EUREKA MATH™

GREAT MINDS

ABOUT *EUREKA MATH*	Created by the nonprofit Great Minds, *Eureka Math* 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 | *Eureka Math* is the only curriculum found by EdReports.org to align fully with the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics for all grades, Kindergarten through Grade 8. Great Minds offers detailed analyses which demonstrate how each grade of *Eureka Math* aligns with specific state standards. Access these free alignment studies at 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. |
| FULL SUITE OF RESOURCES | As a nonprofit, Great Minds offers the *Eureka Math* curriculum as PDF downloads for free, noncommercial use. Access the free PDFs at 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

Nebraska Mathematics Standards Correlation to *Eureka Math*™

GRADE 1 MATHEMATICS

The Grade 1 Nebraska Mathematics Standards are fully covered by the Grade 1 *Eureka Math* curriculum. A detailed analysis of alignment is provided in the table below.

INDICATORS

Green indicates that the Nebraska standard is fully addressed in *Eureka Math*.

Yellow indicates that the Nebraska standard may not be completely addressed in *Eureka Math*.

Red indicates that the Nebraska standard is not addressed in *Eureka Math*.

Blue indicates that there is a discrepancy between the grade level at which this standard is addressed in the Nebraska standards and in *Eureka Math*.

Mathematical Processes	**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math***
1: Solves mathematical problems. Through the use of appropriate academic and technical tools, students will make sense of mathematical problems and persevere in solving them. Students will draw upon their prior knowledge in order to employ critical thinking skills, reasoning skills, creativity, and innovative ability. Additionally, students will compute accurately and determine the reasonableness of solutions.	Lessons in every module engage students in making sense of problems and persevering in solving them as required by this standard. This habit of mind is analogous to the CCSSM Standards for Mathematical Practices 1, 2, and 5, which are specifically addressed in the following modules: G1 M1: Sums and Differences to 10 G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 G1 M3: Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers G1 M4: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40 G1 M5: Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes G1 M6: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100

Mathematical Processes	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
2: Models and represents mathematical problems. Students will analyze relationships in order to create mathematical models given a real-world situation or scenario. Conversely, students will describe situations or scenarios given a mathematical model.	Lessons in every module engage students in reasoning abstractly and quantitatively as required by this standard. This habit of mind is analogous to the CCSSM Standards for Mathematical Practice 4, which is specifically addressed in the following modules: G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 G1 M6: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100
3: Communicates mathematical ideas effectively. Students will communicate mathematical ideas effectively and precisely. Students will critique the reasoning of others as well as provide mathematical justifications. Students will utilize appropriate communication approaches individually and collectively and through multiple methods, including writing, speaking, and listening.	Lessons in every module engage students in constructing viable arguments and critiquing the reasoning of others as required by this standard. This habit of mind is analogous to the CCSSM Standards for Mathematical Practices 3 and 6, which are specifically addressed in the following modules: G1 M1: Sums and Differences to 10 G1 M3: Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers G1 M4: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40 G1 M5: Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes G1 M6: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100

Mathematical Processes	**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math***
4: Makes mathematical connections. Students will connect mathematical knowledge, ideas, and skills beyond the math classroom. This includes the connection of mathematical ideas to other topics within mathematics and to other content areas. Additionally, students will be able to describe the connection of mathematical knowledge and skills to their career interest as well as within authentic/real-world contexts.	Lessons in every module engage students in modeling with mathematics as required by this standard. This habit of mind is analogous to the CCSSM Standards for Mathematical Practices 7 and 8, which are specifically addressed in the following modules: G1 M1: Sums and Differences to 10 G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 G1 M3: Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers G1 M4: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40 G1 M5: Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
Number	**Numeric Relationships: Students will demonstrate, represent, and show relationships among whole numbers within the base-ten number system.**	
	MA 1.1.1.a Count to 120 by ones and tens, starting at any given number.	G1 M4 Lesson 1: Compare the efficiency of counting by ones and counting by tens. G1 M6 Lesson 7: Count and write numbers to 120. Use Hide Zero cards to relate numbers 0 to 20 to 100 to 120. G1 M6 Lesson 8: Count to 120 in unit form using only tens and ones. Represent numbers to 120 as tens and ones on the place value chart.
	MA 1.1.1.b Read and write numerals within the range of 0−120.	G1 M4 Lesson 1: Compare the efficiency of counting by ones and counting by tens. G1 M6 Lesson 7: Count and write numbers to 120. Use Hide Zero cards to relate numbers 0 to 20 to 100 to 120. G1 M6 Lesson 8: Count to 120 in unit form using only tens and ones. Represent numbers to 120 as tens and ones on the place value chart. G1 M6 Lesson 9: Represent up to 120 objects with a written numeral.
	MA 1.1.1.c Write numerals to match a representation of a given set of objects for numbers up to 120.	G1 M6 Lesson 9: Represent up to 120 objects with a written numeral.

