EUREKA MATH²®

GREAT MINDS™

Grade 1 | Idaho Mathematics Content Standards Correlation to *Eureka Math²*®

When the original *Eureka Math*® curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds® teacher-writers have created *Eureka Math²*®, a groundbreaking new curriculum that helps teachers deliver exponentially better math instruction while still providing students with the same deep understanding of and fluency in math. *Eureka Math²* carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students' mastery of math—from kindergarten through high school.

While this innovative new curriculum includes all the trademark *Eureka Math* aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built right into the teacher materials.

Accessibility

Eureka Math² incorporates Universal Design for Learning principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. Student supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book. Further, the curriculum carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using simple, clear sentences, the *Eureka Math²* teacher-writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

Digital Engagement

The digital elements of *Eureka Math²* add to students' engagement with the math. The curriculum provides teachers with digital slides for each lesson. In addition, each grade level includes wordless videos that spark students' interest and curiosity. Students at all levels work through mathematical explorations that help lead to their own mathematical discoveries. Digital lessons and videos provide opportunities for students to wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which contributes to the development of a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
1.OA.A Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.A.1 Solve addition and subtraction word problems within 20 involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, by using physical, visual, and symbolic representations.	1 M2 Lesson 1: Represent *result unknown* problems and record as addition or subtraction number sentences. 1 M2 Topic B: Relate and Distinguish Addition and Subtraction 1 M2 Lesson 8: Interpret and find an unknown change. 1 M2 Lesson 9: Represent and solve *add to with change unknown* problems. 1 M2 Lesson 11: Represent and solve *take from with change unknown* problems. 1 M2 Lesson 13: Represent and solve *add to* and *take from with change unknown* problems. 1 M2 Lesson 14: Represent and solve *put together/take apart with addend unknown* problems. 1 M2 Lesson 21: Represent and solve *compare with difference unknown* problems, part 1. 1 M2 Lesson 22: Represent and solve *compare with difference unknown* problems, part 2. 1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1. 1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2. 1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve *take from with change unknown* problems with totals in the teens. 1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems. 1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer. 1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter. 1 M4 Lesson 12: Find the unknown longer length. 1 M4 Lesson 13: Find the unknown shorter length. 1 M6 Topic E: Deepening Problem Solving

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.A.2 Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 by using physical, visual, and symbolic representations.	1 M3 Lesson 2: Make ten with three addends. 1 M3 Lesson 3: Represent and solve three-addend word problems. 1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1. 1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2. 1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
1.OA.B Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.B.3 Apply properties of operations to add.	1 M1 Lesson 9: Count on from both parts and record part–total relationships. 1 M1 Lesson 15: Use the commutative property to count on from the larger addend. 1 M1 Lesson 16: Use the commutative property to find larger totals. 1 M3 Topic A: Make Easier Problems with Three Addends 1 M3 Topic B: Make Easier Problems to Add 1 M3 Topic C: Make Easier Addition Problems with a Linear Model 1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.
1.OA.B.4 Restate a subtraction problem as a missing addend problem using the relationship between addition and subtraction.	1 M2 Lesson 17: Use related addition facts to subtract from 10. 1 M2 Lesson 18: Use related addition facts to subtract. 1 M2 Lesson 19: Determine the value of the unknown in various positions.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
1.OA.C Add and subtract within 20.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.C.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction.	1 M1 Topic B: Count On from a Visible Part 1 M1 Lesson 13: Count on from an addend in *add to with result unknown* situations. 1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression. 1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number. 1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts. 1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems. 1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0. 1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total. 1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently. 1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems. 1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.
1.OA.C.6 Demonstrate fluency for addition and subtraction within ten, use strategies to add and subtract within 20.	1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression. 1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number. 1 M1 Lesson 20: Find all two-part expressions equal to 6. 1 M1 Lesson 21: Find all two-part expressions equal to 7 and 8. 1 M1 Lesson 22: Find all two-part expressions equal to 9 and 10. 1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts. 1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems. 1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0. 1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total. 1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.

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1.OA.C.6 *continued*	1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.
	1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.
	1 M3 Lesson 1: Group to make ten when there are three parts.
	1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.
	1 M3 Topic B: Make Easier Problems to Add
	1 M3 Lesson 13: Count on to make ten within 20.
	1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.
	1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.
	1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number.
	1 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.
	1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.
	1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.
	1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.
	1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.
	1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
1.OA.D Work with addition and subtraction equations.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.D.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.	1 M1 Lesson 18: Determine whether number sentences are true or false.
	1 M1 Lesson 19: Reason about the meaning of the equal sign.
	1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.OA.D.7 *continued*	1 M2 Lesson 20: Add or subtract to make groups equal. 1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false. 1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units. 1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first. 1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten. 1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations.
1.OA.D.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers, with the unknown in any position.	1 M2 Lesson 10: Represent and find an unknown addend in equations. 1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations. 1 M2 Lesson 13: Represent and solve *add to and take from with change unknown* problems. 1 M2 Lesson 15: Relate counting on and counting back to find an unknown part. 1 M2 Lesson 19: Determine the value of the unknown in various positions.

