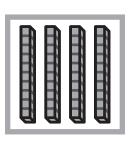
COMMON CORE COLLABORATIVE CARDS

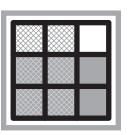


Grade 5

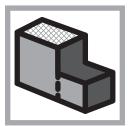
Additional resources available at: didax.com/cccc

 IN	OUT	
1	4	
5	8	
9	12	
12	15	









TEACHER GUIDE

by Kit Norris

OVERVIEW

Common Core Collaborative Cards support the teaching and learning of mathematics in several ways. They can be used:

- · As an activator for the day's lesson
- To review previous content
- · As a learning center activity
- For students' independent practice

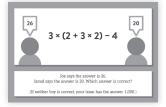
Common Core Collaborative Cards provide convenient and motivating ways to place students in collaborative teams for an upcoming unit or problem-solving lesson.

The Common Core Collaborative Cards series consists of five decks of cards per box, with each deck focusing on one domain of the Common Core at that grade level. The five domains are Operations and Algebraic Thinking, Number and Operations in Base Ten, Fractions, Measurement and Data, and Geometry. Each deck provides problems representing the standards articulated in the CCSS for that particular grade level and domain.

Teachers using these decks have commented that they have been able to observe what their students understand as well as identify their misconceptions. Teachers have also noted that their students began to rely on each

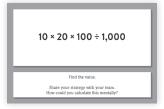
other more instead of seeking out the teacher to answer their questions.

The cards are designed to place students in groups of four. Students are each given a card and asked to solve the problem on it. They then look for three other students who have the same solution. Once they have located their team, the students must be ready to explain why each team member's card belongs in the group. Here is one group of cards from the Algebraic Thinking deck:









All four cards in this set have the same answer, 20, so students who receive one of these cards form a group.

GROUP MEMBER ROLES

The cards offer a second feature: the reverse side of each card indicates the role the student holding the card is to perform in the group. After the students are presented with the task for that day's lesson, each member of the group takes on the designated role. These roles are as follows:

- · Discussion Director
- · Resource Manager
- Recorder
- · Team Captain

Teachers can easily identify the roles that students are expected to perform since students place their cards on their desk with the side indicating the role facing up. The roles are explained as follows:

If you are the **Discussion Director**, your job is to . . .

- Make sure that everyone has read the problem and understands what the question is asking. You can ask, "What do we know?" "What do we want to find out?" and "Can we make a prediction?"
- Invite everyone in the group to participate. You can use statements such as, "What is your idea?" and "What are you thinking?"

If you are the **Resource Manager**, your job is to ...

- Ask the teacher a question if all of the members of the team have the same question.
- Get any supplies needed by the group.
- · Keep track of time.

The Resource Manager's role goes beyond taking care of the supplies. The Resource Manager is the only member of the group who may ask the teacher a question. Before asking a question, every member of the group must have the same question, and the teacher can then direct the answer to the whole group. This helps the members of the group become more interdependent, since group members can answer many of their questions themselves rather than relying on the teacher.

If you are the $\boldsymbol{Recorder},$ your job is to \dots

- Keep track of the thinking of the group. Be ready to answer how the group approached the problem. What strategy did the group use to solve the problem?
- Record the work of the group. Be organized and clear.
- Ask, "Is there anything else we need to include?"

If you are the **Team Captain**, your job is to ...

- Make sure that everyone in your group can explain to the class the solution and the strategies used to solve the problem.
- Ask each member of your group, "How would you explain what we did to get this answer?" "What questions do you have?"
- Check the group's solution by asking, "Does our answer make sense?"
- Take on any role if one member of your group is absent.

MANAGING THE CARDS IN YOUR CLASSROOM

Like any other classroom materials, you'll need to manage your Common Core Collaborative Cards. It is essential to group the cards by shared answer and domain after each use. Since the cards are designed to place students in groups of four and since class size will vary, this end-of-activity organizational task will make it easier to distribute the cards the next time you use them. Here are some suggestions for organizing the cards after each use:

- As you collect the cards from each student group, place a rubber band around each group of four cards with the same answer and domain before storing.
- After the activity, collect the cards from the class in any order and designate a student to organize the cards into groups of four according to the answer.

WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

Research on the effectiveness of collaborative learning abounds. For more information on the research that informs this product, as well as a complete list of bibliographic references and suggestions for further reading, please visit didax.com/cccc.

