

Grade	Topic	Skill	Understanding
K	Count to tell “how many”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 to 1 correspondence • Subitize (recognize spot and other visualizations to 10) • Compare the number of objects in one group to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers can be used to tell “how many.” • Our numbers can be shown in many different ways.
K	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally count to 100 by ones and tens • Place value recognition (tens and ones) for the teen numbers • Compare numbers using various representations (models, hundreds chart, etc.) • Write numbers to 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten. • Our numbers can be shown in many different ways.
K	Addition and Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add and subtract within 5 • Recognize when to add and when to subtract in word problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers can be shown in many different ways. • Only things that are alike can be added or subtracted.
1	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give ten more and ten less than any number given without counting • Build understanding of place value and connect to place value notation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten.
1	Addition and Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluently add and subtract within 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers can be shown in many

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop multiple mental strategies for adding numbers, such as “counting on” and “making ten.” • Determine an unknown value in any position in an addition and subtraction equation • Add two 2-digit numbers including regrouping within 100 • Explore properties of addition and subtraction (commutative and associative) by concept but not by name 	<p>different ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only things that are alike can be added or subtracted. • Addition and subtraction relate to each other and allow us to make fact families.
1	Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare lengths to develop a sense of size • Tell time to the hour and half hour • Compose shapes to make a new shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement lets us describe and compare objects. • Time is a unit of measurement that helps us describe and schedule a day. • Shapes are defined, categorized and classified by their characteristics. • Putting together or taking apart shapes can make new shapes.
2	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use place value understanding to add and subtract two 3-digit numbers within 1000 • Mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to any number based on place value • Connect dollars, dimes and pennies to place value 	
2	Addition and Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know all single digit sums by heart • Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies • Add and subtract in real-world contexts within 1000, with both one- and two-step problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers can be shown in many different ways. • Only things that are alike can be added or subtracted. • Addition and subtraction relate to each other and allow us to make fact families. • There are many different strategies that can be used to add and subtract numbers such as drawings, mental strategies, using number lines and objects and equations with symbols.
2	Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use standard units of measure and standard measurement tools • Use a number line to connect numbers, lengths and units. Connect number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement lets us describe and compare objects. • What we measure determines the units used to measure, and the units of measure describe the attribute being measured. • The same

		lines to rulers and bar graph scales	representation of our numbers can be used in multiple situations.
3	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use place value and properties of operations to reason about number and operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten.
3	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add and subtract fluently within 1000 • Build foundations of multiplication and division including area models • Multiply and divide within 100 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many strategies that can be used to perform any operation, including mental strategies and paper and pencil strategies. • Only things that are alike can be added or subtracted. • Addition and subtraction relate to each other and allow us to make fact families. • Multiplication can represent repeated addition, a number of groups with equal elements, and the creation of area. • Division can represent repeated subtraction, putting a total number of items into equal groups, and the partitioning (division) of area. • Multiplication and division relate to each other and allow us to make fact families.
3	Foundations of Fractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide models to model fractions • Develop fractions as number • Equivalent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fraction shows the relationship between parts and a whole. • Fractions are a way to represent division.

		fractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers can be shown in many different ways. • The same fraction can be represented in many equivalent ways.
3	Measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use continuous measurement (including liquid, volume, mass and time) to model fractions • Develop concept of area, connecting to multiplication • Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement lets us describe and compare objects according to their attributes and properties. • What we measure determines the units used to measure, and the units of measure describe the attribute being measured. • Number operations are often used to determine the measured attributes of a shape, such as area and perimeter.
4	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use place value and properties of operations to reason about number and operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten.
4	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use standard algorithm for addition and subtraction • Extend whole number addition and subtraction to fractions • Multiply and divide whole number multi-digit numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many strategies that can be used to perform any operation, but it is helpful to have one method that we agree to call standard. • Only things that are alike can be added and subtracted, and in fractions the denominator

		<p>using multiple strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend whole number multiplication to multiplication of a whole number and a fraction 	<p>determines what is alike.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication can represent repeated addition, a number of groups with equal elements, and the creation of area.
4	Fractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use unit fractions to reason about equivalence, ordering, and operations • Use decimal notation to represent fractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractions are a way to represent division. • Equivalent fractions are found by multiplying by 1. • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten. • Our numbers can be represented in many equivalent forms.
5	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use place value and properties of operations to reason about number and operations • Extend place value understanding to decimal numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten. • Our numbers can be represented in many equivalent forms.
5	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-digit multiplication with standard algorithm. • Division with two-digit divisors • Multiplication of multi-digit whole numbers and decimals to the hundredths place • Multiplication of fractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many strategies that can be used to perform any operation, but it is helpful to have one method that we agree to call standard. • Multiplication can represent repeated addition, a number of groups with equal elements, and the creation of area. • Division can

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions 	<p>represent repeated subtraction, putting a total number of items into equal groups, and the partitioning.</p>
5	Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement lets us describe and compare objects according to their attributes and properties. • What we measure determines the units used to measure, and the units of measure describe the attribute being measured. • Number operations are often used to determine the measured attributes of a shape.
6	Number Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order and place rational numbers on number line • Analyze proportional relationships • Introduction to Integers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our numbers follow a pattern that remains the same. • Our numbers are based on groups of ten. • A negative sign in math means opposite. • The sign of a number represents different contexts in our world. • Our numbers can be represented in many equivalent forms.
6	Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm • Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many strategies that can be used to perform any operation, but it is helpful to have one method that we agree to call standard. • The meaning of an operation determines which operation to

		<p>operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret and compute quotients of fractions and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions 	<p>use in a given situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplication can represent repeated addition, a number of groups with equal elements, and the creation of area. • Division can represent repeated subtraction, putting a total number of items into equal groups, and the partitioning.
6	Algebra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop understanding of variables • Write, read and evaluate algebraic expressions • Write and solve one-variable equations and inequalities • Graph points in four quadrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algebra is sophisticated arithmetic. • A variable can represent an unknown value, or a range of unknown values. • The same quantity or expression can be represented in many equivalent ways. • We use algebra to model the real world. • Operations used with algebraic symbols follow the same patterns and meanings as using the operation in any number system. • Our operations come in inverse pairs, which allow us to solve algebraic equations. • A negative sign in math means opposite. • Number lines can be used to represent and graph regions or space.
6	Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area, Volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement lets us

		<p>and Surface Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Algebra to Geometry including graphing in coordinate plane and solving volume formulas 	<p>describe and compare objects according to their attributes and properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What we measure determines the units used to measure, and the units of measure describe the attribute being measured. • We use algebra to model the real world. • Number operations are often used to determine the measured attributes of a shape.
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