Grade K | Maryland College and Career Ready Standards (2025) Correlation to *Eureka Math² Maryland*

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 Math²®*, 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 Math²* 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 Math²* 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.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M2 Lesson 9: Match solid shapes to their two-dimensional faces. K M2 Lesson 15: Compose solid shapes to create a structure that can fit a toy inside. K M3 Lesson 3: Compare lengths of complex objects by using *longer than*, *shorter than*, and *about the same length as*. 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 M4 Lesson 14: Model *take apart with both addends unknown* situations. K M5 Lesson 15: Identify the action in a problem to represent and solve it. K M5 Lesson 17: Reason about different units to solve story problems. K M6 Lesson 10: Make sense of word problems involving teen numbers.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	K M1 Lesson 2: Classify objects into two categories. K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately. K M1 Lesson 8: Count sets in linear, array, and scattered configurations. K M1 Lesson 10: Count out a group of objects to match a numeral. 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 18: Model story problems and identify the numeral referents. K M1 Lesson 22: Count sets in scattered configurations and match to a numeral. K M1 Lesson 25: Write numerals 6 and 7. K M2 Lesson 7: Name solid shapes and discuss their attributes. K M3 Lesson 6: Compose cube sticks that are the same length. K M3 Lesson 9: Use a balance scale to compare an object to a group of cubes. K M3 Lesson 16: Count and compare sets with unlike units. K M3 Lesson 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals. 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 5: Represent *take apart with both addends unknown* situations with a number sentence. K M5 Lesson 9: Represent *take from with result unknown* story problems by using drawings and numbers. K M5 Lesson 21: Organize drawings to solve problems efficiently. K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction. K M6 Lesson 8: Represent teen number compositions and decompositions as addition sentences.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	K M1 Lesson 5: Classify objects into three categories, count, and match to a numeral. K M1 Lesson 13: Count out enough objects and write the numeral. K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles. K M2 Lesson 4: Classify shapes as rectangles or nonrectangles, with square rectangles as a special case. K M2 Lesson 11: Construct and classify polygons. K M3 Lesson 8: Use a balance scale to compare two objects. K M3 Lesson 15: Classify flat shapes into groups and compare the number of shapes in each group. K M3 Lesson 20: Compare two numbers in story situations. K M4 Lesson 1: Compose flat shapes and count the parts. K M5 Lesson 6: Tell addition story problems starting from number sentence models. K M5 Lesson 13: Tell subtraction story problems starting from number sentence models. K M5 Lesson 20: Find the number that makes 10 and record with a number sentence. K M6 Lesson 5: Reason about a number's position in the number sequence. K M6 Lesson 18: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 1. K M6 Lesson 20: Compare totals in story situations. K M6 Lesson 22-1: Compare numbers to 20 written as numerals.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	K M1 Lesson 4: Classify objects into three categories and count. K M1 Lesson 17: Model story problems. 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 M2 Lesson 16: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. (Optional) K M3 Lesson 5: Compare the lengths of two cube sticks. K M3 Lesson 10: Use a balance scale to compare an object to different units. K M4 Lesson 3: Decompose a group to identify parts and total. K M4 Lesson 5: Sort to decompose a number in more than one way. K M4 Lesson 8: Find partners to 10. K M4 Lesson 10: Sort and record the decomposition with a number bond. K M4 Lesson 12: Draw to represent *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M5 Lesson 12: Relate parts to total in subtraction situations. K M5 Lesson 19: Represent and solve *take from with change unknown* problems. K M5 Lesson 21: Organize drawings to solve problems efficiently. K M6 Lesson 9: Represent teen number decompositions as subtraction sentences. K M6 Lesson 11: Represent teen number decompositions as 10 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	K M1 Lesson 16: Decompose a set shown in a picture. K M1 Lesson 17: Model story