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS - MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

The Common Core State Standards define what mathematically proficient students know and are able to demonstrate. Combining the process standards from NCTM's Principles and Standards for School Mathematics with the definition of mathematical proficiency from Kilpatrick, Swafford, and Findell's *Adding It Up: Helping Children Learn Mathematics*, the Common Core Standards present the Mathematical Practices.

These practices focus on the specific actions taken by students who are mathematically proficient.

The eight mathematical practices are:

- 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- 4. Model with mathematics.
- 5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
- 6. Attend to precision.
- 7. Look for and make use of structure.
- 8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning. (Common Core State Standards for Mathematics, 2010, pp. 6–8)

The authors of the Common Core carefully chose to begin the mathematical practices with problem solving. "Problem solving is not only a goal of learning mathematics but also a major means of doing so" (NCTM, 2000, p. 52). Students who are engaged in solving meaningful tasks are in the process of building their understanding. They are making connections, constructing arguments, analyzing approaches, looking for patterns, and reflecting on their thinking. These students are learning mathematics, and they have opportunities to exhibit the eight mathematical practices.

The Collaborative Cards provide students with opportunities to develop proficiency in the eight mathematical practices. Students solve problems, discuss strategies, and reason mathematically (Mathematical Practices 1–3). They work with patterns and apply them in various contexts (Mathematical Practices 7–8). They determine whether to calculate problems mentally or use paper and pencil (Mathematical Practice 5). By attending to the use of appropriate vocabulary and the accuracy of their responses, they are attending to precision (Mathematical Practice 6). They use equations to model problem situations (Mathematical Practice 4).

The Collaborative Cards provide teachers with insights into what individual students truly understand. As they apply their knowledge in new contexts, students use what they know. As one fifth-grade teacher in Grafton, Massachusetts stated, "I gained insights into my students' misconceptions. These cards are an easy way to learn about students' strengths."

OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING (5.OA)

The Algebraic Thinking deck focuses on the Grade 5 OA standards laid out on page 35 of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics (2010).

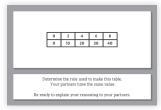
The work with patterns in Grade 4 continues in Grade 5 as students analyze patterns and relationships. 5.OA.3 extends students' thinking to work with two sequences. Grade 5 also includes work on the order of operations and writing expressions.

Here is one group of four cards from the Grade 5 Algebraic Thinking deck that all have the same answer, 5:

3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 25
2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 20
5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 35

Lacy says. "Word I don't have to add these numbers. For each equation. I can marily the middle number by the same value to get the sun."

What value is Locy thinking of







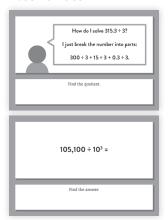
The first two cards in this set provide students with an opportunity to look at patterns both numerically and in a table. The next card involves the order of operations, while the fourth card promotes algebraic thinking by asking students to work backwards from the answer. As students recognize others who have the same answer on their individual cards, students share their solutions. Students are extending their thinking through these conversations and frequently challenging each other's thinking.

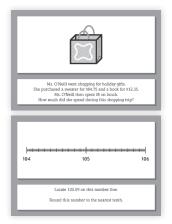
Answers for the Grade 5 Algebraic Thinking deck are provided on pages 12–14 of this guide.

NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN (5.NBT)

The Base Ten deck focuses on the Grade 5 NBT standards laid out on page 35 of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics.

Here is one of the groups of four cards from the Grade 5 Base Ten deck:





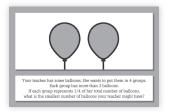
These cards offer students the opportunity to look at using place value in division. They see the same answer, 105.1, in different contexts. Providing opportunities for the students to discuss such problems enables them to enrich their understanding.

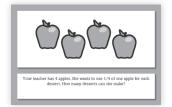
Answers for the Grade 5 Base Ten deck are provided on pages 15–17 of this guide.

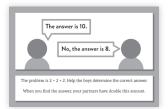
NUMBER AND OPERATIONS – FRACTIONS (5.NF)

The Fractions deck focuses on the Grade 5 NF standards laid out on pages 36–37 of the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics. In Grade 5, students use equivalent fractions to add and subtract, and they apply previous knowledge about multiplication and division to working with fractions. Students make the connection that a fraction is an equivalent representation of a numerator being divided by the denominator. Students also work with division of a whole number by a unit fraction and a unit fraction by a whole number. Students work with these skills in the context of solving problems.

