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## Grade K | Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>®</sup>

### About *Eureka Math*

Created by Great Minds<sup>®</sup>, a mission-driven Public Benefit Corporation, *Eureka Math*<sup>®</sup> helps teachers deliver unparalleled math instruction that provides students with a deep understanding and fluency in math. Crafted by teachers and math scholars, the curriculum carefully sequences the mathematical progressions to maximize coherence from Prekindergarten through Precalculus—a principle tested and proven to be essential in students’ mastery of math.

Teachers and students using *Eureka Math* find the trademark “Aha!” moments in *Eureka Math* to be a source of joy and inspiration, lesson after lesson, year after year.

### Aligned

Great Minds offers detailed analyses that demonstrate how each grade of *Eureka Math* aligns with specific state standards. Access these free alignment studies at [greatminds.org/state-studies](https://greatminds.org/state-studies).

### Data

Schools and districts nationwide are experiencing student growth and impressive test scores after using *Eureka Math*. See their stories and data at [greatminds.org/data](https://greatminds.org/data).

### Full Suite of Resources

Great Minds offers the *Eureka Math* curriculum as PDF downloads for free, noncommercial use. Access the free PDFs at [greatminds.org/math/curriculum](https://greatminds.org/math/curriculum).

The teacher-writers who created the curriculum have also developed essential resources, available only from Great Minds, including the following:

- Printed material in English and Spanish
- Digital resources
- Professional development
- Classroom tools and manipulatives
- Teacher support materials
- Parent resources

Mathematics Process Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i>
<p><b>PS.1</b> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical processes. These are designated in the Module Overview and labeled in lessons.</p> <p>For example:</p>
<p><b>PS.2</b> Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<div data-bbox="1123 410 1969 443" style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>A STORY OF UNITS</span> <span>Lesson 4 <b>K•2</b></span> </div>
<p><b>PS.3</b> Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Note: Students can become frustrated as they attempt to articulate the difference between a circle and an oval. Though they may not be able to describe the concept of equidistance from a center, they can tell you that if they had a race car, they would rather have wheels in the shape of a circle than in the shape of an oval. “Circles can roll better!” “They are not squished!”</p>
<p><b>PS.4</b> Model with mathematics.</p>	<div data-bbox="1098 630 1617 755" style="border-left: 1px solid #ccc; padding-left: 10px;"> <p><b>MP.1</b> T: We are going to have another detective hunt today. You and your partner will search for these shapes in the classroom. Use your clipboards and detective equipment, and draw any circles and hexagons that are hiding! (Allow students to investigate for five minutes before they return to their seats.)</p> </div>
<p><b>PS.5</b> Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<div data-bbox="1098 760 1617 873" style="border-left: 1px solid #ccc; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>T: Would anyone like to show and share one of the circles or hexagons they found in the classroom today? How is your circle or hexagon different from the other shapes we’ve learned? (Allow time for sharing and discussion.)</p> </div>
<p><b>PS.6</b> Attend to precision.</p>	<div data-bbox="1675 630 1955 854" style="background-color: #e0f2e0; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p><b>A NOTE ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF REPRESENTATION:</b></p> <p>Once the vocabulary words <i>hexagon</i> and <i>circle</i> have been introduced, post these on the word wall with a visual of a circle and many different examples of hexagons.</p> </div>
<p><b>PS.7</b> Look for and make use of structure.</p>	
<p><b>PS.8</b> Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	

## Number Sense

Students explore the foundations of numbers through counting strategies, one-to-one correspondence, and place value of numbers up to 20.

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<p><b>K.NS.1</b></p> <p>Count to at least 100 by ones and tens. Count by one from any given number. (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Topic G: One More with Numbers 0–10</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 13: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions in linear and array configurations.</p> <p>GK M5 Topic D: Extend the Say Ten and Regular Count Sequence to 100</p>
<p><b>K.NS.2</b></p> <p>Write whole numbers from 0 to 20 and identify number words from 0 to 10. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0–20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects). (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Topic D: The Concept of Zero and Working with Numbers 0–5</p> <p>GK M1 Topic E: Working with Numbers 6–8 in Different Configurations</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 23: Organize and count 9 varied geometric objects in linear and array (3 threes) configurations. Place objects on 5-group mat. Match with numeral 9.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 24: Strategize to count 9 objects in circular (around a paper plate) and scattered configurations printed on paper. Write numeral 9. Represent a path through the scatter count with a pencil. Number each object.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 25: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 26: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 27: Count 10 objects, and move between all configurations.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 6: Model with objects and represent numbers 10 to 20 with place value or Hide Zero cards.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 7: Model and write numbers 10 to 20 as number bonds.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 8: Model teen numbers with materials from abstract to concrete.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 14: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions with up to 20 objects in circular configurations.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 8: Culminating task.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address identifying number words from 0 to 10.</i></p>

