

MATH CURRICULUM DISTRIBUTION



Regal Math Curriculum Distribution



Chapter 1 - Numbers to 5

Counting to 5

Numbers to 5

Zero

Comparing Numbers

Chapter 2 - Numbers to 10

Counting to 10

Numbers to 10

Comparing Numbers

Counting On

Chapter 3 - Number Bonds

Chapter 4 - Addition

Putting Together and Counting On

Addition Equations

Chapter 5 - Subtraction

Taking Away

Subtraction Equations

Chapter 6 - Word Problems

Addition and Subtraction Stories

Chapter 7 - Numbers to 20

Counting to 20

Make 10 First



Chapter 8 – Numbers Beyond 20

Counting to 50

Counting to 100

Chapter 9 – Positions

Above and Below

Behind and In Front

Next to and Beside

Chapter 10 – Measurement

Length

Height

Weight

Capacity

Chapter 11 – Recognizing Shapes

2D Shapes

Shape Patterns

3D Shapes

Composing Shapes

Chapter 12 – Classification

Alike and Different

Sorting by Color

Sorting by Count

KG-US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS K.CC.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	7 - Numbers to 20	B	2
	8 - Numbers Beyond 20	B	54
CCSS K.CC.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).	1 - Numbers to 5	A	21
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	71
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	100
CCSS K.CC.A.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	1 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	7- Number to 20	B	2
CCSS K.CC.B.4 Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	1 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	7- Numbers to 20	B	2
	8- Numbers Beyond 20	B	54
CCSS K.CC.B.4.A When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	7 - Counting to 20	B	2
	8 - Numbers beyond 20	B	54
CCSS K.CC.B.4.B Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	4 - Addition	A	132
	7 - Counting to 20	B	2
	8 - Numbers beyond 20	B	54
CCSS K.CC.B.4.C Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	4 - Addition	A	132
	7 - Counting to 20	B	2
	8 - Numbers beyond 20	B	54
CCSS K.CC.B.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects.	1 - Numbers to 5	A	2
	2 - Numbers to 10	A	50
	4 - Addition	A	132
	7 - Counting to 20	B	2
	8 - Numbers beyond 20	B	54

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS K.CC.C.6 Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.	1 - Numbers to 5 2 - Numbers to 10 4 - Addition 5 - Subtraction 7 - Counting to 20 8 - Numbers beyond 20	A A A A B B	2 50 132 182 2 54
CCSS K.CC.C.7 Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.	1 - Numbers to 5 2 - Numbers to 10 4 - Addition 5 - Subtraction	A A A A	2 50 132 182
CCSS K.OA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.	4 - Addition 5 - Subtraction 6 - Word Problems	A A A	132 182 224
CCSS K.OA.A.2 Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.	4 - Addition 5 - Subtraction 6 - Word Problems	A A A	132 182 224
CCSS K.OA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$).	3 - Number Bonds 5 - Subtraction	A A	110 182
CCSS K.OA.A.4 For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.	3 - Number Bonds 4 - Addition	A A	110 132
CCSS K.OA.A.5 Fluently add and subtract within 5.	5 - Subtraction 4 - Addition 6 - Word Problems	A A A	182 132 224

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $18 = 10 + 8$); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	2 - Numbers to 10 4 - Addition 5 - Subtraction 7- Numbers to 20	A A B B	50 132 182 2
CCSS K.MD.A.1 Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.	10 - Measurements 11 - Recognizing Shapes	B B	104 154
CCSS K.MD.A.2 Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has “more of”/“less of” the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.	10 - Measurements 11- Recognizing Shapes	B B	104 154
CCSS K.MD.B.3 Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.	4 - Addition 11 - Recognizng Shapes	A B	132 154
CCSS K.KG.A.1 Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.	4 - Addition 9 - Positions 11 - Recognizing Shapes 12 - Classification	A B B B	132 82 154 218
CCSS K.KG.A.2 Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.	11 - Recognizing Shapes 12 - Classification	B B	154 218
CCSS K.KG.A.3 Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).	11 - Recognizing Shapes 12 - Classification	B B	154 218

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS K.KG.B.4 Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, indifferent sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).	10 - Measurement 11 - Recognizing Shapes 12 - Classification	B B b	104 154 218
CCSS K.KG.B.5 Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.	10 - Measurement 11 - Recognizing Shapes 12 - Classification	B B B	104 154 218
CCSS K.KG.B.6 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?"	10 - Measurement 11 - Recognizing Shapes	B B	104 154



K: In Kindergarten, instructional time should focus on two critical areas: (1) representing, relating, and operating on whole numbers, initially with sets of objects; (2) describing shapes and space. More learning time in Kindergarten should be devoted to number than to other topics.

MATH.K.1

Students use numbers, including written numerals, to represent quantities and to solve quantitative problems, such as counting objects in a set; counting out a given number of objects; comparing sets or numerals; and modeling simple joining and separating situations with sets of objects, or eventually with equations such as $5 + 2 = 7$ and $7 - 2 = 5$. (Kindergarten students should see addition and subtraction equations, and student writing of equations in kindergarten is encouraged, but it is not required.) Students choose, combine, and apply effective strategies for answering quantitative questions, including quickly recognizing the cardinalities of small sets of objects, counting and producing sets of given sizes, counting the number of objects in combined sets, or counting the number of objects that remain in a set after some are taken away.

MATH.K.2

Students describe their physical world using geometric ideas (e.g., shape, orientation, spatial relations) and vocabulary. They identify, name, and describe basic two-dimensional shapes, such as squares, triangles, circles, rectangles, and hexagons, presented in a variety of ways (e.g., with different sizes and orientations), as well as three-dimensional shapes such as cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres. They use basic shapes and spatial reasoning to model objects in their environment and to construct more complex shapes.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC: Counting and Cardinality

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.A

Know number names and the count sequence.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.A.1

Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.A.2

Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.A.3

Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0–20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B

Count to tell the number of objects.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.4

Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.4.a

When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.4.b

Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number



of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.4.c

Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.B.5

Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.C

Compare numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.C.6

Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.CC.C.7

Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.K.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.A

Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.A.1

Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.A.2

Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.A.3

Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid").

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.B

Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.B.4

Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.B.5

Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.G.B.6

Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD: Measurement and Data

CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD.A

Describe and compare measurable attributes.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD.A.1

Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.

**CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD.A.2**

Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD.B

Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.MD.B.3

Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.K.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten**CCSS.Math.Content.K.NBT.A**

Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.NBT.A.1

Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $18 = 10 + 8$); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A**

Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.1

Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.2

Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.3

Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$).

CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.4

For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.