Here is one group of four cards from the Grade 5 Fractions deck that all have the same answer, 16:









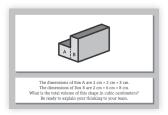
The cards in this group illustrate the concept of division of a whole number by a fraction. Students work to make sense of the situation to arrive at the solution. Once they have formed their group, students can compare the cards and make connections among the various situations.

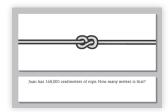
Answers for the Grade 5 Fractions deck are provided on pages 18–20 of this guide.

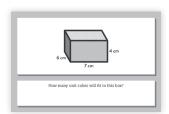
MEASUREMENT AND DATA (5.MD)

The Measurement and Data deck focuses on the Grade 5 MD standards, as presented in the Common Core document on page 37. The work in Grade 5 extends the learning in Grade 4 by focusing on unit conversions and volume. Students convert among different standard measurement units that now include decimal values. Students also explore the meaning of volume and determine that the area of the base multiplied by the height represents the volume of a three-dimensional shape. Students also continue their work with line plots to display data and interpret the results.

Here are four cards from the Grade 5 deck that all have the same answer, 168:









This set of cards focuses on making conversions, finding volumes by combining two shapes, reflecting on the orientation of a box and how that might affect the volume, and solving a problem involving fractional amounts of money.

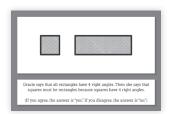
In the process of finding their partners who have the same answer, students discuss and share their work. This provides opportunities for them to deepen their understanding and perhaps extend their thinking on the measurement and data concepts being taught.

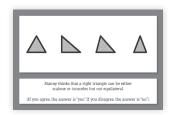
Answers for the Grade 5 Measurement and Data deck are provided on pages 21–23 of this guide.

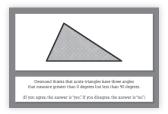
GEOMETRY (5.G)

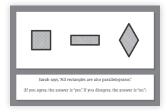
The Geometry deck focuses on the Grade 5 standards in the Geometry and Measurement and Data (geometric measurement) domains as presented in the Common Core State Standards on pages 37–38. In Grade 5 students are asked to extend their thinking from their work with perpendicular and parallel lines in Grade 4. They graph points on the coordinate plane to solve mathematical and real-world problems and classify two-dimensional figures according to a hierarchy of properties. In the geometric measurement domain, students calculate the volume of three-dimensional shapes and relate volume measurement to multiplication and addition.

Here is one group of four cards in the Grade 5 deck that all have the same answer, "yes."









Each of the four cards in this group provides students with the opportunity to evaluate the reasoning stated on the card. Consequently, students engage in Mathematical Practice Standard #3, "Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others." Close reading is required of students to make sense of the statements presented on the cards. Teachers might consider having students read their cards aloud with a partner before

determining whether or not they agree with the statement presented.

Answers for the Grade 5 Geometry deck are provided on pages 24–26 of this guide.

VISIT DIDAX.COM/CCCC ...

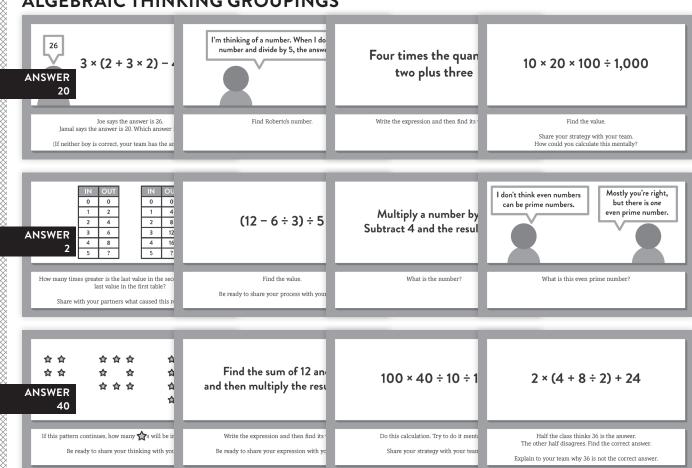
For the following important resources:

- A complete bibliography and links to research that informed this product
- A complete correlation to the Common Core State Standards for each grade-level deck
- Meaningful tasks to be used with each domain and grade level (once students have used the Common Core Collaborative Cards to form their groups)

ADDITIONAL MEANINGFUL TASKS

One of the best sources of meaningful tasks related to the Common Core is the book *NCSM*: *Great Tasks for Mathematics (K–5)* by Connie Schrock, Kit Norris, David K. Pugalee, Richard Seitz, and Fred Hollingshead. (National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics, 2013, ISBN: 978-0-9890765-0-0.)