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<p><b>K.NS.3</b></p> <p>Say the number names in standard order when counting objects, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. Understand that the last number name said describes the number of objects counted and that the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. Count out the number of objects, given a number from 1 to 20. (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Lesson 5: Classify items into three categories, determine the count in each, and reason about how the last number named determines the total.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 6: Sort categories by count. Identify categories with 2, 3, and 4 within a given scenario.</p> <p>GK M1 Topic C: Numbers to 5 in Different Configurations, Math Drawings, and Expressions</p> <p>GK M1 Topic D: The Concept of Zero and Working with Numbers 0–5</p> <p>GK M1 Topic E: Working with Numbers 6–8 in Different Configurations</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 23: Organize and count 9 varied geometric objects in linear and array (3 threes) configurations. Place objects on 5-group mat. Match with numeral 9.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 24: Strategize to count 9 objects in circular (around a paper plate) and scattered configurations printed on paper. Write numeral 9. Represent a path through the scatter count with a pencil. Number each object.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 25: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 26: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 27: Count 10 objects, and move between all configurations.</p> <p>GK M1 Topic G: One More with Numbers 0–10</p> <p>GK M1 Topic H: One Less with Numbers 0–10</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 23: Reason to identify and make a set that has 1 more.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 1: Count straws into piles of ten; count the piles as 10 ones.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 2: Count 10 objects within counts of 10 to 20 objects, and describe as 10 ones and ___ ones.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 3: Count and circle 10 objects within images of 10 to 20 objects, and describe as 10 ones and ___ ones.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 10: Build a Rekenrek to 20.</p>
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<p><b>K.NS.3 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>GK M5 Lesson 11: Show, count, and write numbers 11 to 20 in tower configurations increasing by 1—a pattern of 1 larger.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 13: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions in linear and array configurations.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 14: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions with up to 20 objects in circular configurations.</p> <p>GK M5 Topic E: Represent and Apply Compositions and Decompositions of Teen Numbers</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 4: Describe the relative position of shapes using ordinal numbers.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 8: Culminating task.</p>
<p><b>K.NS.4</b></p> <p>Identify sets of 1 to 10 objects in patterned arrangements and tell how many without counting. (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Topic C: Numbers to 5 in Different Configurations, Math Drawings, and Expressions</p> <p>GK M1 Topic D: The Concept of Zero and Working with Numbers 0–5</p> <p>GK M1 Topic E: Working with Numbers 6–8 in Different Configurations</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 23: Organize and count 9 varied geometric objects in linear and array (3 threes) configurations. Place objects on 5-group mat. Match with numeral 9.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 24: Strategize to count 9 objects in circular (around a paper plate) and scattered configurations printed on paper. Write numeral 9. Represent a path through the scatter count with a pencil. Number each object.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 25: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 26: Count 10 objects in linear and array configurations (2 fives). Match with numeral 10. Place on the 5-group mat. Dialogue about 9 and 10. Write numeral 10.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 27: Count 10 objects, and move between all configurations.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address telling how many without counting.</i></p>

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<p><b>K.NS.5</b></p> <p>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).</p>	<p>GK M3 Lesson 5: Determine which linking cube stick is longer than or shorter than the other.</p> <p>GK M3 Topic E: Are There Enough?</p> <p>GK M3 Topic F: Comparison of Sets Within 10</p> <p>GK M3 Topic G: Comparison of Numerals</p>
<p><b>K.NS.6</b></p> <p>Compare the values of two numbers from 1 to 20 presented as written numerals.</p>	<p>GK M3 Lesson 20: Relate more and less to length.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 22: Identify and create a set that has the same number of objects.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 23: Reason to identify and make a set that has 1 more.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 24: Reason to identify and make a set that has 1 less.</p> <p>GK M3 Topic G: Comparison of Numerals</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address comparing values of two numbers from 11 to 20 as written numerals.</i></p>

