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## Grade 1 | Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®

When the original *Eureka Math*<sup>®</sup> curriculum was released, it quickly became the most widely used K–5 mathematics curriculum in the country. Now, the Great Minds<sup>®</sup> teacher–writers have created *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>®, 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*<sup>2</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 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 Math*<sup>2</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>PS.1</b></p> <p>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 10: Make ten when there are three addends.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 21: Use varied strategies to add 2 two-digit addends.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 8: Combine identical composite shapes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 25: Solve nonroutine problems.</p>
<p><b>PS.2</b></p> <p>Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 9: Count on from both parts and record part–total relationships.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 18: Determine whether number sentences are true or false.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 1: Represent <i>result unknown</i> problems and record as addition or subtraction number sentences.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 5: Use the Read–Draw–Write process to solve <i>result unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 15: Relate counting on and counting back to find an unknown part.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 22: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 3: Represent and solve three-addend word problems.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 6: Make ten when the first addend is 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems with totals in the teens.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 6: Measure and order lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 13: Find the unknown shorter length.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 16: Use related single-digit facts to add and subtract multiples of ten.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>PS.2 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 6: Create composite shapes and identify shapes within two- and three-dimensional composite shapes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from</i> word problems.</p>
<p><b>PS.3</b></p> <p>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 11: See any part in a set and count on.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 16: Use the commutative property to find larger totals.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 8: Interpret and find an unknown change.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 19: Determine the value of the unknown in various positions.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 7: Make ten when the first addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 9: Make ten with either addend.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 13: Count on to make ten within 20.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 2: Reason to order and compare heights.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 9: Compare two quantities and make them equal.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 13: Reason about related problems that make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>PS.3 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 9: Relate the size of a shape to how many are needed to compose a new shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 12: Partition shapes into halves, fourths, and quarters.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 14: Tell time to the half hour with the term <i>half past</i>.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 19: Write totals for collections larger than 100 shown in various groups of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 27: Add two-digit numbers in various ways, part 1.</p>
<p><b>PS.4</b></p> <p>Model with mathematics.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 6: Represent and solve related addition and subtraction <i>result unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 9: Represent and solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 11: Represent and solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 14: Represent and solve <i>put together/take apart with addend unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 3: Draw two-dimensional shapes and identify defining attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 10: Reason about equal and not equal shares.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 20: Represent and solve <i>put together</i> and <i>take apart</i> word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 22: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

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<p><b>PS.5</b> Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 13: Count on from an addend in <i>add to with result unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 19: Reason about the meaning of the equal sign.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 10: Represent and find an unknown addend in equations.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 3: Compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 4: Measure accurately with centimeter cubes.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 7: Use 10-centimeter sticks and centimeter cubes to measure.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 12: Find the unknown longer length.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 15: Count on and back by tens to add and subtract.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 11: Name equal shares as halves or fourths.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 31: Add to make 100.</p>
<p><b>PS.6</b> Attend to precision.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 1: Organize to find how many and compare.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 8: Count on from a known part and identify both parts in a total.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 20: Find all two-part expressions equal to 6.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 20: Add or subtract to make groups equal.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 1: Compare and order objects by length.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>PS.6 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M4 Lesson 4: Measure accurately with centimeter cubes.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 6: Measure and order lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 5: Reason about the functionality of three-dimensional shapes based on their attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 16: Count and record totals for collections greater than 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 24: Reason with nonstandard measurement units.</p>
<p><b>PS.7</b></p> <p>Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 15: Use the commutative property to count on from the larger addend.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 22: Find all two-part expressions equal to 9 and 10.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 13: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 17: Use related addition facts to subtract from 10.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 18: Use related addition facts to subtract.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 1: Group to make ten when there are three parts.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 2: Make ten with three addends.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 5: Make ten when an addend is 5.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 8: Make ten when the second addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<b>PS.7 <i>continued</i></b>	
	<p>1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 7: Use 10-centimeter sticks and centimeter cubes to measure.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 7: Use place value reasoning to compare two quantities.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 10: Add the ones first.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 14: Determine which equations make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 17: Use tens to find an unknown part.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 20: Add ones and multiples of ten to any number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 1: Name two-dimensional shapes based on the number of sides.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 2: Sort and name two-dimensional shapes based on attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 4: Name solid shapes and describe their attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 15: Reason about the location of the hour hand to tell time.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 17: Read, write, and represent numbers greater than 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 23: Represent and solve comparison word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 26: Make a total in more than one way.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 28: Add two-digit numbers in various ways, part 2.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 30: Make the next ten and add tens to make 100.</p>