Number and Operations in Base Ten
1.NBT.A Extend the counting sequence.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.NBT.A.1 Starting at a given number, count forward and backwards within 120 by ones. Skip count by twos to 20, by fives to 100, and by tens to 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects. 1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit. 1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number. 1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number. 1 M6 Topic D: Count and Represent Numbers Beyond 100 *Supplemental material is necessary to address skip-counting.*

Number and Operations in Base Ten

1.NBT.B Understand place value.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.NBT.B.2 Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand:	1 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total. 1 M3 Topic D: Reason about Ten as a Unit to Add or Subtract 1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement. 1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number. 1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten. 1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number. 1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers.
1.NBT.B.2.a 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a "ten."	1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects. 1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit. 1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement. 1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number. 1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
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 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total. 1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit. 1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number. 1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number. 1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve *take from with change unknown* problems with totals in the teens. 1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement. 1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones. 1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten. 1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.
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 zero ones).	1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number. 1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number. 1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve *take from with change unknown* problems with totals in the teens. 1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten. 1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.
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 <.	1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories. 1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories. 1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph. 1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data. 1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths. 1 M5 Topic B: Use Place Value to Compare

Number and Operations in Base Ten

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

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.NBT.C.4 Add whole numbers within 100 by using physical, visual, and symbolic representations, with an emphasis on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
1.NBT.C.4.a Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.	1 M5 Topic C: Addition of One-Digit and Two-Digit Numbers 1 M5 Topic D: Addition and Subtraction of Tens 1 M5 Topic E: Addition of Two-Digit Numbers 1 M6 Topic F: Extending Addition to 100
1.NBT.C.4.b Add a two-digit number and a multiple of ten.	1 M5 Topic C: Addition of One-Digit and Two-Digit Numbers 1 M5 Topic D: Addition and Subtraction of Tens 1 M5 Topic E: Addition of Two-Digit Numbers 1 M6 Topic F: Extending Addition to 100
1.NBT.C.4.c Understand that when adding two-digit numbers, combine like base-ten units such as tens and tens, ones and ones, and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	1 M5 Topic C: Addition of One-Digit and Two-Digit Numbers 1 M5 Topic D: Addition and Subtraction of Tens 1 M5 Topic E: Addition of Two-Digit Numbers 1 M6 Topic F: Extending Addition to 100

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1.NBT.C.5 Given a two-digit number, mentally find ten more or ten less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.
1.NBT.C.6 Subtract multiples of ten in the range 10–90 from multiples of ten in the range 10–90 by using physical, visual, and symbolic representations, with an emphasis on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationships between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.	1 M5 Lesson 15: Count on and back by tens to add and subtract. 1 M5 Lesson 16: Use related single-digit facts to add and subtract multiples of ten. 1 M5 Lesson 17: Use tens to find an unknown part. 1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.

Measurement and Data

1.MD.A Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating (repeating) length units.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.MD.A.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.	1 M4 Topic A: Direct and Indirect Length Comparison 1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths. 1 M4 Lesson 6: Measure and order lengths.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
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.	1 M4 Topic B: Length Measurement and Comparison 1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer. 1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter. 1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.

Measurement and Data
1.MD.B Tell and write time.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.MD.B.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	1 M5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks. 1 M6 Lesson 14: Tell time to the half hour with the term *half past*. 1 M6 Lesson 15: Reason about the location of the hour hand to tell time.

Measurement and Data
1.MD.C Represent and interpret data.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
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.	1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories. 1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories. 1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph. 1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data. 1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data. 1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.

Measurement and Data
1.MD.D Work with money.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.MD.D.5 Identify quarters, dimes, and nickels and relate their values to pennies. Find equivalent values (e.g., a nickel is equivalent to five pennies).	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

Geometry
1.G.A Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.G.A.1 Compare defining attributes and non-defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes; build and draw shapes that possess defining attributes.	1 M6 Topic A: Attributes of Shapes
1.G.A.2 Compose two-dimensional (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.	1 M6 Topic B: Composition of Shapes
1.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
1.G.A.3.a Describe the shares using the words "halves," "fourths," and "quarters," and use the phrases "half of," "a fourth of," and "a quarter of."	1 M6 Lesson 10: Reason about equal and not equal shares. 1 M6 Lesson 11: Name equal shares as halves or fourths. 1 M6 Lesson 12: Partition shapes into halves, fourths, and quarters. 1 M6 Lesson 13: Relate the number of equal shares to the size of the shares.

Idaho Mathematics Content Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
1.G.A.3.b Describe the whole as two of, or four of, the shares.	1 M6 Lesson 10: Reason about equal and not equal shares. 1 M6 Lesson 11: Name equal shares as halves or fourths. 1 M6 Lesson 12: Partition shapes into halves, fourths, and quarters. 1 M6 Lesson 13: Relate the number of equal shares to the size of the shares.