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**K.NS.7**

Define and model a “ten” as a group of ten ones. Model equivalent forms of whole numbers from 10 to 20 as groups of tens and ones using objects and drawings. (E)

GK M5 Lesson 2: Count 10 objects within counts of 10 to 20 objects, and describe as 10 ones and \_\_\_\_ ones.

GK M5 Lesson 3: Count and circle 10 objects within images of 10 to 20 objects, and describe as 10 ones and \_\_\_\_ ones.

GK M5 Lesson 4: Count straws the Say Ten way to 19; make a pile for each ten.

GK M5 Lesson 5: Count straws the Say Ten way to 20; make a pile for each ten.

GK M5 Topic B: Compose Numbers 11–20 from 10 Ones and Some Ones; Represent and Write Teen Numbers

GK M5 Lesson 11: Show, count, and write numbers 11 to 20 in tower configurations increasing by 1—a pattern of 1 larger.

GK M5 Lesson 12: Represent numbers 20 to 11 in tower configurations decreasing by 1—a pattern of 1 smaller.

GK M5 Lesson 13: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions in linear and array configurations.

GK M5 Lesson 14: Show, count, and write to answer how many questions with up to 20 objects in circular configurations.

GK M5 Topic E: Represent and Apply Compositions and Decompositions of Teen Numbers

## Computation and Algebraic Thinking

Within the numbers 1–10, students use objects and drawings to model the composing (addition) and decomposing (subtraction) of numbers, and solve real-world problems. Students investigate beginning algebra concepts through simple repeating and growing patterns.

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<p><b>K.CA.1</b></p> <p>Solve real-world problems that involve addition and subtraction within 10 using modeling with objects or drawings. (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Lesson 28: Act out result unknown story problems without equations.</p> <p>GK M4 Topic A: Compositions and Decompositions of 2, 3, 4, and 5</p> <p>GK M4 Topic B: Decompositions of 6, 7, and 8 into Number Pairs</p> <p>GK M4 Topic C: Addition with Totals of 6, 7, and 8</p> <p>GK M4 Topic D: Subtraction from Numbers to 8</p> <p>GK M4 Topic E: Decompositions of 9 and 10 into Number Pairs</p> <p>GK M4 Topic F: Addition with Totals of 9 and 10</p> <p>GK M4 Topic G: Subtraction from 9 and 10</p> <p>GK M4 Topic H: Patterns with Adding 0 and 1 and Making 10</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 8: Culminating task.</p>
<p><b>K.CA.2</b></p> <p>Use objects or drawings to model the decomposition of numbers less than 10 into pairs in more than one way. Identify corresponding equations. (E)</p>	<p>GK M1 Lesson 8: Answer how many questions to 5 in linear configurations (5-group), with 4 in an array configuration. Compare ways to count to five fingers.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 9: Within linear and array dot configurations of numbers 3, 4, and 5, find hidden partners.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 10: Within circular and scattered dot configurations of numbers 3, 4, and 5, find hidden partners.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 11: Model decompositions of 3 with materials, drawings, and expressions. Represent the decomposition as <math>1 + 2</math> and <math>2 + 1</math>.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 14: Write numerals 1–3. Represent decompositions with materials, drawings, and equations, <math>3 = 2 + 1</math> and <math>3 = 1 + 2</math>.</p> <p>GK M1 Lesson 16: Write numerals 1–5 in order. Answer and make drawings of decompositions with totals of 4 and 5 without equations.</p>