**Mathematical Process Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>PS.8</b></p> <p>Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 7: Count all or count on to <i>solve put together with total unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 21: Find all two-part expressions equal to 7 and 8.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 11: Add the ones to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 14: Determine which equations make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 19: Add tens to a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 9: Relate the size of a shape to how many are needed to compose a new shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 13: Relate the number of equal shares to the size of the shares.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 29: Add tens to make 100.</p>
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## Number Sense

Students fluently count, read, and represent numbers up to 120 and apply place value concepts to two-digit numbers.

Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.NS.1</b></p> <p>Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)</p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 16: Count and record totals for collections greater than 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 17: Read, write, and represent numbers greater than 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 19: Write totals for collections larger than 100 shown in various groups of tens and ones.</p>
<p><b>1.NS.2</b></p> <p>Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems with totals in the teens.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 3: Recognize the place value of digits in a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 5: Reason about equivalent representations of a number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards  
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**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.NS.3</b></p> <p>Match the ordinal numbers (e.g., first, second, third) with an ordered set of up to 20 items.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p><b>1.NS.4</b></p> <p>Use place value understanding to compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math>. (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 7: Use place value reasoning to compare two quantities.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 9: Compare two quantities and make them equal.</p>

## Computation and Algebraic Thinking

Within the numbers 1–20, students demonstrate fluency and apply addition and subtraction strategies to solve real-world problems. Students apply place value and number sense to add numbers within 100 and investigate beginning algebra concepts through the growing number patterns within 100.

### Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>1.CA.1</b></p> <p>Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., <math>8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14</math>); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (e.g., <math>13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9</math>); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that <math>8 + 4 = 12</math>, one knows <math>12 - 8 = 4</math>); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding <math>6 + 7</math> by creating the known equivalent <math>6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13</math>). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 18: Determine whether number sentences are true or false.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 19: Reason about the meaning of the equal sign.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 20: Find all two-part expressions equal to 6.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 21: Find all two-part expressions equal to 7 and 8.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 22: Find all two-part expressions equal to 9 and 10.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 20: Add or subtract to make groups equal.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 1: Group to make ten when there are three parts.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 5: Make ten when an addend is 5.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 6: Make ten when the first addend is 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 7: Make ten when the first addend is 8 or 9.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards  
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**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<b>1.CA.1 <i>continued</i></b>	
	1 M3 Lesson 8: Make ten when the second addend is 8 or 9.
	1 M3 Lesson 9: Make ten with either addend.
	1 M3 Lesson 10: Make ten when there are three addends.
	1 M3 Lesson 13: Count on to make ten within 20.
	1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.
	1 M3 Lesson 17: Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.
	1 M3 Lesson 18: Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number.
	1 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.
	1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.
	1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.
	1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.
	1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.
	1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.
	1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.
	1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units.
	1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first.
	1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.
	1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations.

