## Grade 1 | Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics Correlation to Eureka Math ${ }^{2 \text { ® }}$

When the original Eureka Math ${ }^{\circledR}$ curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used $\mathrm{K}-5$ mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds ${ }^{\circledR}$ teacher-writers have created Eureka Math ${ }^{2 ®}$, 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 Math ${ }^{2}$ 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 Math ${ }^{2}$ employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering highquality 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 Math ${ }^{2}$ 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 Math ${ }^{2}$ 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.

## Number \& Operation

Count, compare and represent whole numbers up to 120 , with an emphasis on groups of tens and ones.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

### 1.1.1.1

Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones.

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.

### 1.1.1.2

Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks.

1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.
1 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set.
1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.
1 M3 Topic D: Reason about Ten as a Unit to Add or Subtract
1 M3 Topic E: Make Easier Problems to Subtract
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
1 M6 Topic E: Deepening Problem Solving

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

| 1.1.1.3 | 1 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Count, with and without objects, forward and backward from any given number up to 120 . | 1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. <br> 1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects. <br> 1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones. <br> 1 M6 Topic D: Count and Represent Numbers Beyond 100 |
| 1.1.1.4 <br> Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. | 1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number. |
| 1.1.1.5 <br> Compare and order whole numbers up to 120 . | 1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data. <br> 1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths. <br> 1 M5 Topic B: Use Place Value to Compare |
| 1.1.1.6 <br> Use words to describe the relative size of numbers. | Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard. |
| 1.1.1.7 <br> Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. | 1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data. <br> 1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data. <br> 1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more. |

## Number \& Operation

Use a variety of models and strategies to solve addition and subtraction problems in real-world and mathematical contexts.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

### 1.1.2. 1

Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.

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

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

| 1.1.2.2 | 1 M3 Topic A: Make Easier Problems with Three Addends |
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| Compose and decompose numbers | 1 M3 Topic B: Make Easier Problems to Add |
| up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. | 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 13: Count on to make ten within 20. |
|  | 1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100. |
|  | 1 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number. |
|  | 1 M 3 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 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem. |
|  | 1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems. |
|  | 1 M5 Lesson 11: Add the ones to make the next ten. |
|  | 1 M5 Lesson 12: Decompose an addend to make the next ten. |
|  | 1 M5 Lesson 13: Reason about related problems that make the next ten. |
|  | 1 M5 Lesson 14: Determine which equations make the next ten. |
|  | 1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten. |
| 1.1.2.3 | 1 M1 Topic B: Count On from a Visible Part |
| Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip-count by $2 \mathrm{~s}, 5 \mathrm{~s}$, and 10 s . | 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. |

Minnesota K-12 Academic
Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

### 1.1.2.3 continued

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.

Choral counting routines used in fluency activities provide opportunities for students to skip-count
by $2 \mathrm{~s}, 5 \mathrm{~s}$, and 10 s .

## Algebra

## Recognize and create patterns; use rules to describe patterns.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

### 1.2.1.1

Create simple patterns using objects, pictures, numbers and rules. Identify possible rules to complete or extend patterns. Patterns may be repeating, growing or shrinking. Calculators can be used to create and explore patterns.

1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number.
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 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.
1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.
1 M5 Lesson 13: Reason about related problems that make the next ten.
1 M5 Lesson 20: Add ones and multiples of ten to any number.
1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.
1 M6 Lesson 17: Read, write, and represent numbers greater than 100.
1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.
Supplemental material is necessary to fully address this standard.

## Algebra

Use number sentences involving addition and subtraction basic facts to represent and solve real-world and mathematical problems; create real-world situations corresponding to number sentences.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

### 1.2.2.1

Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences.

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

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

### 1.2.2.2

Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true.
1.2.2.3

Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as:
$2+4=$$3+$$=7 ; 5=$-3 .

### 1.2.2.4

Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence.

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.
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 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.

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.

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

### 1.2.2.4 continued

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1 M2 Lesson 22: Represent and solve compare with difference unknown problems, part 2.
1M3 Lesson 2: Make ten with three addends.
1M3 Lesson 3: Represent and solve three-addend word problems.
1M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1.
1M3 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.
1M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.
1M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.
1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter.
1M4 Lesson 12: Find the unknown longer length.
1M4 Lesson 13: Find the unknown shorter length.
1 M6 Topic E: Deepening Problem Solving
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## Geometry \& Measurement

## Describe characteristics of basic shapes. Use basic shapes to compose and decompose other objects in various contexts.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$
1.3.1.1

Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres.

1 M6 Topic A: Attributes of Shapes

## Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

### 1.3.1.2

Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders.

1 M6 Topic B: Composition of Shapes
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.

## Geometry \& Measurement

## Use basic concepts of measurement in real-world and mathematical situations involving length, time and money.

## Minnesota K-12 Academic <br> Standards in Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

| 1.3.2.1 | 1 M 4 Topic B: Length Measurement and Comparison |
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| Measure the length of an object in terms <br> of multiple copies of another object. | 1 M 4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer. <br> 1 M 4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter. <br> 1 M 4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns. <br> 1.3.2.2 <br> Tell time to the hour and half hour. |
|  | 1 M 5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks. <br> 1 M 6 Lesson 14: Tell time to the half hour with the term half past. |
| 1.3.2.3 Lesson 15: Reason about the location of the hour hand to tell time. |  |
| Identify pennies, nickels and dimes; find |  |
| the value of a group of these coins, up to |  |
| one dollar. |  |