ALGEBRAIC THINKING GROUPINGS



ALGEBRAIC THINKING GROUPINGS

Think of any number Multiply your number I Add 9. Divide by 3. Subtract your original nu

5+3×2+7 6

IN	OUT
1	4
5	8
9	12
12	15

? ? ANSWER 3

What number do you get? Your team has the

(With your team, try other beginning v Notice what happens. Why does it hap Find the value.

Be ready to explain to your group how you go

Here is the chart that Melissa created. What is

Your partners have the same value

One-third of what value is 1?

Prove with your group that your answer is correct.

3 × (7 + 3) - 7

 11
 13
 15
 17
 19

 15
 17
 ?

I'm thinking of a number. When I double the number and subtract 1, the result is 45.



ANSWER 23

How many stars will be in the 7th sha

Be ready to explain your thinking to you

Your team has the answer to this expre

What would happen if the parentheses were not incl with your team. Given the rule "add 4," find the last value in Be ready to share with your team how you fig What is the number?

Be ready to share your thinking with your group.

3+4+5+6+7= 2+3+4+5+6= 5+6+7+8+9=

0 2 4 6 8 0 10 20 30 40

= 20 - 8 × 2 +

When I multiply my number by 3 and then subtract 8, the result is 7.



ANSWER 5

Lucy says, "Wow! I don't have to add these: For each equation, I can multiply the middl by the same value to get the sum: What value is Lucy thinking of? Determine the rule used to make this to Your partners have the same value Be ready to explain your reasoning to your

What number goes in the box?

What number is George thinking of?

ALGEBRAIC THINKING GROUPINGS

3 + 6 × [(5 + 4) ÷ 3] ANSWER 2(3 + 4) = 2(3) + 2 10 + 4 = 7(2)2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

14, 28, 42, 56, 7



Robin says, "This looks hard, but I'll do it one What answer does Robin get?

Show the steps of your solution on another sh

Harriet thinks these number sentences and th all represent the same value. If she is correct, your to $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1$

(If she is not correct, your team's answer i

Rashawn followed one rule to create th Your partners have the value used to create There are 252 seats in the auditorium at Mathville Middle School. If there are 18 seats in each row, how many rows are there?

Be ready to explain your answer to your team.

5 + 3 + 7 × 9 + 6
ANSWER
17

 $14 + 6 \div 2 = 10$ $2 + 3 \times 5 = 17$ $8 + (3 + 3) \div 2 =$?2?

10 × 17 × 100 ÷ 2 × 2 ÷ 1,000

Luigi thinks, "If I work with the numerator first denominator, maybe it will lead to something

Try Luigi's approach to determine the sc

The equation with the correct solution matches yo Find that solution.

Work with your group to explain the errors in the of

Ralph is thinking of a number. His number is prime 29. The sum of the number's digits is

What is Ralph's number?

Sarah thinks, "This problem looks hard, but I know how to divide and multiply by 10, 100, and 1,000. I think I can do this mentally."

What answer does Sarah get?

 $\frac{8 \times (3+2)}{2 \times 2} =$

 $3 \times 6 - 4 \times 2$

number by 3 and add 4, my answer

I'm thinking of a number. If I multip

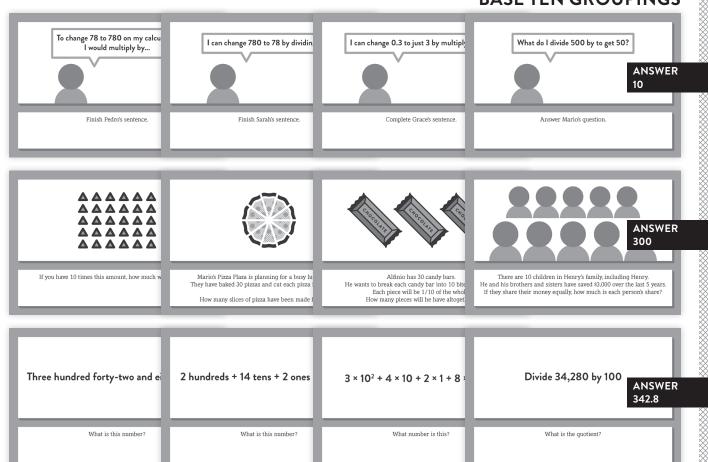
Find the value.