problems. K M1 Lesson 19: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M1 Lesson 27: Write numerals 9 and 10. K M2 Lesson 13: Draw flat shapes. K M3 Lesson 7: Compare weights by using *heavier than*, *lighter than*, and *about the same weight as*. K M3 Lesson 14: Use number to compare sets with like units. K M3 Lesson 22: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. (Optional) K M4 Lesson 4: Decompose a group and record parts and total by using a number bond. K M4 Lesson 11: Model *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M4 Lesson 18: Use the structure of 5 and 10 to build a rekenrek. (Optional) 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 14: Find the difference in a subtraction sentence. 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 11: Represent teen number decompositions as 10 ones and some ones and find a hidden part. K M6 Lesson 15: Count by tens by using math tools. K M6 Lesson 19: Count within and across decades when counting by ones, part 2. K M6 Lesson 21: Count and compare sets with more than 10 objects.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.6 Attend to precision.	K M1 Lesson 1: Compare objects based on their attributes. K M1 Lesson 11: Write numerals 1–3 to answer *how many* questions. K M1 Lesson 15: Sort the same group of objects in more than one way and count. K M1 Lesson 21: Count sets in circular configurations and match to a numeral. K M2 Lesson 1: Find and describe attributes of flat shapes. K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles. K M2 Lesson 4: Classify shapes as rectangles or nonrectangles, with square rectangles as a special case. K M2 Lesson 12: Construct solid shapes by using a square base. K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes. K M3 Lesson 1: Align endpoints to compare lengths by using *taller than* and *shorter than*. K M3 Lesson 2: Compare lengths of simple straight objects by using *longer than*, *shorter than*, and *about the same length as*. K M3 Lesson 4: Compare the lengths of cube sticks to flat shapes. K M3 Lesson 5-1: Compare and order three objects by length. K M3 Lesson 12: Relate *more* and *fewer* to length. K M3 Lesson 19: Compare numbers by using *greater than*, *less than*, and *equal to*. K M4 Lesson 2: Decompose flat shapes and count the parts. K M4 Lesson 7: Find partners to 5. K M4 Lesson 9: Compose shapes in more than one way. K M5 Lesson 4: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and addition sentences. K M6 Lesson 14: Count by tens.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	K M1 Lesson 3: Classify objects into two categories and count. K M1 Lesson 20: Count objects in 5-group and array configurations and match to a numeral. 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 30: Build number stairs to show the pattern of 1 more in the forward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 32: Build number stairs to show the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words. K M2 Lesson 6: Distinguish between flat and solid shapes. K M2 Lesson 8: Classify solid shapes based on the ways they can be moved. K M2 Lesson 10: Construct a circle. K M3 Lesson 13: Compare sets by using *more than*, *fewer than*, and *the same number as*. K M4 Lesson 3-1: Instantly recognize up to 6 objects arranged in familiar and unfamiliar patterns. K M4 Lesson 9: Compose shapes in more than one way. K M4 Lesson 16: Compose and decompose numbers and shapes. K M4 Lesson 17: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. (Optional) K M4 Lesson 18: Use the structure of 5 and 10 to build a rekenrek. (Optional) K M5 Lesson 2: Relate number sentences and number bonds through story problems. K M5 Lesson 11: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and subtraction sentences. K M5 Lesson 16: Relate addition and subtraction through word problems.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.7 ***continued***	K M5 Lesson 22: Identify and extend linear patterns. K M5 Lesson 22-1: Identify, extend, and create linear patterns. K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction. K M5 Lesson 24: Solve story problems by using repeated reasoning. K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns. K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. (Optional) K M6 Lesson 2: Find 10 ones in a teen number. 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 12: Investigate different ways to decompose teen numbers. (Optional) K M6 Lesson 13: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 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 23: Compare lengths of objects by using 10-sticks and individual cubes. K M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