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	MA 1.1.1.d Demonstrate that each digit of a two-digit number represents amounts of tens and ones, knowing 10 can be considered as one unit made of ten ones which is called a "ten" and any two-digit number can be composed of some tens and some ones (e.g., 19 is one ten and nine ones, 83 is eight tens and three ones) and can be recorded as an equation (e.g., 19 = 10 + 9).	G1 M2 Topic D: Varied Problems with Decompositions of Teen Numbers as 1 Ten and Some Ones G1 M4 Topic A: Tens and Ones G1 M4 Lesson 23: Interpret two-digit numbers as tens and ones, including cases with more than 9 ones. G1 M6 Lesson 3: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number up to 100. G1 M6 Lesson 4: Write and interpret two-digit numbers to 100 as addition sentences that combine tens and ones.
	MA 1.1.1.e Demonstrate that decade numbers represent a number of tens and 0 ones (e.g., 50 = 5 tens and 0 ones).	G1 M4 Topic A: Tens and Ones G1 M4 Lesson 23: Interpret two-digit numbers as tens and ones, including cases with more than 9 ones. G1 M6 Lesson 3: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number up to 100. G1 M6 Lesson 4: Write and interpret two-digit numbers to 100 as addition sentences that combine tens and ones. G1 M6 Lesson 24: Use dimes and pennies as representations of numbers to 120.
	MA 1.1.1.f Compare two two-digit numbers by using symbols <, =, and > and justify the comparison based on the number of tens and ones.	G1 M4 Topic B: Comparison of Pairs of Two-Digit Numbers G1 M6 Lesson 6: Use the symbols >, =, and < to compare quantities and numerals to 100.

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	Operations: Students will demonstrate the meaning of addition and subtraction with whole numbers and compute accurately.	
	MA 1.1.2.a Fluently (i.e., automatic recall based on understanding) add and subtract within 10.	G1 M4 Lesson 5: Identify 10 more, 10 less, 1 more, and 1 less than a two-digit number. G1 M4 Lesson 6: Use dimes and pennies as representations of tens and ones. G1 M6 Lesson 5: Identify 10 more, 10 less, 1 more, and 1 less than a two-digit number within 100.
	MA 1.1.2.b Add and subtract within 20, using a variety of strategies (e.g., count on to make a ten).	G1 M1 Topic B: Counting On from Embedded Numbers G1 M1 Topic C: Addition Word Problems G1 M1 Lesson 25: Solve *add to with change unknown* math stories with addition, and relate to subtraction. Model with materials, and write corresponding number sentences. G1 M1 Topic H: Subtraction Word Problems G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 G1 M3 Lesson 9: Answer *compare with difference unknown* problems about lengths of two different objects measured in centimeters. G1 M3 Topic D: Data Interpretation G1 M4 Topic E: Varied Problem Types Within 20 G1 M6 Topic A: Comparison Word Problems

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	MA 1.1.2.c Find the difference between two numbers that are multiples of 10, ranging from 10–90 using concrete models, drawings or strategies, and write the corresponding equation (e.g., 90 − 70 = 20).	G1 M4 Lesson 11: Add and subtract tens from a multiple of 10. G1 M6 Lesson 10: Add and subtract multiples of 10 from multiples of 10 to 100, including dimes.
	MA 1.1.2.d Mentally find 10 more or 10 less than a two-digit number without having to count and explain the reasoning used (e.g., 33 is 10 less than 43).	G1 M4 Lesson 5: Identify 10 more, 10 less, 1 more, and 1 less than a two-digit number. G1 M4 Lesson 6: Use dimes and pennies as representations of tens and ones. G1 M6 Lesson 5: Identify 10 more, 10 less, 1 more, and 1 less than a two-digit number within 100.
	MA 1.1.2.e Add within 100, which may include adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of ten using concrete models, drawings, and strategies which reflect understanding of place value.	G1 M4: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40 G1 M6 Topic C: Addition to 100 Using Place Value Understanding G1 M6 Topic D: Varied Place Value Strategies for Addition to 100

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
Algebra	**Algebraic Relationships: Students will demonstrate, represent, and show relationships with expressions and equations.**	
	MA 1.2.1.a Use the meaning of the equal sign to determine if equations are true and give examples of equations that are true (e.g., 4 = 4, 6 = 7 − 1, 6 + 3 = 3 + 6, and 7 + 2 = 5 + 4).	G1 M1 Topic E: The Commutative Property of Addition and the Equal Sign G1 M2 Lesson 25: Strategize and apply understanding of the equal sign to solve equivalent expressions.
	MA 1.2.1.b Use the relationship of addition and subtraction to solve subtraction problems (e.g., find 12 − 9 = ____, using the addition fact 9 + 3 = 12).	G1 M1 Topic G: Subtraction as an Unknown Addend Problem G1 M1 Topic H: Subtraction Word Problems G1 M2 Lesson 16: Relate counting on to making ten and taking from ten. G1 M2 Lesson 19: Compare efficiency of counting on and taking from ten. G1 M2 Lesson 21: Share and critique peer solution strategies for *take from with result unknown* and *take apart with addend unknown* word problems from the teens. G1 M2 Topic C: Strategies for Solving *Change* or *Addend Unknown* Problems