With your team, discuss how you could write the : without using the "x" to indicate multipli Find the value.

An incorrect answer to this problem is 28. Discuss What mistake is being made to get that wrot What is Malcolm's number?

What rule was used to build this table? Your partners have the value used to create this rule.

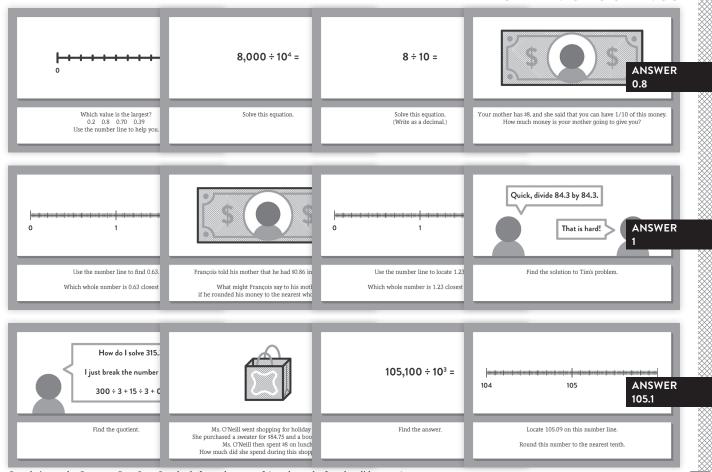
BASE TEN GROUPINGS



BASE TEN GROUPINGS

Four hundred eighty-six and twenty-thre ANSWER 486.23 What is this number?	3 hundreds + 18 tens + 6 ones + 2 tenths + What number is this?	$4 \times 10^2 + 8 \times 10 + 6 + 2 \times \frac{1}{10}$ What number do you get?	Divide 48,623 by 100 What is the quotient?
Divide 800,000 by 10 ANSWER 8,000 What number do you get?	8 × 10 ² multiplied by 1 What number is this?	200 × 4 × 10 =	10 × 8,000 ÷ 10 = Solve this equation.
ANSWER 224		(2 × 10 ³ + 2 × 10 ² + 4 × 10)	
One bookcase in the library has 14 sh Each shelf holds 16 books. How many books are in this bookca:	There are 2.240 crackers in the giant-sized The teacher wants to divide these crackers amon How many crackers will each student have	Solve this equation.	Joey built the number 2.240 using base-ten blocks. He did not use any thousand-blocks or hundred-flats. How many ten-rods did he use?

BASE TEN GROUPINGS



Correlation to the Common Core State Standards for each group of 4 cards can be found at didax.com/cccc.

FRACTIONS GROUPINGS

 $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}$



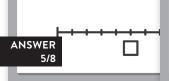
 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4$

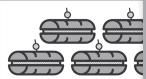


Solve this equation.

Mom brought four pizzas home. I was so hungry that I ate 1/4 of each I How many whole pizzas were left for my fan Solve this equation.

Each rectangle equals one whole. How many rectangles are shaded altogether?





 $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

5 divided by 8

What fraction should go in the box

Eight friends shared five large sandwi-What fractional part of the 5 sandwiches did each f Solve this equation.

Express as a fraction.

4 multiplied by ANSWER 4/9





Express as a fraction.

Nine friends want to share 4 pizza: How much pizza will each friend be gi

(Give your answer as a fraction of the 4

Using this number line, how long is the

(Give your answer as a fraction.)

FRACTIONS GROUPINGS



20 24



 $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{3}$

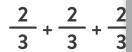
ANSWER

How long would the shaded sections be if you put

(Give your answer as a fraction.)

Find the equivalent fraction that has the smalles

Six friends want to share 5 candy ba What fractional part of the 5 candy bars will ea Solve this equation.







2



Solve this equation.

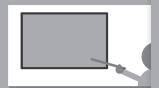
My brother had three apples. I ate 1/3 of each How many apples did my brother have

Express as a whole number.

There are 4 windows here.

How many windows can we make using just the shaded parts?

3 times $\frac{1}{4}$



 $\frac{30}{40}$

Find the equivalent fraction with the smallest denominator.

ANSWER

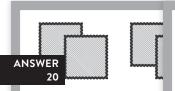
Express this value in its simplest for

Four teachers are presenting their studen They have 3 hours to do this. What fractional part of an hour will each te if they share their time equally? What is 0.75 as a fraction?