CCSS.Math.Content.K.OA.A.5

Fluently add and subtract within 5.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 1

Chapter 1 – Number Bonds

- Making Number Bonds
- Number Stories

Chapter 2 – Addition to 10

- Adding by Counting On
- Vertical Addition
- Addition Word Problems

Chapter 3 – Subtraction Within 10

- Subtracting by Taking Away
- Subtracting by Counting Back
- Vertical Subtraction
- Subtraction Word Problems

Chapter 4 – Addition to 20

- Adding by Counting On
- Adding by Making 10
- Doubles and Near Doubles
- 1-digit and 2-digit Addition
- Adding 3 Numbers
- Addition Word Problems

Chapter 5 – Subtraction Within 20

- Subtracting by Counting Back
- Subtracting by Making 10
- Subtraction Word Problems



Chapter 6 – Numbers to 120

Counting in Tens to 120

Counting to 120

Place Value

Comparing and Ordering

Chapter 7 – Addition and Subtraction to 100

Adding Without Regrouping

Adding With Regrouping

Subtracting Without Regrouping

Chapter 8 – Length

Comparing Length

Measuring Length

Chapter 9 – Time

Telling Time to the Hour

Telling Time to the Half Hour

Chapter 10 – Shapes

2D Shapes

Comparing and Sorting Shapes

Equal Parts

Composite 2D Shapes

Composite 3D Shapes

Chapter 11 – Data and Graphs

Tally Charts

Picture Graphs

G-1US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.1.OA.A.1 Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	2 - Addition to 10 3 - Subtraction Within 10 4 - Addition to 20 5 - Subtraction Within 20	A A A A	44 94 158 226
CCSS.1.OA.A.2 Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	2 - Addition to 10 3 - Subtraction Within 10 4 - Addition to 20 5 - Subtraction Within 20	A A A A	44 94 158 226
CCSS.1.OA.B.3 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.2 Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$. (Associative property of addition.)	1 - Number Bonds	A	2
CCSS.1.OA.B.4 Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.	1 - Number Bonds 3 - Subtraction Within 10	A A	2 94
CCSS.1.OA.C.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	1 - Number Bonds	A	2
CCSS.1.OA.C.6 Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).	2 - Addition to 10 3 - Subtraction Within 10 4 - Addition to 20 5 - Subtraction Within 20	A A A A	44 94 158 226

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.1.OA.D.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.	2 - Addition to 10	A	44
	3 - Subtraction Within 10	A	94
	4 - Addition to 20	A	158
	5 - Subtraction Within 20	A	226
	7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	B	46
CCSS.1.OA.D.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = _ - 3$, $6 + 6 = _$.	2 - Addition to 10	A	44
	3 - Subtraction Within 10	A	94
	4 - Addition to 20	A	158
	5 - Subtraction Within 20	A	226
	7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	B	46
CCSS.1.NBT.A.1 Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	6 - Numbers to 120	B	2
CCSS.1.NBT.B.2 Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:	2 - Addition to 10	A	44
	3 - Subtraction Within 10	A	94
	4 - Addition to 20	A	158
	5 - Subtraction Within 20	A	226
	6 - Numbers to 120	B	2
CCSS.1.NBT.B.2.A 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a “ten.”	7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	B	46
CCSS.1.NBT.B.2.B The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	1- Number Bonds	A	2
	4 - Addition to 20	A	158
CCSS.1.NBT.B.2.C The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	6 - Numbers to 120	B	2
	7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	B	46
CCSS.1.NBT.B.3 Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.	6 - Numbers to 120	B	2

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.1.NBT.C.4 Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	2 - Addition to 10 3 - Subtraction Within 10 4 - Addition to 20 5 - Subtraction Within 20 7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A A A A B	44 94 158 226 46
CCSS.1.NBT.C.5 Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	6 - Numbers to 120	B	2
CCSS.1.NBT.C.6 Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.	6 - Numbers to 120 7 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	B B	2 46
CCSS.1.MD.A.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.	8 - Length	B	92
CCSS.1.MD.A.2 Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.	8 - Length	B	92
CCSS.1.MD.B.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	9 - Time	B	140
CCSS.1.MD.C.4 Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.	11 - Data and Graphs	B	250

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.1.G.A.1 Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.	10 - Shapes	B	198
CCSS.1.G.A.2 Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.	10 - Shapes	B	198
CCSS.1.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.	10 - Shapes	B	198



1: In Grade 1, instructional time should focus on four critical areas: (1) developing understanding of addition, subtraction, and strategies for addition and subtraction within 20; (2) developing understanding of whole number relationships and place value, including grouping in tens and ones; (3) developing understanding of linear measurement and measuring lengths as iterating length units; and (4) reasoning about attributes of, and composing and decomposing geometric shapes.

MATH.1.1

Students develop strategies for adding and subtracting whole numbers based on their prior work with small numbers. They use a variety of models, including discrete objects and length-based models (e.g., cubes connected to form lengths), to model add-to, take-from, put-together, take-apart, and compare situations to develop meaning for the operations of addition and subtraction, and to develop strategies to solve arithmetic problems with these operations. Students understand connections between counting and addition and subtraction (e.g., adding two is the same as counting on two). They use properties of addition to add whole numbers and to create and use increasingly sophisticated strategies based on these properties (e.g., “making tens”) to solve addition and subtraction problems within 20. By comparing a variety of solution strategies, children build their understanding of the relationship between addition and subtraction.

MATH.1.2

Students develop, discuss, and use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to add within 100 and subtract multiples of 10. They compare whole numbers (at least to 100) to develop understanding of and solve problems involving their relative sizes. They think of whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones (especially recognizing the numbers 11 to 19 as composed of a ten and some ones). Through activities that build number sense, they understand the order of the counting numbers and their relative magnitudes.

MATH.1.3

Students develop an understanding of the meaning and processes of measurement, including underlying concepts such as iterating (the mental activity of building up the length of an object with equal-sized units) and the transitivity principle for indirect measurement.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.1.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.1.G.A

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.G.A.1

Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.G.A.2

Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.G.A.3

Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words



halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD: Measurement and Data

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.A

Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.A.1

Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.A.2

Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.B

Tell and write time.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.B.3

Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.C

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.MD.C.4

Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.A

Extend the counting sequence.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.A.1

Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B

Understand place value.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B.2

Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.

Understand the following as special cases:

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B.2.a

10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a “ten.”

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B.2.b

The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

**CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B.2.c**

The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.B.3

Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C.4

Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C.5

Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.NBT.C.6

Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.A**

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.A.1

Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.A.2

Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.B

Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.B.3

Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.B.4

Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.C

Add and subtract within 20.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.C.5

Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).

**CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.C.6**

Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.D

Work with addition and subtraction equations.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.D.7

Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.

CCSS.Math.Content.1.OA.D.8

Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 2

Chapter 1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20

- Adding by Counting On
- Adding Using Doubles and Near Doubles
- Adding by Making 10
- Subtraction by Counting Back
- Subtraction Using Double Facts
- Subtraction by Making 10

Chapter 2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100

- Addition Without Regrouping
- Addition With Regrouping
- Adding Multiple Two-digit Numbers
- 1-Step Addition Word Problems
- Subtraction Without Regrouping
- Subtraction With Regrouping
- 1-Step Subtraction Word Problems
- 2-Step Word Problems

Chapter 3 - Numbers to 1,000

- Hundreds, Tens and Ones
- Place Value to 1,000
- Comparing Numbers to 1,000
- Odd and Even Numbers
- Skip Counting and Number Patterns
- Repeated Addition and Arrays

Chapter 4 - Addition to 1,000

- Adding 100s and 10s
- Addition Without Regrouping
- Addition With Regrouping

Chapter 5 - Subtraction Within 1,000

- Subtracting 100s and 10s
- Subtraction Without Regrouping
- Subtraction With Regrouping



Chapter 6 - Word Problems

- 1-Step Word Problems
- 2-Step Word Problems

Chapter 7 - Shapes

- 2-Dimensional Shapes
- 3-Dimensional Shapes
- Area of Shapes
- Halves, Thirds and Quarters

Chapter 8 - Time

- Telling Time to 5 Minutes
- Telling Time in a.m. and p.m.

Chapter 9 - Length

- Customary Units of Length
- Measuring Length in Inches
- Measuring Length in Feet and Yards
- Comparing Length - Inches, Feet and Yards
- Metric Units of Length
- Measuring Length in Centimeters
- Measuring Length in Meters
- Comparing Length (Centimeters and Meters)

Chapter 10 - Money

- Coins and Notes
- Exchanging Money
- Counting Money
- Comparing Money
- Money Word Problems

Chapter 11 - Data and Graphs

- Drawing Picture Graphs
- Reading Picture Graphs
- Bar Graphs
- Line Plots

G-2US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.2.OA.A.1 Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20 2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A A	2 60
CCSS.2.OA.B.2 Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.	1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20	A	2
CCSS.2.OA.C.3 Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members, e.g., by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.	1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20	A	2
CCSS.2.OA.C.4 Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.	1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20 2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A A	2 60
CCSS.2.NBT.A.1 Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:	3 - Numbers to 1,000	A	140
CCSS.2.NBT.A.1.A 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”	2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A	60
CCSS.2.NBT.A.1.B The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones).	3 - Numbers to 1,000	A	140
CCSS.2.NBT.A.2 Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.	3 - Numbers to 1,000	A	140
CCSS.2.NBT.A.3 Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.	3 - Numbers to 1,000	A	140

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.2.NBT.A.4 Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	3 - Numbers to 1,000	A	140
CCSS.2.NBT.B.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A	60
CCSS.2.NBT.B.6 Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	4 - Addition to 1,000	A	248
CCSS.2.NBT.B.7 Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.	4 - Addition to 1,000 5 - Subtraction Within 1,000	A B	248 2
CCSS.2.NBT.B.8 Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100-900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100-900.	4 - Addition to 1,000 5 - Subtraction Within 1,000	A B	248 2
CCSS.2.NBT.B.9 Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.	2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A	60
CCSS.2.MD.A.1 Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.	9 - Length	B	144
CCSS.2.MD.A.2 Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.	9 - Length	B	144
CCSS.2.MD.A.3 Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.	9 - Length	B	144

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.2.MD.A.4 Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.	9 - Length	B	144
CCSS.2.MD.B.5 Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100 6 - Word Problems	A B	60 44
CCSS.2.MD.B.6 Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.	1 - Addition and Subtraction to 20 2 - Addition and Subtraction to 100	A A	2 60
CCSS.2.MD.C.7 Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.	8 - Time	B	106
CCSS.2.MD.C.8 Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?	6 - Word Problems 10 - Money	B B	44 226
CCSS.2.MD.D.9 Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.	9 - Length 11 - Data and Graphs	B B	144 266
CCSS.2.MD.D.10 Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.	11 - Data and Graphs	B	266

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.2.G.A.1 Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. ¹ Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.	7 - Shapes	B	58
CCSS.2.G.A.2 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.	7 - Shapes	B	58
CCSS.2.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.	7 - Shapes	B	58



2: In Grade 2, instructional time should focus on four critical areas: (1) extending understanding of base-ten notation; (2) building fluency with addition and subtraction; (3) using standard units of measure; and (4) describing and analyzing shapes.

MATH.2.1

Students extend their understanding of the base-ten system. This includes ideas of counting in fives, tens, and multiples of hundreds, tens, and ones, as well as number relationships involving these units, including comparing. Students understand multi-digit numbers (up to 1000) written in base-ten notation, recognizing that the digits in each place represent amounts of thousands, hundreds, tens, or ones (e.g., 853 is 8 hundreds + 5 tens + 3 ones).

MATH.2.2

Students use their understanding of addition to develop fluency with addition and subtraction within 100. They solve problems within 1000 by applying their understanding of models for addition and subtraction, and they develop, discuss, and use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to compute sums and differences of whole numbers in base-ten notation, using their understanding of place value and the properties of operations. They select and accurately apply methods that are appropriate for the context and the numbers involved to mentally calculate sums and differences for numbers with only tens or only hundreds.

MATH.2.3

Students recognize the need for standard units of measure (centimeter and inch) and they use rulers and other measurement tools with the understanding that linear measure involves an iteration of units. They recognize that the smaller the unit, the more iterations they need to cover a given length.

MATH.2.4

Students describe and analyze shapes by examining their sides and angles. Students investigate, describe, and reason about decomposing and combining shapes to make other shapes. Through building, drawing, and analyzing two- and three-dimensional shapes, students develop a foundation for understanding area, volume, congruence, similarity, and symmetry in later grades.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.2.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.2.G.A

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.G.A.1

Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.G.A.2

Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.G.A.3

Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD: Measurement and Data

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.A

Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.A.1

Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.A.2

Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.A.3

Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.A.4

Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.B

Relate addition and subtraction to length.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.B.5

Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.B.6

Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2,..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.C

Work with time and money.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.C.7

Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.C.8

Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.D

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.D.9

Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.MD.D.10

Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.



Domain CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A

Understand place value.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.1

Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.1.a

100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.1.b

The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones).

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.2

Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.3

Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.4

Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.5

Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.6

Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.7

Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.8

Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.9

Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.



Domain CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.A

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.A.1

Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.B

Add and subtract within 20.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.B.2

Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.C

Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.C.3

Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members, e.g., by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.

CCSS.Math.Content.2.OA.C.4

Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 3

Chapter 1 - Numbers to 10,000

- Counting to 10,000
- Numbers to 10,000
- Place Value
- Comparing and Ordering Numbers
- Number Patterns
- Odd and Even Numbers
- Rounding Numbers

Chapter 2 - Addition

- Addition Without Regrouping
- Addition With Regrouping
- Mental Addition Within 100
- Word Problems

Chapter 3 - Subtraction

- Subtracting 10s, 100s and 1,000s
- Subtraction Without Regrouping
- Subtraction With Regrouping
- Word Problems

Chapter 4 - Multiplication

- Repeated Addition
- Repeated Addition Word Problems
- Multiplying by 2
- Multiplying by 3
- Multiplying by 4
- Multiplying by 5
- Multiplying by 10
- Multiplying by 6
- Multiplying by 7
- Multiplying by 8
- Multiplying by 9
- Multiplying by 6, 7, 8 and 9
- Multiplication Word Problems



Chapter 5 - Division (1)

- Sharing Equally
- Grouping Equally
- Dividing by 2
- Dividing by 3
- Dividing by 4
- Dividing by 5
- Dividing by 10

Chapter 6 - Division (2)

- Dividing by 6
- Dividing by 7
- Dividing by 8
- Dividing by 9
- Word Problems

Chapter 7 - Measurement

- Introduction to Measuring Mass
- Measuring Mass in Kilograms and Grams
- Measuring Volume
- Mass and Volume Word Problems

Chapter 8 - Time

- Telling Time to the Minute
- Duration of Time

Chapter 9 - Geometry

- Recognizing Quadrilaterals
- Drawing Quadrilaterals

Chapter 10 - Area and Perimeter

- Introduction to Area
- Measuring Area
- Area of Rectangles
- Introduction to Perimeter
- Area and Perimeter

Chapter 11 - Fractions

- Equal Parts
- Parts of a Whole
- Fractions on a Number Line
- Comparing Fractions
- Equivalent Fractions



Chapter 12 – Data and Graphs

Picture Graphs With Scales

Bar Graphs With Scales

Reading and Interpreting Bar Graphs

Generate Data for Line Plots

G-3US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.3.OA.A.1 Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5×7 .	4 - Multiplication	A	146
CCSS.3.OA.A.2 Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as $56 \div 8$.	5 - Division (1) 6 - Division (2)	A B	272 2
CCSS.3.OA.A.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	4 - Multiplication 6 - Division (2)	A B	146 2
CCSS.3.OA.A.4 Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 \times ? = 48$, $5 = _ \div 3$, $6 \times 6 = ?$	4 - Multiplication 5 - Division (1) 6 - Division (2)	A A B	146 272 2
CCSS.3.OA.B.5 Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide.2 Examples: If $6 \times 4 = 24$ is known, then $4 \times 6 = 24$ is also known. (Commutative property of multiplication.) $3 \times 5 \times 2$ can be found by $3 \times 5 = 15$, then $15 \times 2 = 30$, or by $5 \times 2 = 10$, then $3 \times 10 = 30$. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$ and $8 \times 2 = 16$, one can find 8×7 as $8 \times (5 + 2) = (8 \times 5) + (8 \times 2) = 40 + 16 = 56$. (Distributive property.)	4 - Multiplication 5 - Division (1) 6 - Division (2)	A A B	146 272 2
CCSS.3.OA.B.6 Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, find $32 \div 8$ by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8	5 - Division (1) 6 - Division (2)	A B	272 2