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	MA 1.2.1.c Find numerical patterns to make connections between counting and addition and subtraction (e.g., adding two is the same as counting on two).	G1 M1 Lesson 3: See and describe numbers of objects using *1 more* within 5-group configurations. G1 M1 Topic B: Counting On from Embedded Numbers G1 M1 Topic D: Strategies for Counting On G1 M1 Topic G: Subtraction as an Unknown Addend Problem G1 M1 Lesson 33: Model 0 less and 1 less pictorially and as subtraction number sentences. G1 M6 Topic A: Comparison Word Problems
	MA 1.2.1.d Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation (e.g. 7 + ? = 13).	G1 M1 Topic G: Subtraction as an Unknown Addend Problem G1 M1 Topic H: Subtraction Word Problems G1 M2 Lesson 16: Relate counting on to making ten and taking from ten. G1 M2 Lesson 19: Compare efficiency of counting on and taking from ten. G1 M2 Lesson 21: Share and critique peer solution strategies for *take from with result unknown* and *take apart with addend unknown* word problems from the teens. G1 M2 Topic C: Strategies for Solving *Change* or *Addend Unknown* Problems

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	Algebraic Processes: Students will apply the operational properties when adding and subtracting.	
	MA 1.2.2.a Decompose numbers and use the commutative and associative properties of addition to develop addition and subtraction strategies including (making 10's and counting on from the larger number) to add and subtract basic facts within 20 (e.g., decomposing to make 10, 7 + 5 = 7 + 3 + 2 = 10 + 2 = 12; using the commutative property to count on 2 + 6 = 6 + 2; and using the associative property to make 10, 5 + 3 + 7 = 5 + (3 + 7) = 5 + 10).	G1 M1 Topic E: The Commutative Property of Addition and the Equal Sign G1 M1 Topic F: Development of Addition Fluency Within 10 G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 G1 M4 Topic D: Addition of Tens or Ones to a Two-Digit Number

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*

Applications: Students will solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction.

| | **MA 1.2.3.a**

Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). | G1 M1 Topic B: Counting On from Embedded Numbers

G1 M1 Topic C: Addition Word Problems

G1 M1 Lesson 25: Solve *add to with change unknown* math stories with addition, and relate to subtraction. Model with materials, and write corresponding number sentences.

G1 M1 Topic H: Subtraction Word Problems

G1 M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20

G1 M3 Lesson 9: Answer *compare with difference unknown* problems about lengths of two different objects measured in centimeters.

G1 M3 Topic D: Data Interpretation

G1 M4 Topic E: Varied Problem Types Within 20

G1 M6 Topic A: Comparison Word Problems |
| | **MA 1.2.3.b**

Solve real-world problems that include addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol to represent the unknown number in the problem. | G1 M2 Lesson 1: Solve word problems with three addends, two of which make ten.

G1 M2 Lesson 2: Use the associative and commutative properties to make ten with three addends. |

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	MA 1.2.3.c Create a real-world problem to represent a given equation involving addition and subtraction within 20.	G1 M4 Lesson 22: Write word problems of varied types.
Geometry	**Characteristics: Students will identify and describe geometric characteristics and create two- and three-dimensional shapes.**	
	MA 1.3.1.a Determine defining and non-defining attributes of two-dimensional shapes; build and draw shapes that match the given definition.	G1 M5 Topic A: Attributes of Shapes
	MA 1.3.1.b Decompose circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts, using the terms "halves", "fourths" and "quarters", and use the phrases "half of", "fourths of", and "quarter of".	G1 M5: Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes
	MA 1.3.1.c Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, and cylinders) to compose and describe new shapes.	G1 M5 Topic B: Part–Whole Relationships Within Composite Shapes

Category	Mathematics Standards		Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
	Measurement: Students will perform and compare measurements and apply formulas.		
	MA 1.3.3.a Identify, name, and understand the value of dimes and pennies (e.g., a dime is equal to ten pennies) relating to tens and ones, and solve real-world problems involving dimes and pennies, using ¢ symbol appropriately (e.g., If you have four dimes and two pennies, how many cents do you have?).		G1 M4 Lesson 6: Use dimes and pennies as representations of tens and ones. G1 M6 Topic E: Coins and Their Values
	MA 1.3.3.b Tell and write time to the half hour and hour using analog and digital clocks.		G1 M5 Topic D: Application of Halves to Tell Time
	MA 1.3.3.c Measure objects by using a shorter object end-to-end and know that the length of the object is the amount of same-size objects that span it lined up end-to-end.		G1 M3: Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers
	MA 1.3.3.d Order three objects by directly comparing their lengths, or indirectly by using a third object.		G1 M3 Topic A: Indirect Comparison in Length Measurement G1 M3 Lesson 6: Order, measure, and compare the length of objects before and after measuring with centimeter cubes, solving *compare with difference unknown* word problems.

Category	Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*
Data	**Representations: Students will create displays that represent data.**	
	MA 1.4.1.a Organize and represent a data set with up to three categories using a picture graph.	G1 M3 Topic D: Data Interpretation
	Analysis & Applications: Students will analyze data to address the situation.	
	MA 1.4.2.a Ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and compare categories by identifying how many more or less are in a particular category using a picture graph.	G1 M3 Topic D: Data Interpretation