Show your group where this fraction is located on

Correlation to the Common Core State Standards for each group of 4 cards can be found at didax.com/cccc.

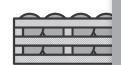
FRACTIONS GROUPINGS



Marie has 4 pieces of cloth. She wants to make clot using 1/5 of a piece for each doll. How many dolls can she clothe with these pie Be ready to share your strategy with you



Brian has some baseball cards. He wants to put the Each pile represents 1/5 of his carc What is the smallest number of baseball cards that Discuss with your group: Are there different answer



An orange grower is packaging the fruit to send He has 360 oranges to put in 18 craf How many oranges will be in each cr 2 times $\frac{1}{2} \times 20$

Express this value in its simplest form.



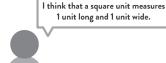
Your teacher has some balloons. She wants to put the Each group has more than 3 balloot after back group represents 1/4 of her total number what is the smallest number of balloons your teach



Your teacher has 4 apples. She wants to use 1/4 of dessert. How many desserts can she m



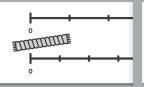
The problem is $2 + 3 \times 2$. Help the boys determine to When you find the answer, your partners have do



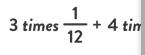
How many square units are in a rectangle that measures 4 units by 4 units?



Terry brought home two rectangular pizzas to shar The two pizzas were the same size. Terry was so hun of the first pizza. His brother Barry then ate 1/4 of What fractional part of the 2 pizzas did Terry a



The rope is the same length as one unit from each long is the rope?



Express this value in its simplest for





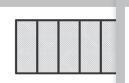
Deval invited 11 friends to his house to have pizza.

Deval's mother purchased 7 pizzas for the boys to share.

What fractional part of the 7 pizzas

will each of the 12 boys get to have?

MEASUREMENT AND DATA GROUPINGS



Abbi spent ½ of her money for lunch. She spent ¼ c had left on a movie ticket for \$12 and refreshments ß dollars did Abbi have in her purse at the beginnir



Bob packed cubes in a box that he was sending t The area of the base of the box measured 5 inche The height of the box was 10 inches. How many cubes the size of one cubic inch could fi



Peter Pascal said that he could change 0.06 to 6 by usi If Peter plans to multiply, what value would he multiply 0.06 by to obtain 6



ANSWER 100

The number of pennies in a dollar is the same as the number of centimeters in a meter.

What is this number?



What is the value used in these conversion



How many unit cubes will fit in this bo Be ready to explain your thinking to your



Matilda thinks that 10^3 is the same as 30. Do y Your team members have the correct answer to t

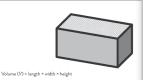


ANSWER

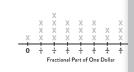
If a beaker will hold 1 liter of liquid, how many milliliters will it hold?



Val knows that a box holds 100 unit cubes. The batter measures 5 units by 2 units. How many layers of will there be if she fills the box to the to



Rogelio knows that the volume of his box is 5 The height of his box is 25 cm and the length of the How many centimeters wide is the bas



Students at Mathville School were collecting money to This line plot shows the fractional amount of one d student contributed. What is the total amount of d students contributed to the charity?



Clarissa is making a small box to put in her dollhouse. The height of the box is 1 cm, the width is 2 cm, and the length is 5 cm. What is the volume of Clarissa's box in cubic centimeters?

Correlation to the Common Core State Standards for each group of 4 cards can be found at didax.com/cccc.

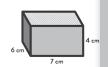
MEASUREMENT AND DATA GROUPINGS



The dimensions of Box A are $3 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$, The dimensions of Box B are $2 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$ > What is the total volume of this shape in cubic c Be ready to explain your thinking to your



Juan has 168,000 centimeters of rope. How many r



How many unit cubes will fit in this bo



Maria spent ¼ of her money buying a gift for her mother. She put half of the total amount of money in her savings account. The remaining amount of money is the same as the cost of the gift she purchased: \$42. How many dollars did Maria begin with?





How many unit cubes will fit in this box

Be ready to discuss your thinking with your

0.06 m = □ m

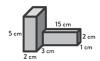
What value goes in the box?

Share with your team how you found the ar



How many cubic units is the volume of each

Your team has the same value as the larger



How many cubic centimeters is the total volume of this shape?

Be ready to share your thinking with your team.

