Unit 4 Assessment 1: Congruence and Area
M5M1: Students will extend their understanding of area of geometric plane figures.
a. Estimate the area of geometric plane figures.
b. Derive the formula for the area of a parallelogram.
c. Derive the formula for the area of a triangle.
d. Find the areas of triangles and parallelograms using formulae.
M5G1: Students will understand congruence of geometric figures and the correspondence of their vertices, sides, and angles.

Unit 4 Assessment 2: Area of Irregular Figures
M5M1: Students will extend their understanding of area of geometric plane figures.
d. Find the areas of triangles and parallelograms using formulae.
f. Find the area of a polygon (regular and irregular) by dividing it into squares, rectangles, and/or triangles and find the sum of the areas of those shapes.

Unit 4: Assessment 3 – Circumference and Area of Circles
M5M1: Students will extend their understanding of perimeter to include circumference.
a. Derive the formula for the circumference of a circle.
b. Find the circumference of a circle using the formula and pi =3.14.
e. Estimate the area of a circle through partitioning and tiling.
g. Derive the formula for the area of a circle.
h. Find the area of a circle using the formula and pi = 3.14.
M5M2: Students will extend their understanding of perimeter to include circumference.
a. Derive the formula for the circumference of a circle.
b. Find the circumference of a circle using the formula and pi = 3.14.
M5G2: Students will understand that the relationship of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is pi (π = 3.14).

Unit 4: Culminating Assessment

M5M1: Students will extend their understanding of area of geometric plane figures.
a. Estimate the area of geometric plane figures.
b. Derive the formula for the area of a parallelogram.
c. Derive the formula for the area of a triangle.
d. Find the areas of triangles and parallelograms using formulae.
e. Estimate the area of a circle through partitioning and tiling.
f. Find the area of a polygon (regular and irregular) by dividing it into squares, rectangles, and/or triangles and find the sum of the areas of those shapes.
g. Derive the formula for the area of a circle.
h. Find the area of a circle using the formula and pi = 3.14.
M5M2: Students will extend their understanding of perimeter to include circumference.
a. Derive the formula for the circumference of a circle.
b. Find the circumference of a circle using the formula and pi = 3.14.

M5G1: Students will understand congruence of geometric figures and the correspondence of their vertices, sides, and angles.
M5G2: Students will understand that the relationship of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is pi (π = 3.14).

Unit 5 Assessment 1: Capacity

M5M3. Student will measure capacity with appropriately chosen units and tools.
a. Use milliliters, liters, fluid ounces, cups, pints, quarts, and gallons to measure capacity.
b. Compare one unite to another within a single system of measurement (e.g., 1 quart = 2 pints).
M5M4. Students will understand and compute the volume of a simple geometric solid.
b. Understand the similarities and differences between volume and capacity.

Unit 5 Assessment 2: Volume of Geometric Solids

M5N4. Students will understand and compute the volume of a simple geometric solid
a. Understand a cubic unit is represented by a cube in which each edge has the length of one unit
b. Identify the units used in computing volume as cubic centimeters, cubic meters, cubic inches, cubic feet, and cubic yards
c. Derive the formula for finding the volume of a cube and a rectangular prism using manipulatives
d. Compute the volume of a cube and a rectangular prism using formulae
e. Estimate the volume of a simple geometric solid
f. Understand the similarities and difference between volume and capacity

M5M4 Unit 5 Culminating Assessment: Capacity and Volume

M5N4. Student will understand and compute the volume of a simple geometric solid
a. Understand a cubic unit is represented by a cube in which each edge has the length of one unit
b. Identify the units used in computing volume as cubic centimeters, cubic meters, cubic inches, cubic feet, and cubic yards
c. Derive the formula for finding the volume of a cube and a rectangular prism using manipulative
d. Compute the volume of a cube and a rectangular prism using formulae
e. Estimate the volume of a simple geometric solid
f. Understand the similarities and difference between volume and capacity