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.3.OA.C.7 Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers.	4 - Multiplication 5 - Division (1) 6 - Division (2)	A A B	146 272 2
CCSS.3.OA.D.8 Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.	2 - Addition 3 - Subtraction 4 - Multiplication 6 - Division (2)	A A A B	66 106 146 2
CCSS.3.OA.D.9 Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends.	2 - Addition 3 - Subtraction 4 - Multiplication 6 - Division (2)	A A A B	66 106 146 2
CCSS.3.NBT.A.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	1 - Numbers to 10,000	A	2
CCSS.3.NBT.A.2 Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	2 - Addition 3 - Subtraction	A A	66 106
CCSS.3.NBT.A.3 Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (e.g., 9×80 , 5×60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	4 - Multiplication	A	146
CCSS.3.NF.A.1 Understand a fraction $1/b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1/b$.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.2 Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram.	11 - Fractions	B	200

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.3.NF.A.2.A Represent a fraction $\frac{1}{b}$ on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size $\frac{1}{b}$ and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number $\frac{1}{b}$ on the number line.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.2.B Represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $\frac{1}{b}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{a}{b}$ and that its endpoint locates the number $\frac{a}{b}$ on the number line.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.3 Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.3.A Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.3.B Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions, e.g., $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$. Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.3.C Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers. Examples: Express 3 in the form $3 = \frac{3}{1}$; recognize that $\frac{6}{1} = 6$; locate $\frac{4}{4}$ and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.NF.A.3.D Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.	11 - Fractions	B	200
CCSS.3.MD.A.1 Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.	8 - Time	B	84

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.3.MD.A.2 Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). ¹ Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem.	7 - Measurement	B	40
CCSS.3.MD.B.3 Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.	12 - Data and Graphs	B	264
CCSS.3.MD.B.4 Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.	12 - Data and Graphs	B	264
CCSS.3.MD.C.5 Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.5.A A square with side length 1 unit, called “a unit square,” is said to have “one square unit” of area, and can be used to measure area.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.5.B A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.6 Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.7 Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.7.A Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.3.MD.C.7.B Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.7.C Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and $b + c$ is the sum of $a \times b$ and $a \times c$. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.C.7.D Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.MD.D.8 Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.G.A.1 Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.	9 - Geometry	B	128
	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
CCSS.3.G.A.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the shape.	9 - Geometry	B	128
	10 - Area and Perimeter	B	146
	11 - Fractions	B	200



3: In Grade 3, instructional time should focus on four critical areas: (1) developing understanding of multiplication and division and strategies for multiplication and division within 100; (2) developing understanding of fractions, especially unit fractions (fractions with numerator 1); (3) developing understanding of the structure of rectangular arrays and of area; and (4) describing and analyzing two-dimensional shapes.

MATH.3.1

Students develop an understanding of the meanings of multiplication and division of whole numbers through activities and problems involving equal-sized groups, arrays, and area models; multiplication is finding an unknown product, and division is finding an unknown factor in these situations. For equal-sized group situations, division can require finding the unknown number of groups or the unknown group size. Students use properties of operations to calculate products of whole numbers, using increasingly sophisticated strategies based on these properties to solve multiplication and division problems involving single-digit factors. By comparing a variety of solution strategies, students learn the relationship between multiplication and division.

MATH.3.2

Students develop an understanding of fractions, beginning with unit fractions. Students view fractions in general as being built out of unit fractions, and they use fractions along with visual fraction models to represent parts of a whole. Students understand that the size of a fractional part is relative to the size of the whole. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the paint in a small bucket could be less paint than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the paint in a larger bucket, but $\frac{1}{3}$ of a ribbon is longer than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the same ribbon because when the ribbon is divided into 3 equal parts, the parts are longer than when the ribbon is divided into 5 equal parts. Students are able to use fractions to represent numbers equal to, less than, and greater than one. They solve problems that involve comparing fractions by using visual fraction models and strategies based on noticing equal numerators or denominators.

MATH.3.3

Students recognize area as an attribute of two-dimensional regions. They measure the area of a shape by finding the total number of same-size units of area required to cover the shape without gaps or overlaps, a square with sides of unit length being the standard unit for measuring area. Students understand that rectangular arrays can be decomposed into identical rows or into identical columns. By decomposing rectangles into rectangular arrays of squares, students connect area to multiplication, and justify using multiplication to determine the area of a rectangle.

MATH.3.4

Students describe, analyze, and compare properties of two-dimensional shapes. They compare and classify shapes by their sides and angles, and connect these with definitions of shapes. Students also relate their fraction work to geometry by expressing the area of part of a shape as a unit fraction of the whole.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.3.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.3.G.A

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.G.A.1

Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.

**CCSS.Math.Content.3.G.A.2**

Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD: Measurement and Data**CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.A**

Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.A.1

Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.A.2

Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.B

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.B.3

Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.B.4

Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units-whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.5

Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.5.a

A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area, and can be used to measure area.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.5.b

A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.6

Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.7

Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.7.a

Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

**CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.7.b**

Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.7.c

Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and $b + c$ is the sum of $a \times b$ and $a \times c$. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.C.7.d

Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.D

Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.MD.D.8

Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.3.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten**CCSS.Math.Content.3.NBT.A**

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NBT.A.1

Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NBT.A.2

Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NBT.A.3

Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., 9×80 , 5×60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF: Number and Operations-Fractions**CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A**

Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.1

Understand a fraction $1/b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1/b$.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.2

Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram.

**CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.2.a**

Represent a fraction $1/b$ on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts. Recognize that each part has size $1/b$ and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number $1/b$ on the number line.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.2.b

Represent a fraction a/b on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $1/b$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size a/b and that its endpoint locates the number a/b on the number line.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.3

Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.3.a

Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.3.b

Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions, (e.g., $1/2 = 2/4$, $4/6 = 2/3$). Explain why the fractions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.3.c

Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.NF.A.3.d

Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.A**

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.A.1

Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.A.2

Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.A.3

Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.A.4

Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.B

Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.



CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.B.5

Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.B.6

Understand division as an unknown-factor problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.C

Multiply and divide within 100.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.C.7

Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that $8 \times 5 = 40$, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of two one-digit numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.D

Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.D.8

Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

CCSS.Math.Content.3.OA.D.9

Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 4

Chapter 1 - Whole Numbers

- Numbers to 1,000,000
- Place Value
- Comparing and Ordering Numbers
- Rounding and Estimation
- Factors and Multiples

Chapter 2 - Operations on Whole Numbers

- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplying by a 1-digit Number
- Multiplying by a 2-digit Number
- Dividing by a 1-digit Number
- Word Problems

Chapter 3 - Fractions

- Equivalent Fractions
- Mixed Numbers and Improper Fractions
- Comparing and Ordering Fractions
- Adding and Subtracting Fractions
- Multiplying Fractions
- Word Problems

Chapter 4 - Decimals

- Tenths
- Hundredths
- Comparing Decimals

Chapter 5 - Time

- Converting Units of Time
- Expressing 12-hour and 24-hour Time
- Duration of Time
- Word Problems



Chapter 6 – Measurement, Perimeter and Area

- Benchmarks and Relative Sizes
- Converting Customary Units
- Converting Metric Units
- Perimeter
- Area
- Word Problems