ANSWER	A
25	

METERS	CENTIMETER
4	400
?	200
1/2	?
1/4	?

Mattie made a table for converting between meters ϵ Fill in the missing values on a separate sheet

(Your partners have the same value as the last entr



Clara is confused. "These two prisms look so of Can their volumes be the same?" If both prisms have your team has the same number as the volume. If you volumes are different, your team has the answ

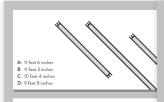


Sally filled this box with sugar cubes. She packed 1: altogether and she packed 5 complete lay How many sugar cubes must be in each la

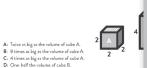


What value goes in the box?

MEASUREMENT AND DATA GROUPINGS



Robin's rope measures 2 feet 6 inches. Her brother's longer than Robin's. Robin's sister's rope is 1/2 as long placed their ropes end to end, how long would the rop (Your partners have the same letter answer a:



The volume of cube B is... (Your partners have the same letter answer as



The girls are practicing the long jump. Maggie jump Beatrice jumped 21/2 m, and Lolly jumped 4 r What is the total distance the girls jumped in th (Your partners have the same letter answer a:



ANSWER

Four boys ran a 500 m relay race. Their times are shown here. Who won the race?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as you do.)



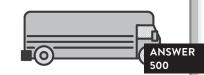
Harley has 5 liters of a chemical solution that he has experiment. Harley wants to divide the solution amo How much must each beaker hold? Express your ansi



How many cubic centimeters will fit in this

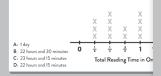


Find the total volume of the two rectangular prism



Peter's family was moving.

The volume of one of the packing crates was 40,000,000 cubic cm. Peter determined that the width of the crate was 200 cm and the length was 400 cm. How many centimeters high was this crate?



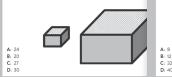
What was the total amount of time the class spent re-

(Your partners have the same letter answer a:

	100 cm	1 m
	10,000 sq cm	1 sq m
A: 100,000	?	1 cubic m
B: 100 × 10 × 100 C: 1,000,000		

Look at the pattern in the table and then select the correct answer for the miss

(Your partners have the same letter answer as



How many boxes measuring 3 cm × 4 cm × can fit inside a box that measures 9 cm x 12 ci

(Your partners have the same letter answer a:





ANSWER

If there are 4 quarts in each gallon and there are 2 pints in each quart, how many pints are in 4 gallons?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as you do.)

Correlation to the Common Core State Standards for each group of 4 cards can be found at didax.com/cccc.

D: 10 × 10 × 10

GEOMETRY GROUPINGS

What is the coordinate of the indicated p

(Your partners have the same letter answer a:



Which statement is not true about the above

(Your partners have the same letter answer as

- A: A square is a special rectangle.
- B: A rhombus is a special rectangle.
- C: A square and a rectangle both have four 90 degree angles.
- D: A rhombus and a square have four equal sides.

How many blocks must Jimmie walk to get to

and back home again? (He cannot cut across at (Your partners have the same letter answer as



A: Triangles have 3 sides. B: All squares have 4 right angles.

C: Some triangles have 1 right angle. D: Diagonals of a rectangle are the same length.

> Sonia said, "I know that all rectangles have 4 right angles." Based on this fact, what else can Sonia conclude?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as you do.)













B: 6

C: 3

D: 8





Which shape is not like the others? Discuss with your partners why this is t

(Your partners have the same letter answer a

- A: A triangle can have two right angles. B: A scalene triangle has two angles that are congruent.
- C: A right triangle can be scalene or isosceles.
- D: An equilateral triangle has three congruent angles, but the sides may

Which statement is true?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as

Which shape is not like the others? Discuss with your partners why this is t

(Your partners have the same letter answer as



Which point is located 4 units to the right of the origin and 2 units above the origin?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as you do.)



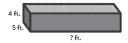
Pedro earns an hourly rate walking dogs. Use the gra how many dollars he will earn for 9 hours of



Sally is packing a box with cubic-centimeter How many can she fit in a box that meas 3 cm long, 3 cm wide, and 5 cm tall?



What value goes in the box?



The volume of a rectangular prism is 900 cubic feet. How many feet long is the missing side?

GEOMETRY GROUPINGS



Gracie says that all rectangles have 4 right angles. The squares must be rectangles because squares have

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the

Manny thinks that a right triangle can be scalene or isosceles but not equilatera

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the

Desmond thinks that acute triangles have thr that measure greater than 0 degrees but less than

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the

Sarah says, "All rectangles are also parallelograms."