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<p><b>K.CA.2 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>GK M1 Lesson 37: Culminating task.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 7: Compare objects using the same as.</p> <p>GK M4 Topic A: Compositions and Decompositions of 2, 3, 4, and 5</p> <p>GK M4 Topic B: Decompositions of 6, 7, and 8 into Number Pairs</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 13: Represent decomposition and composition addition stories to 6 with drawings and equations with no unknown.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 14: Represent decomposition and composition addition stories to 7 with drawings and equations with no unknown.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 15: Represent decomposition and composition addition stories to 8 with drawings and equations with no unknown.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 18: Solve both addends unknown word problems to 8 to find addition patterns in number pairs.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 20: Solve take from with result unknown expressions and equations using the minus sign with no unknown.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 21: Represent subtraction story problems using objects, drawings, expressions, and equations.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 22: Decompose the number 6 using 5-group drawings by breaking off or removing a part, and record each decomposition with a drawing and subtraction equation.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 23: Decompose the number 7 using 5-group drawings by hiding a part, and record each decomposition with a drawing and subtraction equation.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 24: Decompose the number 8 using 5-group drawings and crossing off a part, and record each decomposition with a drawing and subtraction equation.</p> <p>GK M4 Topic E: Decompositions of 9 and 10 into Number Pairs</p> <p>GK M4 Topic F: Addition with Totals of 9 and 10</p> <p>GK M4 Topic G: Subtraction from 9 and 10</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 41: Culminating task.</p>
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<p><b>K.CA.3</b></p> <p>Find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number for any number from 1 to 9 (e.g., by using objects or drawings), and record the answer with a drawing or an equation. (E)</p>	<p>GK M4 Lesson 39: Find the number that makes 10 for numbers 1–9, and record each with a 5-group drawing.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 40: Find the number that makes 10 for numbers 1–9, and record each with an addition equation.</p> <p>GK M5 Lesson 10: Build a Rekenrek to 20.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 8: Culminating task.</p>
<p><b>K.CA.4</b></p> <p>Create, extend, and give an appropriate rule for simple repeating and growing patterns with numbers and shapes.</p>	<p>GK M1 Topic G: One More with Numbers 0–10</p> <p>GK M1 Topic H: One Less with Numbers 0–10</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 10: Model decompositions of 6–8 using linking cube sticks to see patterns.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 12: Use 5-groups to represent the <math>5 + n</math> pattern to 8.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 18: Solve both addends unknown word problems to 8 to find addition patterns in number pairs.</p> <p>GK M4 Lesson 38: Add 1 to numbers 1–9 to see the pattern of the next number using 5-group drawings and equations.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address patterns with shapes.</i></p>

## Geometry

Students investigate and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes based on simple attributes.

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<p><b>K.G.1</b></p> <p>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).</p>	<p>GK M2 Topic A: Two-Dimensional Flat Shapes</p> <p>GK M2 Topic B: Three-Dimensional Solid Shapes</p> <p>GK M2 Topic C: Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 1: Describe the systematic construction of flat shapes using ordinal numbers.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 2: Build flat shapes with varying side lengths and record with drawings.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 3: Compose solids using flat shapes as a foundation.</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 5: Compose flat shapes using pattern blocks and drawings.</p>

## Measurement

Students investigate beginning concepts of length, weight, capacity, temperature, and time through observations of direct comparisons.

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<p><b>K.M.1</b></p> <p>Make direct comparisons of the length, capacity, weight, and temperature of objects, and identify which object is shorter, longer, taller, lighter, heavier, warmer, cooler, or holds more. (E)</p>	<p>GK M3 Topic A: Comparison of Length and Height</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 4: Compare the length of linking cube sticks to a 5-stick.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 5: Determine which linking cube stick is longer than or shorter than the other.</p> <p>GK M3 Lesson 6: Compare the length of linking cube sticks to various objects.</p> <p>GK M3 Topic C: Comparison of Weight</p> <p>GK M3 Topic D: Comparison of Volume</p> <p>GK M3 Topic H: Clarification of Measurable Attributes</p> <p>GK M6 Lesson 8: Culminating task.</p> <p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address direct comparisons of temperature.</i></p>

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**K.M.2**

Identify and use appropriate terms to describe intervals of time including: morning, afternoon, evening, today, yesterday, tomorrow, day, week, month, and year; describe how calendars and clocks are tools to measure time.

*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

**Data Analysis**

**Students begin interacting with data to create and interpret data for patterns and comparison.**

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**K.DA.1**

With guidance, collect and organize data into simple bar graphs, pictographs, and/or tables to identify patterns and make comparisons. (E)

*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*