Chapter 7 – Angles

- Identifying and Naming Angles
- Comparing Angles
- Measuring Angles
- Drawing Angles
- Properties of Angles
- Word Problems

Chapter 8 – Symmetry

- Identifying Symmetric Figures
- Drawing Symmetric Figures

Chapter 9 – Line Plots and Line Graphs

- Interpreting and Creating Line Plots
- Interpreting and Creating Line Graphs

Chapter 10 – Problem Solving

- Act It Out
- Draw a Model
- Guess-and-Check
- Make a List
- Look for Patterns
- Work Backwards
- Before-After Concept
- Simplify the Problem

G-4US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.4.OA.A.1 Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret $35 = 5 \times 7$ as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.4.OA.A.2 Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers 6 - Measurement, Perimeter and Area	A B	66 42
CCSS.4.OA.A.3 Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.	1 - Whole Numbers 2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A A	2 66
CCSS.4.OA.B.4 Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1-100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is prime or composite.	1 - Whole Numbers	A	2
CCSS.4.OA.C.5 Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself. For example, given the rule "Add 3" and the starting number 1, generate terms in the resulting sequence and observe that the terms appear to alternate between odd and even numbers. Explain informally why the numbers will continue to alternate in this way.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers 3 - Fractions	A A	66 140

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.4.NBT.A.2 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	1 - Whole Numbers 3 - Fractions 4 - Decimals 7 - Angles	A A A B	2 140 226 134
CCSS.4.NBT.A.3 Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.	1 - Whole Numbers	A	2
CCSS.4.NBT.A.4 Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.4.NBT.A.5 Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.4.NBT.A.6 Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.4.NF.A.1 Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.A.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $1/2$. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.	3 - Fractions	A	140

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.4.NF.B.3 Understand a fraction a/b with $a > 1$ as a sum of fractions $1/b$.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.3.A Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.3.B Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. Examples: $3/8 = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/8$; $3/8 = 1/8 + 2/8$; $2\ 1/8 = 1 + 1 + 1/8 = 8/8 + 8/8 + 1/8$.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.3.C Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.3.D Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.4 Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.	1 - Whole Numbers 3 - Fractions	A A	2 140
CCSS.4.NF.B.4.A Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of $1/b$. For example, use a visual fraction model to represent $5/4$ as the product $5 \times (1/4)$, recording the conclusion by the equation $5/4 = 5 \times (1/4)$.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.B.4.B Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of $1/b$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number. For example, use a visual fraction model to express $3 \times (2/5)$ as $6 \times (1/5)$, recognizing this product as $6/5$. (In general, $n \times (a/b) = (n \times a)/b$.)	3 - Fractions	A	140

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.4.NF.B.4.C Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, if each person at a party will eat $\frac{3}{8}$ of a pound of roast beef, and there will be 5 people at the party, how many pounds of roast beef will be needed? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.C.5 denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100. For example, express $\frac{3}{10}$ as $\frac{30}{100}$, and add $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100} = \frac{34}{100}$.	3 - Fractions	A	140
CCSS.4.NF.C.6 Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as $\frac{62}{100}$; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.	4 - Decimals	A	226
CCSS.4.NF.C.7 Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual model.	4 - Decimals	A	226
CCSS.4.MD.A.1 Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz.; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table. For example, know that 1 ft is 12 times as long as 1 in. Express the length of a 4 ft snake as 48 in. Generate a conversion table for feet and inches listing the number pairs (1, 12), (2, 24), (3, 36), ...	6 - Measurement, Perimeter and Area	B	42
CCSS.4.MD.A.2 Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.	6 - Measurement, Perimeter and Area	B	42

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.4.MD.A.3 Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. For example, find the width of a rectangular room given the area of the flooring and the length, by viewing the area formula as a multiplication equation with an unknown factor.	6 - Measurement, Perimeter and Area	B	42
CCSS.4.MD.B.4 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots. For example, from a line plot find and interpret the difference in length between the longest and shortest specimens in an insect collection.	6 - Measurement, Perimeter and Area	B	42
CCSS.4.MD.C.5 Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement:	7 - Angles	B	134
CCSS.4.MD.C.5.A An angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays, by considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle is called a “one-degree angle,” and can be used to measure angles.	7 - Angles	B	134
CCSS.4.MD.C.5.B An angle that turns through n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.	7 - Angles	B	134
CCSS.4.MD.C.6 Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.	7 - Angles	B	134

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.G.A.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.	7 - Angles	B	134
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.G.A.2 Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.	7 - Angles 8 - Symmetry	B B	134 190
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.G.A.3 Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.	8 - Symmetry	B	190



4: In Grade 4, instructional time should focus on three critical areas: (1) developing understanding and fluency with multi-digit multiplication, and developing understanding of dividing to find quotients involving multi-digit dividends; (2) developing an understanding of fraction equivalence, addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators, and multiplication of fractions by whole numbers; (3) understanding that geometric figures can be analyzed and classified based on their properties, such as having parallel sides, perpendicular sides, particular angle measures, and symmetry.

MATH.4.1

Students generalize their understanding of place value to 1,000,000, understanding the relative sizes of numbers in each place. They apply their understanding of models for multiplication (equal-sized groups, arrays, area models), place value, and properties of operations, in particular the distributive property, as they develop, discuss, and use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to compute products of multi-digit whole numbers. Depending on the numbers and the context, they select and accurately apply appropriate methods to estimate or mentally calculate products. They develop fluency with efficient procedures for multiplying whole numbers; understand and explain why the procedures work based on place value and properties of operations; and use them to solve problems. Students apply their understanding of models for division, place value, properties of operations, and the relationship of division to multiplication as they develop, discuss, and use efficient, accurate, and generalizable procedures to find quotients involving multi-digit dividends. They select and accurately apply appropriate methods to estimate and mentally calculate quotients, and interpret remainders based upon the context.

MATH.4.2

Students develop understanding of fraction equivalence and operations with fractions. They recognize that two different fractions can be equal (e.g., $15/9 = 5/3$), and they develop methods for generating and recognizing equivalent fractions. Students extend previous understandings about how fractions are built from unit fractions, composing fractions from unit fractions, decomposing fractions into unit fractions, and using the meaning of fractions and the meaning of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.

MATH.4.3

Students describe, analyze, compare, and classify two-dimensional shapes. Through building, drawing, and analyzing two-dimensional shapes, students deepen their understanding of properties of two-dimensional objects and the use of them to solve problems involving symmetry.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.4.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A

Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.1

Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.2

Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.G.A.3

Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the



figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD: Measurement and Data

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.A

Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.A.1

Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz.; l, ml; hr, min, sec. Within a single system of measurement, express measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.A.2

Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.A.3

Apply the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.B

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.B.4

Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions by using information presented in line plots.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of angle and measure angles.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C.5

Recognize angles as geometric shapes that are formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint, and understand concepts of angle measurement:

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C.5.a

An angle is measured with reference to a circle with its center at the common endpoint of the rays, by considering the fraction of the circular arc between the points where the two rays intersect the circle. An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle is called a "one-degree angle," and can be used to measure angles.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C.5.b

An angle that turns through n one-degree angles is said to have an angle measure of n degrees.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C.6

Measure angles in whole-number degrees using a protractor. Sketch angles of specified measure.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.MD.C.7

Recognize angle measure as additive. When an angle is decomposed into non-overlapping parts, the angle measure of the whole is the sum of the angle measures of the parts. Solve addition and subtraction problems to find unknown angles on a diagram in real world and mathematical problems, e.g., by using an equation with a symbol for the unknown angle measure.



