EUREKA MATH².

Grade K | Arkansas Mathematics Standards Correlation to Eureka Math^{2®}

When the original *Eureka Math*[®] curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K-5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds[®] 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* and 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 Math*² 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	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Model with mathematics.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Use appropriate tools strategically.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Attend to precision.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Look for and make use of structure.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices.
Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Number & Place Value

Counting & Number Foundations

Students know the number names and count sequence while exploring the relationships between numbers.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.NPV.1	K M1 Lesson 4: Classify objects into three categories and count.
Count to 100 by ones and tens; count	K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
forward by ones from any given number	K M1 Lesson 12: Write numerals 4 and 5 to answer how many questions.
up to 100.	K M1 Lesson 19: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M1 Lesson 26: Write numeral 8.
	K M1 Lesson 28: Order numerals $1-10$ and reason about an unknown number in the number sequence.
	K M1 Lesson 33: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M5 Lesson 18: Count starting from a number other than 1 to find the total.
	K M5 Lesson 22: Identify and extend linear patterns.
	K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction.
	K M6 Lesson 2: Find 10 ones in a teen number.
	K M6 Lesson 5: Reason about a number's position in the number sequence.
	K M6 Lesson 14: Count by tens.
	K M6 Lesson 15: Count by tens by using math tools.
	K M6 Lesson 16: Use the structure of ten to count to 100.
	K M6 Lesson 17: Use patterns in the number sequence to count by ones within 100.
	K M6 Lesson 18: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 1.
	K M6 Lesson 19: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 2.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.NPV.2	K M1 Lesson 3: Classify objects into two categories and count.
Count a set of objects up to 20	K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
using one-to-one correspondence, demonstrating that the last number	K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately.
stated indicates the number of objects	K M1 Lesson 8: Count sets in linear, array, and scattered configurations.
in the set regardless of the arrangement.	K M1 Lesson 9: Conserve number regardless of the arrangement of objects.
	K M1 Lesson 10: Count out a group of objects to match a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 13: Count out enough objects and write the numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 19: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M1 Lesson 20: Count objects in 5-group and array configurations and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 21: Count sets in circular configurations and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 22: Count sets in scattered configurations and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 23: Conserve number regardless of the order in which objects are counted.
	K M1 Lesson 24: Count out a group of objects to match a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 33: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M6 Lesson 1: Describe teen numbers as 10 ones and ones.
	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 12: Investigate different ways to decompose teen numbers.
K.NPV.3	Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.
Identify the position of objects in a set using ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.).	

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.NPV.4 Identify quickly a number of items in a set from 0 to 10 without counting.	While no lessons are directly aligned to this standard, fluency activities throughout kindergarten provide opportunities for students to subitize.

Number & Place Value

Place Value

Students understand the base ten place value system.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.NPV.5	K M1 Lesson 5: Classify objects into three categories, count, and match to a numeral.
Read, write, and represent whole	K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately.
numbers from 0 to 20.	K M1 Lesson 11: Write numerals 1-3 to answer <i>how many</i> questions.
	K M1 Lesson 12: Write numerals 4 and 5 to answer how many questions.
	K M1 Lesson 14: Understand the meaning of zero and write the numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 21: Count sets in circular configurations and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 22: Count sets in scattered configurations and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 25: Write numerals 6 and 7.
	K M1 Lesson 26: Write numeral 8.
	K M1 Lesson 27: Write numerals 9 and 10.
	K M6 Lesson 3: Write numerals 11-20.
	K M6 Lesson 17: Use patterns in the number sequence to count by ones within 100.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards

Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

K.NPV.6	K M6 Lesson 1: Describe teen numbers as 10 ones and ones.
Show equivalent forms of whole numbers up to 20 as groups of tens and ones, using manipulatives and drawings.	K M6 Lesson 2: Find 10 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 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

