Describe graphs
- Make tables