Domain CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A

Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.1

Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.2

Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.A.3

Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.4

Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.5

Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NBT.B.6

Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF: Number and Operations—Fractions

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A

Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A.1

Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.A.2

Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $1/2$. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B

Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations on whole numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.3

Understand a fraction a/b with $a > 1$ as a sum of fractions $1/b$.

**CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.3.a**

Understand addition and subtraction of fractions as joining and separating parts referring to the same whole.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.3.b

Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.3.c

Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.3.d

Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.4

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.4.a

Understand a fraction a/b as a multiple of $1/b$.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.4.b

Understand a multiple of a/b as a multiple of $1/b$, and use this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.B.4.c

Solve word problems involving multiplication of a fraction by a whole number, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.C

Understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.C.5

Express a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.C.6

Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.NF.C.7

Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual model.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.A**

Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.A.1

Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret $35 = 5 \times 7$ as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.

**CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.A.2**

Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.A.3

Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.B

Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.B.4

Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–100 is prime or composite.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.C

Generate and analyze patterns.

CCSS.Math.Content.4.OA.C.5

Generate a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule. Identify apparent features of the pattern that were not explicit in the rule itself.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 5

Chapter 1 - Whole Numbers

- Numbers Beyond 1,000,000
- Place Value
- Powers of 10 and Exponents
- Comparing and Ordering Numbers
- Number Patterns
- Rounding and Estimation

Chapter 2 - Operations on Whole Numbers

- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplying by 10s, 100s and 1,000s
- Multiplying by 1 and 2-digit Numbers
- Dividing by 10s, 100s and 1,000s
- Dividing by 1 and 2-digit Numbers
- Order of Operations
- Word Problems

Chapter 3 - Fractions

- Adding Fractions
- Subtracting Fractions
- Multiplying Fractions
- Fractions and Division
- Word Problems

Chapter 4 - Decimals

- Tenths, Hundredths and Thousandths
- Comparing and Ordering Decimals
- Rounding and Estimation

Chapter 5 - Operations on Decimals

- Adding and Subtracting Decimals
- Multiplying by 10s, 100s and 1,000s
- Multiplying by 1-digit Numbers
- Dividing by 1-digit Numbers



Word Problems

Chapter 6 - Ratio

- Finding Ratio
- Ratio and Measurement
- Equivalent Ratios and Simplest Form
- Word Problems

Chapter 7 - Geometry

- Types of Triangles
- Angles of Triangles
- Angles of Quadrilaterals

Chapter 8 - Measurement

- Converting Measurement Units
- Word Problems

Chapter 9 - Volume

- Volume and Unit Cubes
- Volume of Rectangular Prisms
- Volume and Capacity
- Word Problems

Chapter 10 - Data and Graphs

- Line Plots
- Graphing Equations

Chapter 11 - Problem Solving

- Act It Out
- Draw a Model
- Guess-and-Check
- Make a List
- Look for Patterns
- Work Backwards
- Simplify the Problem
- Solve Part of the Problem
- Before-After Concept
- Make Suppositions

G-5 US Common Core State Standards Alignment

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.5.OA.A.1 Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.5.OA.A.2 Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them. For example, express the calculation “add 8 and 7, then multiply by 2” as $2 \times (8 + 7)$. Recognize that $3 \times (18932 + 921)$ is three times as large as $18932 + 921$, without having to calculate the indicated sum or product.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers 11 - Problem Solving	A B	66 242
CCSS.5.OA.B.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.	10 - Data and Graphs 11 - Problem Solving	B B	206 242
CCSS.5.NBT.A.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.	1 - Whole Numbers	A	2
CCSS.5.NBT.A.2 Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.	1 - Whole Numbers 2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A A	2 66
CCSS.5.NBT.A.3 Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.	4 - Decimals 1 - Operations on Decimals	A B	224 2
CCSS.5.NBT.A.3.A Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$.	4 - Decimals 1 - Operations on Decimals	A B	224 2

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.5.NBT.A.3.B Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	4 - Decimals	A	224
CCSS.5.NBT.A.4 Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.	4 - Decimals	A	224
CCSS.5.NBT.B.5 Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.5.NBT.B.6 Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	1 - Whole Numbers	A	2
CCSS.5.NBT.B.7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.	2 - Operations on Whole Numbers	A	66
CCSS.5.NF.A.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. For example, $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$. (In general, $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$.)	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.A.2 Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers. For example, recognize an incorrect result $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{7}$, by observing that $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{1}{2}$.	3 - Fractions	A	146

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.5.NF.B.3 Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($a/b = a \div b$). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. For example, interpret $3/4$ as the result of dividing 3 by 4, noting that $3/4$ multiplied by 4 equals 3, and that when 3 wholes are shared equally among 4 people each person has a share of size $3/4$. If 9 people want to share a 50-pound sack of rice equally by weight, how many pounds of rice should each person get? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.4 Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.4.A Interpret the product $(a/b) \times q$ as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations $a \times q \div b$. For example, use a visual fraction model to show $(2/3) \times 4 = 8/3$, and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with $(2/3) \times (4/5) = 8/15$. (In general, $(a/b) \times (c/d) = (ac)/(bd)$).	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.4.B Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.5 Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:	1 - Whole Numbers	A	2
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NF.B.5.A Comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication.	9 - Volume 11 - Problem Solving	B B	150 242

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.5.NF.B.5.B Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.6 Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.NF.B.7 Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.7.A Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $(1/3) \div 4$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $(1/3) \div 4 = 1/12$ because $(1/12) \times 4 = 1/3$.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.7.B Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for $4 \div (1/5)$, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that $4 \div (1/5) = 20$ because $20 \times (1/5) = 4$.	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.NF.B.7.C Solve real world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, how much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share $1/2$ lb of chocolate equally? How many $1/3$ -cup servings are in 2 cups of raisins?	3 - Fractions	A	146
CCSS.5.MD.A.1 Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems.	8 - Measurement	B	124

Standard	Chapter	Book	Page
CCSS.5.MD.B.2 Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots. For example, given different measurements of liquid in identical beakers, find the amount of liquid each beaker would contain if the total amount in all the beakers were redistributed equally.	3 - Fractions 8 - Measurement	A B	146 124
CCSS.5.MD.C.3 Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.	8 - Measurement 9 - Volume	B B	124 150
CCSS.5.MD.C.3.A A cube with side length 1 unit, called a “unit cube,” is said to have “one cubic unit” of volume, and can be used to measure volume.	9 - Volume	B	150
CCSS.5.MD.C.3.B A solid figure which can be packed without gaps or overlaps using n unit cubes is said to have a volume of n cubic units.	9 - Volume	B	150
CCSS.5.MD.C.4 Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.	8 - Measurement 9 - Volume	B B	124 150
CCSS.5.MD.C.5 Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume.	1 - Whole Numbers 9 - Volume	A B	2 150
CCSS.5.MD.C.5.A Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths by packing it with unit cubes, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths, equivalently by multiplying the height by the area of the base. Represent threefold whole-number products as volumes, e.g., to represent the associative property of multiplication.	1 - Whole Numbers 9 - Volume	A B	1 150
CCSS.5.MD.C.5.B Apply the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = b \times h$ for rectangular prisms to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with whole-number edge lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems.	9 - Volume	B	150



5: In Grade 5, instructional time should focus on three critical areas: (1) developing fluency with addition and subtraction of fractions, and developing understanding of the multiplication of fractions and of division of fractions in limited cases (unit fractions divided by whole numbers and whole numbers divided by unit fractions); (2) extending division to 2-digit divisors, integrating decimal fractions into the place value system and developing understanding of operations with decimals to hundredths, and developing fluency with whole number and decimal operations; and (3) developing understanding of volume.

MATH.5.1

Students apply their understanding of fractions and fraction models to represent the addition and subtraction of fractions with unlike denominators as equivalent calculations with like denominators. They develop fluency in calculating sums and differences of fractions, and make reasonable estimates of them. Students also use the meaning of fractions, of multiplication and division, and the relationship between multiplication and division to understand and explain why the procedures for multiplying and dividing fractions make sense. (Note: this is limited to the case of dividing unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.)

MATH.5.2

Students develop understanding of why division procedures work based on the meaning of base-ten numerals and properties of operations. They finalize fluency with multi-digit addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. They apply their understandings of models for decimals, decimal notation, and properties of operations to add and subtract decimals to hundredths. They develop fluency in these computations, and make reasonable estimates of their results. Students use the relationship between decimals and fractions, as well as the relationship between finite decimals and whole numbers (i.e., a finite decimal multiplied by an appropriate power of 10 is a whole number), to understand and explain why the procedures for multiplying and dividing finite decimals make sense. They compute products and quotients of decimals to hundredths efficiently and accurately.

MATH.5.3

Students recognize volume as an attribute of three-dimensional space. They understand that volume can be measured by finding the total number of same-size units of volume required to fill the space without gaps or overlaps. They understand that a 1-unit by 1-unit by 1-unit cube is the standard unit for measuring volume. They select appropriate units, strategies, and tools for solving problems that involve estimating and measuring volume. They decompose three-dimensional shapes and find volumes of right rectangular prisms by viewing them as decomposed into layers of arrays of cubes. They measure necessary attributes of shapes in order to determine volumes to solve real world and mathematical problems.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.5.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.A

Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.A.1

Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plane located by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand that the first number indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to travel in the direction of the second axis, with the convention



that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond (e.g., x -axis and x -coordinate, y -axis and y -coordinate).

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.A.2

Represent real world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of points in the context of the situation.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.B

Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.B.3

Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.G.B.4

Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD: Measurement and Data

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.A

Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.A.1

Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system (e.g., convert 5 cm to 0.05 m), and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real world problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.B

Represent and interpret data.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.B.2

Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$). Use operations on fractions for this grade to solve problems involving information presented in line plots.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.3

Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.3.a

A cube with side length 1 unit, called a "unit cube," is said to have "one cubic unit" of volume, and can be used to measure volume.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.3.b

A solid figure which can be packed without gaps or overlaps using n unit cubes is said to have a volume of n cubic units.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.4

Measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised units.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.5

Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real world and mathematical problems involving volume.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.5.a

Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths by packing it with unit cubes, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths, equivalently by multiplying the height by the area of the base. Represent



threefold whole-number products as volumes, e.g., to represent the associative property of multiplication.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.5.b

Apply the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = b \times h$ for rectangular prisms to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with whole-number edge lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.MD.C.5.c

Recognize volume as additive. Find volumes of solid figures composed of two non-overlapping right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT: Number and Operations in Base Ten

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A

Understand the place value system.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.1

Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and $1/10$ of what it represents in the place to its left.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.2

Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.3

Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.3.a

Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.3.b

Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.A.4

Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.B

Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.B.5

Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.B.6

Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NBT.B.7

Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF: Number and Operations—Fractions

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.A

Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.A.1

Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.A.2

Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.3

Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($a/b = a \div b$). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.4

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.4.a

Interpret the product $(a/b) \times q$ as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations $a \times q \div b$.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.4.b

Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.5

Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.5.a

Comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.5.b

Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.6

Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.7

Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.

**CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.7.a**

Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.7.b

Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.NF.B.7.c

Solve real world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA: Operations and Algebraic Thinking**CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA.A**

Write and interpret numerical expressions.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA.A.1

Use parentheses, brackets, or braces in numerical expressions, and evaluate expressions with these symbols.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA.A.2

Write simple expressions that record calculations with numbers, and interpret numerical expressions without evaluating them.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA.B

Analyze patterns and relationships.

CCSS.Math.Content.5.OA.B.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.

Let's Do MATHEMATICS Grade 6

Chapter 1 - Integers

- Understanding Integers
- Comparing and Ordering Integers
- Operations on Integers
- Word Problems

Chapter 2 - Algebra

- Algebraic Expressions
- Evaluating Algebraic Expressions
- Simplifying Algebraic Expressions
- Word Problems

Chapter 3 - Fractions

- Multiplying Fractions
- Fractions and Divisions
- Word Problems

Chapter 4 - Ratio

- Ratio and Fractions
- Ratio and Proportion
- Word Problem

Chapter 5 - Percentage

- What is Percentage?
- Finding Percentage
- Percentage Increase and Decrease

Chapter 6 - Mid-year Exam

- Section A
- Section B
- Section C

Chapter 7 - Geometry

- Property of Circles
- Area of Circles
- Area of Triangles
- Area of Composite Figures



Chapter 8 - Time

- Expressing 12-hour and 24-hour Time
- Duration of Time
- Word Problem

Chapter 9 - Speed

- Speed and Distance
- Average Speed
- Word Problems

Chapter 10 - Pie Charts

- Reading and Interpreting Pie Chart
- Word Problem

Chapter 11 - Problem Solving

- Act It Out
- Draw a Model
- Guess-and - Check
- Make a List
- Look for Patterns
- Work Backwards
- Simplifying the Problem
- Solve Part of the Problem
- Before-After Concept
- Make Suppositions

Chapter 12 - End-of-year Exam

- Section A
- Section B
- Section C

Chapter	Standard
Chapter 1 - Integers Understanding Integers Comparing and Ordering Integers Operations on Integers Word Problems	CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers. CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.6 Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates. CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7 Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers. CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.8 Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.
Chapter 2 - Algebra Algebraic Expressions Evaluating Algebraic Expressions Simplifying Algebraic Expressions Word Problems	CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions. CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities. CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.C Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.
Chapter 3 - Fractions Multiplying Fractions Fractions and Divisions Word Problems	CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.A Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions. CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.B Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.
Chapter 4 - Ratio Ratio and Fractions	CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

Ratio and Proportion Word Problem	
Chapter 5 – Percentage What is Percentage? Finding Percentage Percentage Increase and Decrease	CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.c Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent. CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.d Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.
Chapter 7 – Geometry Property of Circles Area of Circles Area of Triangles Area of Composite Figures	CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.
Chapter 8 – Time Expressing 12-hour and 24-hour Time Duration of Time Word Problem	MATH.6.1 Students use reasoning about multiplication and division to solve ratio and rate problems about quantities. By viewing equivalent ratios and rates as deriving from, and extending, pairs of rows (or columns) in the multiplication table, and by analyzing simple drawings that indicate the relative size of quantities, students connect their understanding of multiplication and division with ratios and rates. Thus students expand the scope of problems for which they can use multiplication and division to solve problems, and they connect ratios and fractions. Students solve a wide variety of problems involving ratios and rates. CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B Summarize and describe distributions.
Chapter 9 – Speed Speed and Distance Average Speed	MATH.6.1 Students use reasoning about multiplication and division to solve ratio and rate problems about quantities. By viewing equivalent ratios and rates as deriving from, and extending, pairs of rows (or columns) in the multiplication table, and by

