



Grade K | Georgia State Standards for Mathematics 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 aha moments that have been delighting students and teachers for years, it also boasts these exciting new features:

Teachability

Eureka Math² 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 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 Math²

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

Numerical Reasoning

K.NR.1 Demonstrate and explain the relationship between numbers and quantities up to 20; connect counting to cardinality (the last number counted represents the total quantity in a set).

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Aligned Components of Eureka Math²

K M1: Counting and Cardinality
K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M6: Place Value Foundations
K M1 Topic B: Answer <i>How Many</i> Questions with Up to 5 Objects
K M1 Lesson 13: Count out enough objects and write the numeral.
K M1 Topic E: Answer <i>How Many</i> Questions with Up to 10 Objects
K M1 Lesson 33: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M6 Lesson 13: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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K.NR.1.3	K M1 Topic G: Analyze the Count Sequence
Given a number from 1–20, identify the number that is one more or one less.	K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M6 Lesson 4: Order numerals 0–20.
	K M6 Lesson 13: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
K.NR.1.4	1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.
Identify pennies, nickels, and dimes and know their name and value.	1 M2 Lesson 8: Interpret and find an unknown change.
	1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations.
	1 M2 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 1.
	1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.
	Supplemental material is necessary to address identifying and naming the value of nickels.

Numerical Reasoning

K.NR.2 Use count sequences within 100 to count forward and backward in sequence.

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K.NR.2.1	K M1 Lesson 4: Classify objects into three categories and count.
Count forward to $100~{\rm by}$ tens and ones and backward from $20~{\rm by}$ ones.	K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M1 Topic C: Write Numerals and Create Sets of Up to 5 Objects
	K M1 Lesson 19: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M1 Topic F: Write Numerals and Create Sets of Up to 10 Objects K M1 Lesson 33: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
	K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M6: Place Value Foundations
K.NR.2.2 Count forward beginning from any number within 100 and count backward from any number within 20.	K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M4 Lesson 17: 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 Topic D: Make Use of Structure K M6: Place Value Foundations

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Numerical Reasoning

K.NR.3 Use place value understanding to compose and decompose numbers from 11-19.

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K.NR.3.1

Describe numbers from 11 to 19 by composing (putting together) and decomposing (breaking apart) the numbers into ten ones and some more ones.

K M6: Place Value Foundations

Numerical Reasoning

K.NR.4 Identify, write, represent, and compare numbers up to 20.

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K.NR.4.1

Identify written numerals 0-20 and represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

K M1: Counting and Cardinality

K M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

K M6 Topic A: Count and Write Teen Numbers

K M6 Lesson 7: Decompose numbers 10-20 with 10 as a part.

K M6 Lesson 13: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

K M6 Lesson 17: Use patterns in the number sequence to count by ones within $100.\,$

K M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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K.NR.4.2	K M3 Topic C: Compare Sets Within 10
Compare two sets of up to 10 objects and identify whether the number of objects in one group is more or less than the other group, using the words "greater than," "less than," or "the same as."	K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets. K M6 Topic D: Compare

Numerical Reasoning

K.NR.5 Explain the concepts of addition, subtraction, and equality and use these concepts to solve real-life problems within 10.

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K.NR.5.1 Compose (put together) and decompose (break apart) numbers up to 10 using objects and drawings.	K M4: Composition and Decomposition K M5 Lesson 4: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and addition sentences. K M5 Lesson 5: Represent <i>take apart with both addends unknown</i> situations with a number sentence. K M5 Lesson 8: Understand taking away as a type of subtraction.
K.NR.5.2 Represent addition and subtraction within 10 from a given authentic situation using a variety of representations and strategies.	K M4: Composition and Decomposition K M5: Addition and Subtraction
K.NR.5.3 Use a variety of strategies to solve addition and subtraction problems within 10.	K M4 Topic C: Model Composition and Decomposition in Story Problems K M5: Addition and Subtraction K M6 Topic B: Compose and Decompose Teen Numbers

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K.NR.5.4	K M5 Lesson 7: Find the total in an addition sentence.
Fluently add and subtract within 5 using a variety of strategies to solve practical, mathematical problems.	K M5 Lesson 14: Find the difference in a subtraction sentence.

Patterning and Algebraic Reasoning

K.PAR.6 Explain, extend, and create repeating patterns with a repetition, not exceeding 4 and describe patterns involving the passage of time.

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K.PAR.6.1	K M5 Topic D: Make Use of Structure
Create, extend, and describe repeating patterns with numbers and shapes, and explain the rationale for the pattern.	
K.PAR.6.2	Supplemental material is necessary to address patterns involving the passage of time.
Describe patterns involving the passage of time using words and phrases related to actual events.	

Measurement and Data Reasoning

K.MDR.7 Observe, describe, and compare the physical and measurable attributes of objects and analyze graphical displays of data.

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K.MDR.7.1	K M3: Comparison
Directly compare, describe, and order common objects, using measurable attributes (length, height, width, or weight) and describe the difference.	
K.MDR.7.2	K M1 Topic A: Classify to Make Categories and Count
Classify and sort up to ten objects into categories by an attribute; count the	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.
number of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.	K M3 Topic C: Compare Sets Within 10
K.MDR.7.3	K M1 Topic A: Classify to Make Categories and Count
Ask questions and answer them	K M1 Lesson 15: Sort the same group of objects in more than one way and count.
based on gathered information,	K M1 Lesson 16: Decompose a set shown in a picture.
observations, and appropriate graphical displays to solve problems relevant	K M3 Topic C: Compare Sets Within 10
to everyday life.	K M6 Lesson 12: Investigate different ways to decompose teen numbers.

Geometric and Spatial Reasoning

K.GSR.8 Identify, describe, and compare basic shapes encountered in the environment, and form two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional figures.

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K.GSR.8.1	K M2: Two- and Three-Dimensional Shapes
Identify, sort, classify, analyze, and compare two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional figures, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, number of sides and vertices, and other attributes.	
K.GSR.8.2	K M2 Topic A: Analyze and Name Two-Dimensional Shapes
Describe the relative location of an object	K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words.
using positional words.	K M2 Lesson 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes.
	K M2 Lesson 10: Construct a circle.
	K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.
K.GSR.8.3	K M2 Topic C: Construct Shapes
Use basic shapes to represent specific shapes found in the environment by creating models and drawings.	K M3 Lesson 4: Compare the lengths of cube sticks to flat shapes.
K.GSR.8.4	K M4 Topic A: Explore Composition and Decomposition
Use two or more basic shapes to form larger shapes.	K M4 Lesson 9: Compose shapes in more than one way.
	K M4 Lesson 16: Compose and decompose numbers and shapes.
	K M5 Lesson 12: Relate parts to total in subtraction situations.
	K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns.