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## Grade 1 | Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®

When the original *Eureka Math*<sup>®</sup> curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds<sup>®</sup> teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®, 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*<sup>2</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 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 Math*<sup>2</sup> 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 Math*<sup>2</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 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.

<b>Mathematical Actions and Processes</b>	<b>Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i><sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Develop a Deep and Flexible Conceptual Understanding</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop Accurate and Appropriate Procedural Fluency</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop Strategies for Problem Solving</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop Mathematical Reasoning</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop a Productive Mathematical Disposition</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop the Ability to Make Conjectures, Model, and Generalize</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
<b>Develop the Ability to Communicate Mathematically</b>	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.

## Numbers & Operations

### 1.N.1 Count, compare, and represent whole numbers up to 100, with an emphasis on grouping in terms of tens and ones.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.N.1.1</b></p> <p>Recognize numbers to 20 without counting (subitize) the quantity of structured arrangements.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p><b>1.N.1.2</b></p> <p>Use concrete representations to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. Know that 10 is equivalent to 10 ones and 100 is equivalent to 10 tens.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total.</p> <p>1 M3 Topic D: Reason about Ten as a Unit to Add or Subtract</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers.</p>
<p><b>1.N.1.3</b></p> <p>Read, write, discuss, and represent whole numbers up to 100. Representations may include numerals, words, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines, and manipulatives.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M6 Topic D: Count and Represent Numbers Beyond 100</p>

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<p><b>1.N.1.4</b></p> <p>Count forward, with objects, from any given number up to 100 by 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p><b>1.N.1.5</b></p> <p>Count forward, without objects, by multiples of 1s, 2s, 5s, and 10s, up to 100.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p><b>1.N.1.6</b></p> <p>Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number up to 100.</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.</p>
<p><b>1.N.1.7</b></p> <p>Compare and order whole numbers from 0 to 100.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M5 Topic B: Use Place Value to Compare</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address ordering whole numbers.</i></p>
<p><b>1.N.1.8</b></p> <p>Use knowledge of number relationships to locate the position of a given whole number, up to 20, on an open number line.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

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<p><b>1.N.1.9</b></p> <p>Use words such as “more than,” “less than,” and “equal to” to describe the relative value of numbers.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M5 Topic B: Use Place Value to Compare</p>
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**Numbers & Operations**

**1.N.2 Solve addition and subtraction problems with sums and minuends of up to 10 in real-world and mathematical contexts.**

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<p><b>1.N.2.1</b></p> <p>Represent and solve problems using addition and subtraction with sums and minuends of up to 10.</p>	<p>1 M2 Lesson 1: Represent <i>result unknown</i> problems and record as addition or subtraction number sentences.</p> <p>1 M2 Topic B: Relate and Distinguish Addition and Subtraction</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 8: Interpret and find an unknown change.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 9: Represent and solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 11: Represent and solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 13: Represent and solve <i>add to and take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 14: Represent and solve <i>put together/take apart with addend unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 1.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 22: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2.</p>
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<p><b>1.N.2.1 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems with totals in the teens.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 12: Find the unknown longer length.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 13: Find the unknown shorter length.</p> <p>1 M6 Topic E: Deepening Problem Solving</p>
<p><b>1.N.2.2</b></p> <p>Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 18: Determine whether number sentences are true or false.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 19: Reason about the meaning of the equal sign.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 20: Add or subtract to make groups equal.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations.</p>
<p><b>1.N.2.3</b></p> <p>Demonstrate fluency with basic facts of addition and subtraction with sums and minuends of up to 10.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 20: Find all two-part expressions equal to 6.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 21: Find all two-part expressions equal to 7 and 8.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 22: Find all two-part expressions equal to 9 and 10.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts.</p>

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<b>1.N.2.3 <i>continued</i></b>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 1: Group to make ten when there are three parts.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p> <p>1 M3 Topic B: Make Easier Problems to Add</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 13: Count on to make ten within 20.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.</p>

## Numbers & Operations

### 1.N.3 Develop foundational ideas for fractions.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.N.3.1</b></p> <p>Partition a regular polygon using physical models and recognize when those parts are equal.</p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 10: Reason about equal and not equal shares.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 11: Name equal shares as halves or fourths.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 12: Partition shapes into halves, fourths, and quarters.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 13: Relate the number of equal shares to the size of the shares.</p>
<p><b>1.N.3.2</b></p> <p>Partition (fair share) sets of objects into two and three equal groups.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