Word Problems	analyzing simple drawings that indicate the relative size of quantities, students connect their understanding of multiplication and division with ratios and rates. Thus students expand the scope of problems for which they can use multiplication and division to solve problems, and they connect ratios and fractions. Students solve a wide variety of problems involving ratios and rates. CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B Summarize and describe distributions.
Chapter 10 - Pie Charts Reading and Interpreting Pie Chart Word Problem	MATH.6.4 Building on and reinforcing their understanding of number, students begin to develop their ability to think statistically. Students recognize that a data distribution may not have a definite center and that different ways to measure center yield different values. The median measures center in the sense that it is roughly the middle value. The mean measures center in the sense that it is the value that each data point would take on if the total of the data values were redistributed equally, and also in the sense that it is a balance point. Students recognize that a measure of variability (interquartile range or mean absolute deviation) can also be useful for summarizing data because two very different sets of data can have the same mean and median yet be distinguished by their variability. Students learn to describe and summarize numerical data sets, identifying clusters, peaks, gaps, and symmetry, considering the context in which the data were collected.
Chapter 11 - Problem Solving Act It Out Draw a Model Guess-and - Check Make a List Look for Patterns Work Backwards Simplifying the Problem Solve Part of the Problem	MATH.6.2 Students use the meaning of fractions, the meanings of multiplication and division, and the relationship between multiplication and division to understand and explain why the procedures for dividing fractions make sense. Students use these operations to solve problems. Students extend their previous understandings of number and the ordering of numbers to the full system of rational numbers, which includes negative rational numbers, and in particular negative integers. They reason about the order and absolute value of rational numbers and about

Before-After Concept
Make Suppositions

the location of points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane.

MATH.6.3

Students understand the use of variables in mathematical expressions. They write expressions and equations that correspond to given situations, evaluate expressions, and use expressions and formulas to solve problems. Students understand that expressions in different forms can be equivalent, and they use the properties of operations to rewrite expressions in equivalent forms. Students know that the solutions of an equation are the values of the variables that make the equation true. Students use properties of operations and the idea of maintaining the equality of both sides of an equation to solve simple one-step equations. Students construct and analyze tables, such as tables of quantities that are in equivalent ratios, and they use equations (such as $3x = y$) to describe relationships between quantities.

6: In Grade 6, instructional time should focus on four critical areas:

- (1) connecting ratio and rate to whole number multiplication and division and using concepts of ratio and rate to solve problems;
- (2) completing understanding of division of fractions and extending the notion of number to the system of rational numbers, which includes negative numbers;
- (3) writing, interpreting, and using expressions and equations;
- (4) developing understanding of statistical thinking.

6: Students in Grade 6 also build on their work with area in elementary school by reasoning about relationships among shapes to determine area, surface area, and volume. They find areas of right triangles, other triangles, and special quadrilaterals by decomposing these shapes, rearranging or removing pieces, and relating the shapes to rectangles. Using these methods, students discuss, develop, and justify formulas for areas of triangles and parallelograms. Students find areas of polygons and surface areas of prisms and pyramids by decomposing them into pieces whose area they can determine. They reason about right rectangular prisms with fractional side lengths to extend formulas for the volume of a right rectangular prism to fractional side lengths. They prepare for work on scale drawings and constructions in Grade 7 by drawing polygons in the coordinate plane.

MATH.6.1

Students use reasoning about multiplication and division to solve ratio and rate problems about quantities. By viewing equivalent ratios and rates as deriving from, and extending, pairs of rows (or columns) in the multiplication table, and by analyzing simple drawings that indicate the relative size of quantities, students connect their understanding of multiplication and division with ratios and rates. Thus students expand the scope of problems for which they can use multiplication and division to solve problems, and they connect ratios and fractions. Students solve a wide variety of problems involving ratios and rates.

MATH.6.2

Students use the meaning of fractions, the meanings of multiplication and division, and the relationship between multiplication and division to understand and explain why the procedures for dividing fractions make sense. Students use these operations to solve problems. Students extend their previous understandings of number and the ordering of numbers to the full system of rational numbers, which includes negative rational numbers, and in particular negative integers. They reason about the order and absolute value of rational numbers and about the location of points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane.

MATH.6.3

Students understand the use of variables in mathematical expressions. They write expressions and equations that correspond to given situations, evaluate expressions, and use expressions and formulas to solve problems. Students understand that expressions in different forms can be equivalent, and they use the properties of operations to rewrite expressions in equivalent forms. Students know that the solutions of an equation are the values of the variables that make the equation true. Students use properties of operations and the idea of maintaining the equality of both sides of an equation to solve simple one-step equations. Students construct and analyze tables, such as tables of quantities that are in equivalent ratios, and they use equations (such as $3x = y$) to describe relationships between quantities.

MATH.6.4

Building on and reinforcing their understanding of number, students begin to develop their ability to think statistically. Students recognize that a data distribution may not have a definite center and that different ways to measure center yield different values. The median measures center in the sense that it is roughly the middle value. The mean measures center in the sense that it is the value that each data point would take on if the total of the data values were redistributed equally, and also in the sense that it is a balance point. Students recognize that a measure of variability (interquartile range or mean



absolute deviation) can also be useful for summarizing data because two very different sets of data can have the same mean and median yet be distinguished by their variability. Students learn to describe and summarize numerical data sets, identifying clusters, peaks, gaps, and symmetry, considering the context in which the data were collected.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE: Expressions and Equations

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A

Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.1

Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2

Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which letters stand for numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2.a

Write expressions that record operations with numbers and with letters standing for numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2.b

Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.2.c

Evaluate expressions at specific values of their variables. Include expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems. Perform arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations).

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.3

Apply the properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.A.4

Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same number regardless of which value is substituted into them).

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B

Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B.5

Understand solving an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true? Use substitution to determine whether a given number in a specified set makes an equation or inequality true.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B.6

Use variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understand that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B.7

Solve real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in which p , q and x are all nonnegative rational numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.B.8

Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognize that inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely many solutions; represent solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.C

Represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.EE.C.9

Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable. Analyze the relationship



between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.6.G: Geometry

CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.1

Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.2

Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas $V = lwh$ and $V = bh$ to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.3

Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.G.A.4

Represent three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS: The Number System

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.A

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.A.1

Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.B

Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.B.2

Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.B.3

Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.B.4

Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1–100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C

Apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.

**CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.5**

Understand that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.6

Understand a rational number as a point on the number line. Extend number line diagrams and coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to represent points on the line and in the plane with negative number coordinates.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.6.a

Recognize opposite signs of numbers as indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the number line; recognize that the opposite of the opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., $-(-3) = 3$, and that 0 is its own opposite.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.6.b

Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across one or both axes.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.6.c

Find and position integers and other rational numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram; find and position pairs of integers and other rational numbers on a coordinate plane.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7

Understand ordering and absolute value of rational numbers.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7.a

Interpret statements of inequality as statements about the relative position of two numbers on a number line diagram.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7.b

Write, interpret, and explain statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7.c

Understand the absolute value of a rational number as its distance from 0 on the number line; interpret absolute value as magnitude for a positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.7.d

Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from statements about order.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.NS.C.8

Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP: Ratios and Proportional Relationships

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A

Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.1

Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio language to describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.2

Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b associated with a ratio $a:b$ with $b \neq 0$, and use rate language in the context of a ratio relationship.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3

Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams, double number line diagrams, or equations.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.a

Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios.

**CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.b**

Solve unit rate problems including those involving unit pricing and constant speed.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.c

Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity); solve problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3.d

Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

Domain CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP: Statistics and Probability**CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.A**

Develop understanding of statistical variability.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.A.1

Recognize a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.A.2

Understand that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.A.3

Recognize that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B

Summarize and describe distributions.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.4

Display numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.5

Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.5.a

Reporting the number of observations.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.5.b

Describing the nature of the attribute under investigation, including how it was measured and its units of measurement.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.5.c

Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.

CCSS.Math.Content.6.SP.B.5.d

Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.