**Indiana Academic Standards  
for Mathematics**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.CA.2</b></p> <p>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). (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 7: Count all or count on to solve <i>put together with total unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 8: Count on from a known part and identify both parts in a total.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 9: Count on from both parts and record part-total relationships.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 11: See any part in a set and count on.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 12: Count on from 10 to find an unknown total.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 13: Count on from an addend in <i>add to with result unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 14: Count on to find the total of an addition expression.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 17: Add 0 and 1 to any number.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 23: Find the totals of doubles +1 facts.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 1: Represent <i>result unknown</i> problems and record as addition or subtraction number sentences.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 2: Subtract all or subtract 0.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 3: Subtract 1 or subtract 1 less than the total.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 4: Use fingers to subtract 4, 5, and 6 efficiently.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 5: Use the Read-Draw-Write process to solve <i>result unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 6: Represent and solve related addition and subtraction <i>result unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 7: Count on or count back to solve related addition and subtraction problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 8: Interpret and find an unknown change.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 9: Represent and solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 10: Represent and find an unknown addend in equations.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 11: Represent and solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations.</p>
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for Mathematics**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.CA.2 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M2 Lesson 13: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 14: Represent and solve <i>put together/take apart with addend unknown</i> problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 15: Relate counting on and counting back to find an unknown part.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 16: Compare the efficiency of counting on and counting back to subtract.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 17: Use related addition facts to subtract from 10.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 18: Use related addition facts to subtract.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 19: Determine the value of the unknown in various positions.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 1.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 22: Represent and solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> problems, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 2: Make ten with three addends.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 3: Represent and solve three-addend word problems.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 19: Solve <i>take from with change unknown</i> problems with totals in the teens.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 12: Find the unknown longer length.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 13: Find the unknown shorter length.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 20: Represent and solve <i>put together</i> and <i>take apart</i> word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 21: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from</i> word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 22: Represent and solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 23: Represent and solve comparison word problems.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 24: Reason with nonstandard measurement units.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 25: Solve nonroutine problems.</p>
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**Indiana Academic Standards  
for Mathematics**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.CA.3</b></p> <p>Using number sense and place value strategies, add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10. Use models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; describe the strategy and explain the reasoning used. (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 9: Count on from both parts and record part–total relationships.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 15: Use the commutative property to count on from the larger addend.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 16: Use the commutative property to find larger totals.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 1: Group to make ten when there are three parts.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 2: Make ten with three addends.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 3: Represent and solve three-addend word problems.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 5: Make ten when an addend is 5.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 6: Make ten when the first addend is 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 7: Make ten when the first addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 8: Make ten when the second addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 9: Make ten with either addend.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 10: Make ten when there are three addends.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 13: Count on to make ten within 20.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 6: Add 10 or take 10 from a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 10: Add the ones first.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 11: Add the ones to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 12: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 13: Reason about related problems that make the next ten.</p>
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**Indiana Academic Standards  
for Mathematics**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.CA.3 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 14: Determine which equations make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 15: Count on and back by tens to add and subtract.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 16: Use related single-digit facts to add and subtract multiples of ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 17: Use tens to find an unknown part.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 19: Add tens to a two-digit number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 20: Add ones and multiples of ten to any number.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 21: Use varied strategies to add 2 two-digit addends.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 26: Make a total in more than one way.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 27: Add two-digit numbers in various ways, part 1.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 28: Add two-digit numbers in various ways, part 2.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 29: Add tens to make 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 30: Make the next ten and add tens to make 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 31: Add to make 100.</p>
<p><b>1.CA.4</b></p> <p>Create, extend, and give an appropriate rule for number patterns using addition within 100.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>



## Geometry

Students make observations about a shape’s defining attributes and utilize them to classify, draw, and compose two-dimensional or three-dimensional shapes. Students begin exploring fractional foundations through the partitioning of rectangles and circles.

### Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>1.G.1</b></p> <p>Distinguish between defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size). Create and draw two-dimensional shapes with defining attributes.</p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 1: Name two-dimensional shapes based on the number of sides.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 2: Sort and name two-dimensional shapes based on attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 3: Draw two-dimensional shapes and identify defining attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 4: Name solid shapes and describe their attributes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 5: Reason about the functionality of three-dimensional shapes based on their attributes.</p>
<p><b>1.G.2</b></p> <p>Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. [In grade 1, students do not need to learn formal names such as “right rectangular prism.”]</p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 6: Create composite shapes and identify shapes within two- and three-dimensional composite shapes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 8: Combine identical composite shapes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 9: Relate the size of a shape to how many are needed to compose a new shape.</p>

Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.G.3</b></p> <p>Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the parts using the words halves, fourths, and quarters; and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of, the parts. Understand for partitioning circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts that decomposing into equal parts creates smaller parts.</p>	<p>1 M6 Lesson 10: Reason about equal and not equal shares.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 11: Name equal shares as halves or fourths.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 12: Partition shapes into halves, fourths, and quarters.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 13: Relate the number of equal shares to the size of the shares.</p>

**Measurement**

Using standard and non-standard measurements, students compare and order objects, tell time to the hour and half-hour, and investigate beginning concepts of money.

Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.M.1</b></p> <p>Use direct comparison or a nonstandard unit to compare and order objects according to length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature. (E)</p>	<p>1 M4 Lesson 1: Compare and order objects by length.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 2: Reason to order and compare heights.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 3: Compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 4: Measure accurately with centimeter cubes.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 6: Measure and order lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 7: Use 10-centimeter sticks and centimeter cubes to measure.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 8: Draw to represent a length measurement.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 9: Represent a total length as units of tens and ones.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards  
for Mathematics**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.M.1 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 11: Compare to find how much shorter.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.</p>
<p><b>1.M.2</b></p> <p>Tell and write time to the nearest half-hour and relate time to events (before/after, shorter/longer) using analog clocks. Explain how to read hours and minutes using digital clocks. (E)</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 14: Tell time to the half hour with the term <i>half past</i>.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 15: Reason about the location of the hour hand to tell time.</p>
<p><b>1.M.3</b></p> <p>Identify the value of a penny, nickel, dime, and a collection of pennies, nickels, and dimes.</p>	<p>2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 4: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of bills.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 5: Use different strategies to make 1 dollar or to make change from 1 dollar.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 6: Solve word problems by using different ways to make change from 1 dollar.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using bills and coins.</p>

## Data Analysis

Students collect, organize, and evaluate simple data using grade-level appropriate strategies.

Indiana Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.DA.1</b></p> <p>With guidance, collect data from a simple survey or collaborative investigation; organize data into appropriate single-unit bar graphs, pictographs, and/or tables and draw conclusions based on mathematical observations, comparisons, and grade-level computation strategies. (E)</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p>

## Integrated STEM

Communication and Collaboration

Indiana Academic Standards: Integrated STEM	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>1.CC.1</b></p> <p>Collect and document evidence to share information with others in pictures, diagrams, or text.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p><b>1.CC.2</b></p> <p>Communicate the solution(s) of a problem/analysis either orally, visually, or in writing, which may include process steps, findings, or conclusions.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 7: Count all or count on to solve <i>put together with total unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 13: Count on from an addend in <i>add to with result unknown</i> situations.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.CC.3</b></p> <p>Identify roles and responsibilities to collaborate in various group settings (i.e., online, onsite and/or hybrid) and situations.</p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 16: Identify ten as a unit.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 4: Measure accurately with centimeter cubes.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 16: Count and record totals for collections greater than 100.</p>
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**Integrated STEM**

**Data Analysis and Measurement**

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.DM.1</b></p> <p>Estimate to determine appropriate measurement tools to use and apply measurements (e.g., time, length) defined in grade level content standards to analyze real-world scenarios.</p>	<p>1 M4 Lesson 2: Reason to order and compare heights.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 7: Use 10-centimeter sticks and centimeter cubes to measure.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 10: Compare to find how much longer.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 1: Tell time to the hour and half hour by using digital and analog clocks.</p>
<p><b>1.DM.2</b></p> <p>Construct visual representations defined in grade level content standards (e.g., bar graphs) to determine patterns.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.DM.3</b></p> <p>Evaluate reasonableness of observations, results, and solutions throughout processes.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 23: Represent and solve comparison word problems.</p>
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**Integrated STEM**

**Inquiry-Based Approaches and Problem Solving**

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.IPS.1</b></p> <p>Form observations, ask questions, plan and conduct investigations to answer questions or solve problems.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 20: Find all two-part expressions equal to 6.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p>
<p><b>1.IPS.2</b></p> <p>Decompose a complex problem into smaller steps or sequences to evaluate (e.g., what should be done first, second) appropriate to grade-level content.</p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 4: Use properties of addition to make three-addend expressions easier.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 5: Make ten when an addend is 5.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 6: Make ten when the first addend is 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 7: Make ten when the first addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 8: Make ten when the second addend is 8 or 9.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 9: Make ten with either addend.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.IPS.3</b></p> <p>Determine one or more viable solutions using data and information to resolve a scenario.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more.</p>
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**Integrated STEM  
Applications and Modeling**

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.AM.1</b></p> <p>Apply modeling to represent physical or conceptual objects (e.g., plants, animals, base-ten blocks).</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 13: Count on from an addend in <i>add to with result unknown</i> situations.</p>
<p><b>1.AM.2</b></p> <p>Apply symbols and relationships (e.g., place value, <math>&lt;</math>, <math>=</math>, <math>&gt;</math>, operations) to represent physical or conceptual objects (e.g., letters or numbers may represent objects).</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p>

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.AM.3</b></p> <p>Describe that systems have parts that work together to accomplish a goal (e.g., plant life cycle, computer hardware and software).</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
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**Integrated STEM  
Information and Digital Literacy**

**Indiana Academic Standards:  
Integrated STEM**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>1.IDL.1</b></p> <p>Consider how technology can both serve as a tool and/or create the problem to be solved.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
<p><b>1.IDL.2</b></p> <p>Review and compile information from multiple sources (with guidance) to solve a problem.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>