## Numbers & Operations

### 1.N.4 Identify coins and their values.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.N.4.1</b></p> <p>Identify pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters by name and value.</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 9: Compare two quantities and make them equal.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins.</p>
<p><b>1.N.4.2</b></p> <p>Write a number with the cent symbol to describe the value of a coin.</p>	<p>2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.</p>



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<p><b>1.N.4.3</b></p> <p>Determine the value of a collection of pennies, nickels, or dimes up to one dollar, counting by 1s, 5s, and 10s.</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 9: Compare two quantities and make them equal.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins.</p>
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**Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra**

**1.A.1 Identify patterns found in real-world and mathematical problems.**

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<p><b>1.A.1.1</b></p> <p>Identify, create, complete, and extend repeating, increasing, and decreasing patterns in a variety of contexts (e.g., quantity, numbers, or shapes).</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 21: Find all two-part expressions equal to 7 and 8.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 22: Find all two-part expressions equal to 9 and 10.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to fully address this objective.</i></p>
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## Geometry & Measurement

### 1.GM.1 Recognize and compose two- and three-dimensional shapes.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.GM.1.1</b></p> <p>Identify regular and irregular trapezoids and hexagons by pointing to the shape when given the name.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
<p><b>1.GM.1.2</b></p> <p>Compose larger, defined shapes using smaller two-dimensional shapes.</p>	<p>1 M6 Topic B: Composition of Shapes</p>
<p><b>1.GM.1.3</b></p> <p>Compose structures with three-dimensional shapes.</p>	<p>K M2 Lesson 12: Compose solid shapes by using a square base.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 15: Compose solid shapes to create a structure that can fit a toy inside.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 6: Create composite shapes and identify shapes within two- and three-dimensional composite shapes.</p>
<p><b>1.GM.1.4</b></p> <p>Recognize three-dimensional shapes such as cubes, cones, cylinders, pyramids, and spheres.</p>	<p>K M2 Lesson 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 8: Classify solid shapes based on the ways they can be moved.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 9: Match solid shapes to their two-dimensional faces.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address pyramids.</i></p>

## Geometry & Measurement

### 1.GM.2 Select and use nonstandard and standard units to describe length and volume/capacity.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.GM.2.1</b></p> <p>Use nonstandard and standard measuring tools to measure the length of objects.</p>	<p>1 M4 Topic B: Length Measurement and Comparison</p> <p>1 M4 Topic C: Comparison Word Problems with Measurement</p>
<p><b>1.GM.2.2</b></p> <p>Illustrate that the length of an object is the number of same-size units of length that, when laid end-to-end with no gaps or overlaps, reach from one end of the object to the other.</p>	<p>1 M4 Topic B: Length Measurement and Comparison</p> <p>1 M4 Topic C: Comparison Word Problems with Measurement</p>
<p><b>1.GM.2.3</b></p> <p>Measure the same object/distance with units of two different lengths, and describe how and why the measurements differ.</p>	<p>2 M5 Lesson 10: Measure an object twice by using different length units and compare and relate measurement to unit size.</p>
<p><b>1.GM.2.4</b></p> <p>Describe a length to the nearest whole unit using a number with standard and nonstandard units.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 5: Connect measurement to physical units by iterating a centimeter cube.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 6: Make a 10 cm ruler and measure objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 7: Measure lengths and relate 10 cm and 1 cm.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 8: Make a meter stick and measure with various tools.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 13: Estimate and measure height to model metric relationships.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yard stick to estimate and measure the length of various objects.</p>

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<p><b>1.GM.2.5</b></p> <p>Use standard and nonstandard tools to identify volume/capacity. Compare and sort containers that hold more, less, or the same amount.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>
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**Geometry & Measurement**

**1.GM.3 Describe and measure concepts of time.**

**Oklahoma Academic Standards  
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**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.GM.3.1</b></p> <p>Tell time to the hour and half-hour (analog and digital).</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 14: Tell time to the half hour with the term <i>half past</i>.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 15: Reason about the location of the hour hand to tell time.</p>
<p><b>1.GM.3.2</b></p> <p>Describe and measure calendar time by days, weeks, months, and years.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.</i></p>

## Data & Probability

### 1.D.1 Collect, organize, and interpret categorical and numerical data.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.D.1.1</b></p> <p>Collect, sort, and organize data in up to three categories using representations (e.g., tally marks, tables, Venn diagrams).</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p>
<p><b>1.D.1.2</b></p> <p>Use data to create pictographs and bar graphs that demonstrate one-to-one correspondence.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p>
<p><b>1.D.1.3</b></p> <p>Draw conclusions from pictographs and bar graphs.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p>