## Grade K | Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics Correlation to Eureka Math ${ }^{2 ®}$

When the original Eureka Math ${ }^{\circledR}$ curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used 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 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 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.

## Standards for Mathematical Practice

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

| MP. 1 <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> Model with mathematics. | Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson. |
| MP. 5 <br> 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 <br> Attend to precision. | Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson. |
| MP. 7 <br> 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 <br> 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. |

## Numbers and Operations

## CC.2.1.K.A Counting and Cardinality

## Pennsylvania Core Standards <br> Mathematics

## CC.2.1.K.A.

Know number names and write and recite the count sequence.

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

## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

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

| CC.2.1.K.A. 1 continued | K M6 Lesson 14: Count by tens. <br> K M6 Lesson 15: Count by tens by using math tools. <br> K M6 Lesson 16: Use the structure of ten to count to 100 . <br> K M6 Lesson 17: Use patterns in the number sequence to count by ones within 100 . <br> K M6 Lesson 18: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 1. <br> K M6 Lesson 19: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 2. |
| :---: | :---: |
| CC.2.1.K.A. 2 <br> Apply one-to-one correspondence to count the number of objects. | K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. <br> K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately. <br> K M1 Lesson 9: Conserve number regardless of the arrangement of objects. <br> K M1 Lesson 13: Count out enough objects and write the numeral. <br> K M1 Lesson 19: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. <br> K M1 Lesson 20: Count objects in 5-group and array configurations and match to a numeral. <br> K M1 Lesson 23: Conserve number regardless of the order in which objects are counted. <br> K M1 Lesson 33: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. |
| CC.2.1.K.A. 3 <br> Apply the concept of magnitude to compare numbers and quantities. | K M3 Lesson 12: Relate more and fewer to length. <br> K M3 Lesson 13: Compare sets by using more than, fewer than, and the same number as. <br> K M3 Lesson 14: Use number to compare sets with like units. <br> K M3 Lesson 16: Count and compare sets with unlike units. <br> K M3 Lesson 17: Count and compare sets in pictures. <br> K M3 Lesson 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals. <br> K M3 Lesson 19: Compare numbers by using greater than, less than, and equal to. <br> K M3 Lesson 20: Compare two numbers in story situations. <br> K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets. |

## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

## CC.2.1.K.A. 3 continued

> K M6 Lesson 20: Compare totals in story situations.
> K M6 Lesson 21: Count and compare sets with more than 10 objects.
> K M6 Lesson 22: Compare area by comparing number.
> K M6 Lesson 23: Compare lengths of objects by using 10-sticks and individual cubes.

## Numbers and Operations

## CC.2.1.K.B Numbers and Operations in Base Ten

## Pennsylvania Core Standards <br> Mathematics <br> Aligned Components of Eureka Math ${ }^{2}$

## CC.2.1.K.B. 1

Use place value to compose and decompose numbers within 19.

```
K M6 Lesson 1: Describe teen numbers as 10 ones and
```

$\qquad$

``` ones.
K M6 Lesson 2: Find }10\mathrm{ ones in a teen number.
K M6 Lesson 3: Write numerals 11-20.
K M6 Lesson 4: Order numerals 0-20.
K M6 Lesson 6: Count out a group of objects to match a numeral.
K M6 Lesson 7: Decompose numbers 10-20 with 10 as a part.
K M6 Lesson 8: Represent teen number compositions and decompositions as addition sentences.
K M6 Lesson 9: Represent teen number decompositions as subtraction sentences.
K M6 Lesson 10: Make sense of word problems involving teen numbers.
K M6 Lesson 11: Represent teen number decompositions as }10\mathrm{ ones and some ones and find
a hidden part.
```


## Algebraic Concepts

## CC.2.2.K.A Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

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

## CC.2.2.K.A. 1

Extend the concepts of putting together and taking apart to add and subtract within 10

K M4 Lesson 4: Decompose a group and record parts and total by using a number bond.
K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record.
K M4 Lesson 7: Find partners to 5.
K M4 Lesson 8: Find partners to 10.
K M4 Lesson 10: Sort and record the decomposition with a number bond.
K M4 Lesson 11: Model put together with total unknown story problems.
K M4 Lesson 12: Draw to represent put together with total unknown story problems.
K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve put together with total unknown story problems.
K M4 Lesson 14: Model take apart with both addends unknown situations.
K M4 Lesson 15: Choose a math tool to solve take apart with both addends unknown situations.
K M4 Lesson 16: Compose and decompose numbers and shapes.
K M4 Lesson 18: Use the structure of 5 and 10 to build a rekenrek.
K M5 Topic A: Represent Addition
K M5 Topic B: Represent Subtraction
K M5 Lesson 15: Identify the action in a problem to represent and solve it.
K M5 Lesson 16: Relate addition and subtraction through word problems
K M5 Lesson 17: Reason about different units to solve story problems.
K M5 Lesson 19: Represent and solve take from with change unknown problems.
K M5 Lesson 20: Find the number that makes 10 and record with a number sentence.
K M5 Lesson 21: Organize drawings to solve problems efficiently.
K M5 Lesson 24: Solve story problems by using repeated reasoning.
K M5 Lesson 26: Reason about numbers to add and subtract.

## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

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

CC.2.2.K.A. 1 continued

## K M6 Lesson 8: Represent teen number compositions and decompositions as addition sentences. <br> K M6 Lesson 9: Represent teen number decompositions as subtraction sentences. <br> K M6 Lesson 10: Make sense of word problems involving teen numbers. <br> K M6 Lesson 11: Represent teen number decompositions as 10 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

## Geometry

## CC.2.3.K.A Geometry

## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

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

## CC.2.3.K.A. 1

Identify and describe two- and three-dimensional shapes.

```
K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles.
K M2 Lesson 3: Classify shapes as circles, hexagons, or neither.
K M2 Lesson 4: Classify shapes as rectangles or nonrectangles, with square rectangles as a
special case.
K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words.
K M2 Lesson 6: Distinguish between flat and solid shapes.
K M2 Lesson 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.
K M2 Lesson 9: Match solid shapes to their two-dimensional faces.
K M2 Lesson 11: Construct and classify polygons.
K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.
```


## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

## CC.2.3.K.A. 2

Analyze, compare, create, and compose two- and three-dimensional shapes.

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

## Measurement, Data, and Probability

 CC.2.4.K.A Measurement and Data
## Pennsylvania Core Standards Mathematics

## Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

| CC.2.4.K.A.1 | K M3 Topic A: Compare Heights and Lengths |
| :--- | :--- |
| Describe and compare attributes <br> of length, area, weight, and capacity <br> of everyday objects. | K M3 Topic B: Compare Weights <br> K M3 Lesson 12: Relate more and fewer to length. <br> K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets. |
| CC.2.4.K.A.4 | K M1 Topic A: Classify to Make Categories and Count |
| Classify objects and count the number <br> of objects in each category. | K M1 Lesson 15: Sort the same group of objects in more than one way and count. <br> K M1 Lesson 16: Decompose a set shown in a picture. |
|  | KM3 Lesson 15: Classify flat shapes into groups and compare the number of shapes in each group. |