Number & Place Value

Comparison

Students use place value understanding to compare numbers.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.NPV.7	K M3 Lesson 12: Relate more and fewer to length.
Use matching and counting strategies to compare the number of objects in one group to the number of objects in another group (0 to 10) using the terms greater than, less than, or equal.	K M3 Lesson 13: Compare sets by using more than, fewer than, and the same number as.
	K M3 Lesson 14: Use number to compare sets with like units.
	K M3 Lesson 16: Count and compare sets with unlike units.
	K M3 Lesson 17: Count and compare sets in pictures.
	K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets.
	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.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.NPV.8	K M3 Lesson 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals.
Compare two whole numbers, using the terms greater than, less than, or equal.	K M3 Lesson 19: Compare numbers by using <i>greater than, less than,</i> and <i>equal to.</i> K M3 Lesson 20: Compare two numbers in story situations.

Computation & Algebraic Reasoning

Operations & Properties

Students perform operations using place value understanding and properties of operations.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.CAR.1	K M4 Lesson 3: Decompose a group to identify parts and total.
Use objects, fingers, mental images,	K M4 Lesson 4: Decompose a group and record parts and total by using a number bond.
drawings, sounds, acting out situations, or verbal explanations to represent	K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record.
addition and subtraction from 0 to 10.	K M4 Lesson 7: Find partners to 5.
	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 15: Choose a math tool to solve take apart with both addends unknown situations.
	K M5 Lesson 1: Represent add to with result unknown story problems by using drawings and numbers.
	K M5 Lesson 2: Relate number sentences and number bonds through story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 3: Represent and solve add to with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 4: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and addition sentences.
	K M5 Lesson 5: Represent take apart with both addends unknown situations with a number sentence.
	K M5 Lesson 6: Tell addition story problems starting from number sentence models.
	K M5 Lesson 7: Find the total in an addition sentence.
	K M5 Lesson 8: Understand taking away as a type of subtraction.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.CAR.1 continued	K M5 Lesson 9: Represent <i>take from with result unknown</i> story problems by using drawings and numbers.
	K M5 Lesson 10: Represent and solve take from with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 11: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and subtraction sentences.
	K M5 Lesson 12: Relate parts to total in subtraction situations.
	K M5 Lesson 13: Tell subtraction story problems starting from number sentence models.
	K M5 Lesson 14: Find the difference in a subtraction sentence.
	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 19: Represent and solve take from with change unknown problems.
	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.
K.CAR.2	K M4 Lesson 5: Sort to decompose a number in more than one way.
Use objects or drawings to decompose	K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record.
numbers less than or equal to 10 into	K M4 Lesson 7: Find partners to 5.
pairs in more than one way, recording each decomposition.	K M4 Lesson 8: Find partners to 10.
	K M4 Lesson 18: Use the structure of 5 and 10 to build a rekenrek.
	K M5 Lesson 4: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and addition sentences.
K.CAR.3	K M5 Lesson 20: Find the number that makes 10 and record with a number sentence.
Use a drawing or equation to find the number that makes 10 when added to a given number.	K M5 Lesson 26: Reason about numbers to add and subtract.
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Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.CAR.4	K M4 Lesson 11: Model put together with total unknown story problems.
Use manipulatives and various strategies	K M4 Lesson 12: Draw to represent put together with total unknown story problems.
to fluently add and subtract within 10.	K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve <i>put together with total unknown</i> story problems.
	K M4 Lesson 14: Model take apart with both addends unknown situations.
	K M4 Lesson 15: Choose a math tool to solve <i>take apart with both addends unknown</i> situations.
	K M4 Lesson 16: Compose and decompose numbers and shapes.
	K M5 Lesson 3: Represent and solve add to with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 7: Find the total in an addition sentence.
	K M5 Lesson 10: Represent and solve take from with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 12: Relate parts to total in subtraction situations.
	K M5 Lesson 14: Find the difference in a subtraction sentence.
	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 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 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

Computation & Algebraic Reasoning

Problem Solving Students solve real-world problems.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.CAR.5	K M4 Lesson 11: Model put together with total unknown story problems.
Solve real-world problems involving	K M4 Lesson 12: Draw to represent put together with total unknown story problems.
addition and subtraction within 10,	K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve put together with total unknown story problems.
using objects, drawings, or equations to represent the problem.	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 M5 Lesson 3: Represent and solve add to with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 10: Represent and solve take from with result unknown story problems.
	K M5 Lesson 12: Relate parts to total in subtraction situations.
	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 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 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

