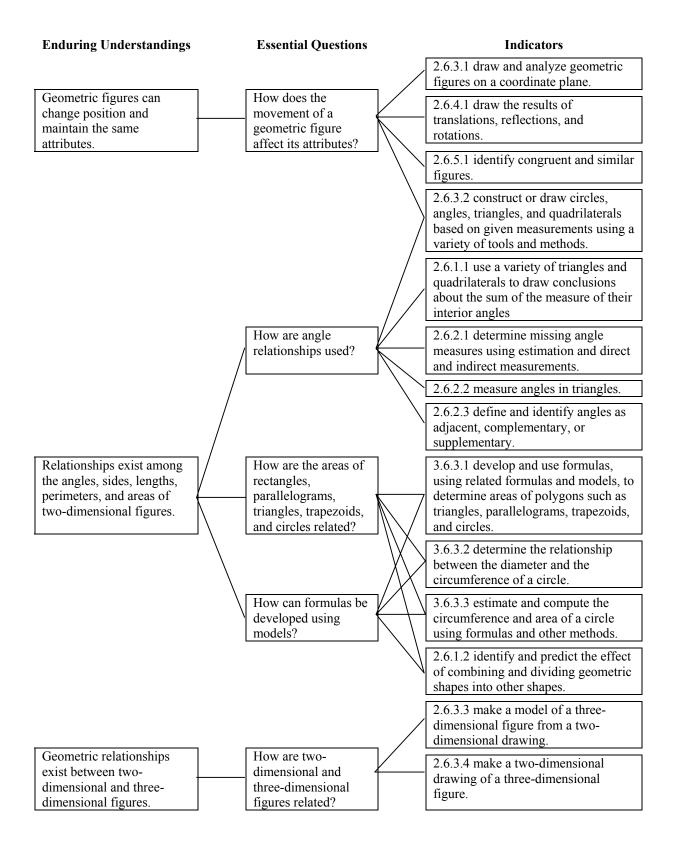
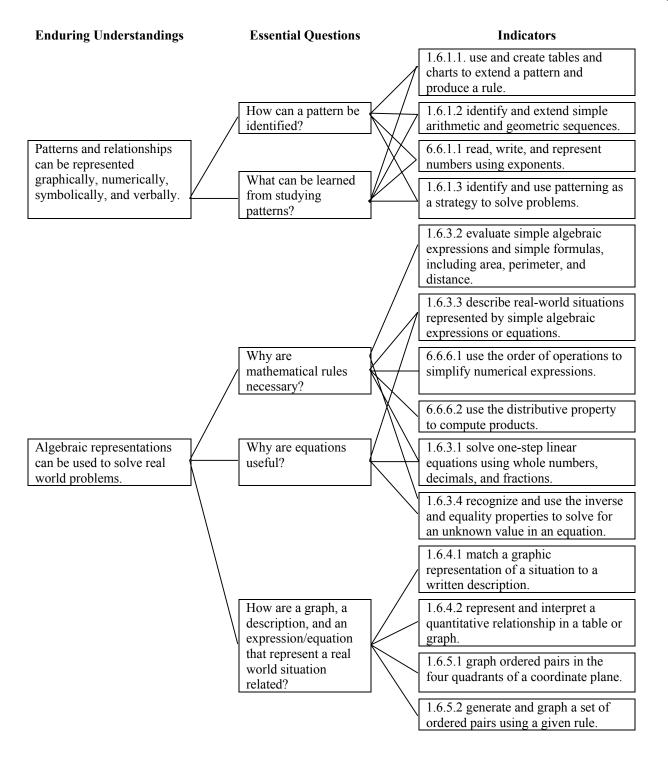


<b>Enduring Understandings</b>		<b>Essential Questions</b>		Indicators
				3.6.2.1 select tools and units to measure accurately in given situations.
Selection of standard measurement tools and units depend on the real world situation.		Why are specific units and tools used to measure different attributes?		3.6.2.2 compare, convert, and estimate units of measure of length, time, weight, mass, capacity, and volume within the same measurement system.
		What determines a reasonable estimation for a given situation?		3.6.2.3 compare relative sizes of both customary and metric units.
Computational estimation produce approximate results.		What is the purpose of estimation?		6.6.7.1 use estimation and mental math to solve problems with fractions, decimals, and percents, explaining the reasoning involved.
		How can estimation skills and algorithms reinforce one another?		6.6.5.1 add, subtract, multiply, and divide with decimals and fractions, including mixed numbers, expressing answers in simplest form.
Multiplication does not always make larger and division does not always make smaller.		How do operations with decimals compare to	///	6.6.7.3 determine ratios, rates, and unit rates in the context of a problem.
make smaller.		operations with whole numbers?	$\rfloor///$	6.6.7.2 determine equivalent ratios, decimals, and percents.
		How do operations with fractions compare to operations with whole numbers and decimals?		1.6.3.2 evaluate simple algebraic expressions and simple formulas, including area, perimeter, and distance.
Fractions, decimals, and percents can be used interchangeably.	<u></u>	What determines an appropriate representation of a number?		6.6.2.1 compare, order, and describe rational numbers in equivalent forms.





**Enduring Understandings Essential Questions Indicators** 5.6.1.1 find all possible outcomes of simple experiments using such methods as lists, tree diagrams, area models, and organized lists. Probability is the Why is probability 5.6.2.1 find the probability of simple mathematics of chance. used? events. 5.6.2.2 use data to estimate the probability of future events. Sampling affects the How are 5.6.2.3 represent probabilities as relationship between experimental and ratios, decimals between 0 and 1, and experimental and theoretical percentages between 0 and 100. probability related? theoretical probability. 5.6.3.1 conduct and predict the probability of a simple event based on the outcomes of an actual event or experiment and compare the results to the theoretical probability of the event.