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the answer is "no.")



Matt states that rectangles have all the same proper

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the

Luke thinks that trapezoids and kites have all the sa because they are both quadrilaterals.

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the

Mary Ann says that rhombuses are really se because they both have 4 equal sides.

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the



Angus stated that an obtuse triangle has three angles that all measure greater than 90 degrees.

(If you agree, the answer is "yes." If you disagree, the answer is "no.")



Michael started at the origin and counted a total before placing a point. Which ordered pair migh the point on the coordinate plane? (Your partners have the same letter answer a

A: All isosceles triangles are also scalene triangles.

B: All squares are also rectangles. C: Trapezoids and kites are quadrilaterals.

D: A rhombus is a special parallelogram.

Which statement is not true?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as



A: 5.1 cm = 51 mm

B: 2 square feet = 24 square inches

C: 1 cubic foot = 144 cubic inches

D: 150 cm = 15 m





ANSWER

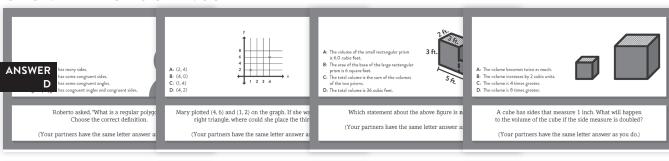
Which statement is true?

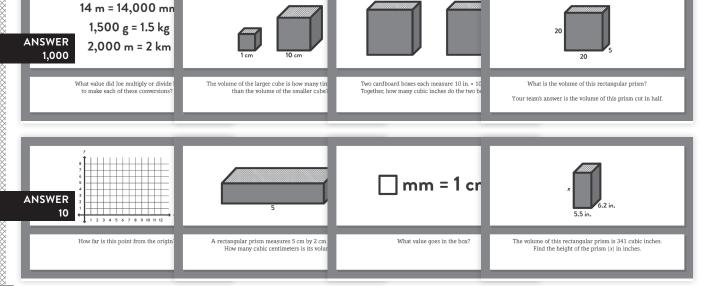
(Your partners have the same letter answer as

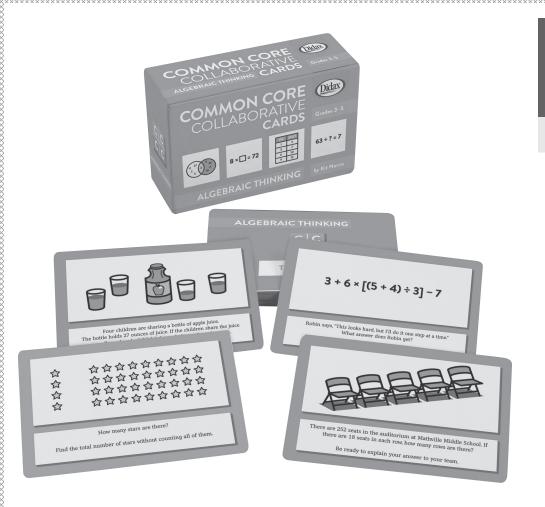
Betsy started at the origin and counted a total of 8 units before placing a point. Which ordered pair might represent the point on the coordinate plane?

(Your partners have the same letter answer as you do.)

GEOMETRY GROUPINGS







To see all
Common Core
Collaborative Cards
available, visit:

didax.com/cards

GRADE 5

TEACHER GUIDE

C C

Practice and reinforce the content from the Common Core State Standards with these innovative activity cards.

Created using the five domains from the Common Core State Standards, these cards actively engage students in problem solving and promote mathematical discussion. Students solve the question on their individual card and then look for others who have the same solution. The four students holding cards with the same answer form a group; the back of their cards show the role that each student will play as the group works on the next task. Based on the most recent research about the effectiveness of collaborative learning, and in accordance with the Common Core Mathematical Practices, these card sets can be used repeatedly to group students for an upcoming unit or problem-solving lesson. Cards can also be used for small-group instruction or as an independent activity. Each grade-level set includes 36 durable, two-color cards per domain for a total of 180 cards. Teacher Guide includes suggestions for classroom use, answers, and access to website with additional tasks and resources.



395 Main Street Rowley, MA 01969 www.didax.com

For more

COMMON CORE
COLLABORATIVE
CARDS

visit

didax.com/cccc