Geometry & Measurement

Shapes

Students analyze attributes of shapes to develop generalizations about their properties.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of Eureka Math ²
K.GM.1	K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles.
Describe the positions of objects and geometric shapes in the environment.	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 14: Compose flat shapes.
K.GM.2	K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles.
Name shapes correctly regardless of their orientation or overall size.	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 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.
	K M2 Lesson 11: Construct and classify polygons.
	K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.
K.GM.3	K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles.
ldentify two-dimensional attributes of three-dimensional objects.	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 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.
	K M2 Lesson 11: Construct and classify polygons.
	K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.GM.4	K M2 Lesson 1: Find and describe attributes of flat shapes.
Analyze and sort a variety of two and three-dimensional shapes using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, and other attributes.	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 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.
	K M2 Lesson 8: Classify solid shapes based on the ways they can be moved.
	K M2 Lesson 9: Match solid shapes to their two-dimensional faces.
	K M2 Lesson 10: Construct a circle.
	K M2 Lesson 12: Construct solid shapes by using a square base.
	K M2 Lesson 13: Draw flat shapes.
	K M2 Lesson 15: Compose solid shapes to create a structure that can fit a toy inside.
K.GM.5	K M2 Lesson 10: Construct a circle.
Compose and draw shapes found in the world using objects (e.g., straws, toothpicks, clay balls).	K M2 Lesson 11: Construct and classify polygons.
	K M2 Lesson 12: Construct solid shapes by using a square base.
	K M2 Lesson 13: Draw flat shapes.

Geometry & Measurement

Measurement Concepts

Students develop understanding of measurement terms and concepts.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.GM.6	K M3 Lesson 1: Align endpoints to compare lengths by using taller than and shorter than.
Make direct comparisons of the length, capacity, weight, and temperature of objects, recognizing which object is shorter/longer, lighter/heavier, warmer/cooler, or holds more.	K M3 Lesson 2: Compare lengths of simple straight objects by using <i>longer than, shorter than,</i> and about the same length as.
	K M3 Lesson 3: Compare lengths of complex objects by using <i>longer than, shorter than, and about the same length as.</i>
	K M3 Lesson 4: Compare the lengths of cube sticks to flat shapes.
	K M3 Lesson 5: Compare the lengths of two cube sticks.
	K M3 Lesson 6: Compose cube sticks that are the same length.
	K M3 Lesson 7: Compare weights by using <i>heavier than, lighter than, and about the same weight as.</i>
	K M3 Lesson 8: Use a balance scale to compare two objects.
	K M3 Lesson 9: Use a balance scale to compare an object to a group of cubes.
	K M3 Lesson 10: Use a balance scale to compare an object to different units.
	K M3 Lesson 11: Observe conservation of weight on the balance scale.
	K M3 Lesson 12: Relate <i>more</i> and <i>fewer</i> to length.
	K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets.

Geometry & Measurement

Time & Money

Students explore time and money values and concepts.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards

Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

K.GM.7	Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.
Understand concepts of time, recognizing that clocks and calendars are tools that measure time.	
K.GM.8	Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.
ldentify pennies and dimes by name and value.	

Data Analysis

Charts, Graphs, & Tables Students organize and analyze data.

Arkansas Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> ²
K.DA.1	K M1 Lesson 1: Compare objects based on their attributes.
Collect, sort, and organize data into two or three categories, using real-object graphs and picture graphs.	K M1 Lesson 2: Classify objects into two categories.
	K M1 Lesson 3: Classify objects into two categories and count.
	K M1 Lesson 4: Classify objects into three categories and count.
	K M1 Lesson 5: Classify objects into three categories, count, and match to a numeral.
	K M1 Lesson 15: Sort the same group of objects in more than one way and count.
	K M1 Lesson 16: Decompose a set shown in a picture.
	K M3 Lesson 15: Classify flat shapes into groups and compare the number of shapes in each group.