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Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	K M1 Lesson 9: Conserve number regardless of the arrangement of objects. K M1 Lesson 23: Conserve number regardless of the order in which objects are counted. K M1 Lesson 29: Model the pattern of 1 more in the forward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 31: Model the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M2 Lesson 3: Classify shapes as circles, hexagons, or neither. K M3 Lesson 11: Observe conservation of weight on the balance scale. K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record. K M5 Lesson 8: Understand taking away as a type of subtraction. K M5 Lesson 18: Count starting from a number other than 1 to find the total. K M5 Lesson 22-1: Identify, extend, and create linear patterns. K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction. K M5 Lesson 24: Solve story problems by using repeated reasoning. K M5 Lesson 26: Reason about numbers to add and subtract. K M6 Lesson 3: Write numerals 11–20. K M6 Lesson 7: Decompose numbers 10–20 with 10 as a part.

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Number and Operation Sense

K.NOS.A Know number names and the count sequence.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.	K M1 Lesson 4: Classify objects into three categories and count. K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M1 Lesson 12: Write numerals 4 and 5 to answer *how many* questions. 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 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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.A.2 Count forward from any given number within 100.	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 5: Reason about a number's position in the number sequence. 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.
K.NOS.A.3 Count backwards from any given number within 20.	K M1 Lesson 31: Model the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 32: Build number stairs to show the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M6 Lesson 9: Represent teen number decompositions as subtraction sentences. K M6 Lesson 12: Investigate different ways to decompose teen numbers. (Optional) *This standard is addressed in Fluency activities embedded in lessons.*
K.NOS.A.4 Write numbers from 0 to 20.	K M1 Lesson 11: Write numerals 1–3 to answer *how many* 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 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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.A.5 Represent a number of objects with a written numeral within 20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).	K M1 Lesson 5: Classify objects into three categories, count, and match to a numeral. K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately. 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 M6 Lesson 3: Write numerals 11–20. K M6 Lesson 17: Use patterns in the number sequence to count by ones within 100.

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Number and Operation Sense

K.NOS.B Count to tell the number of objects.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.B.6 Use the relationship between numbers and quantities within 20 to count objects with one-to-one correspondence (arranged in a line, a rectangular array, a circle, or as many as 10 things in scatter configuration) and verbalize that the last number stated is the total when asked "How many?" (cardinality).	K M1 Lesson 3: Classify objects into two categories and count. K M1 Lesson 6: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. K M1 Lesson 7: Practice counting accurately. K M1 Lesson 8: Count sets in linear, array, and scattered configurations. 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. (Optional)

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.B.7 When counting objects within 20, recognize that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.	K M1 Lesson 29: Model the pattern of 1 more in the forward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 30: Build number stairs to show the pattern of 1 more in the forward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 31: Model the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M1 Lesson 32: Build number stairs to show the pattern of 1 less in the backward count sequence. K M6 Lesson 4: Order numerals 0–20.
K.NOS.B.8 Recognize the number of objects in a set without counting (subitizing) with both unfamiliar patterns within 6 and familiar patterns within 10.	K M4 Lesson 3-1: Instantly recognize up to 6 objects arranged in familiar and unfamiliar patterns. *This standard is addressed in Fluency activities embedded in lessons.*

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Number and Operation Sense

K.NOS.C Develop foundations for place value.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.C.9 Understand 10 as a group, collection, or bundle of ten ones called a "ten."	*This standard is fully addressed by the lessons aligned to its subsections.*
K.NOS.C.9.a Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones by using objects or drawings, and equations (e.g., $13 = 10 + 3$).	K M6 Lesson 1: Describe teen numbers as 10 ones and _____ ones. 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.
K.NOS.C.9.b Describe a given number as one ten and the correct number of ones (e.g., 13 is one ten and three ones).	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 11: Represent teen number decompositions as 10 ones and some ones and find a hidden part.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.C.10 Compare two quantities within 20 using greater than, equal to, or less than, with objects, location on number paths, and written numerals.	K M3 Lesson 12: Relate *more* and *fewer* to length. 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 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals. K M3 Lesson 19: Compare numbers by using *greater than*, *less than*, and *equal to*. K M3 Lesson 20: Compare two numbers in story situations. 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 22-1: Compare numbers to 20 written as numerals. K M6 Lesson 23: Compare lengths of objects by using 10-sticks and individual cubes.

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Number and Operation Sense

K.NOS.D Decompose numbers.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.NOS.D.11 Decompose numbers within 10 in more than one way, by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition with a drawing or equation (e.g., $10 = 4 + 6$ and $10 = 4 + 5 + 1$).	K M4 Lesson 5: Sort to decompose a number in more than one way. K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record. K M4 Lesson 7: Find partners to 5. K M4 Lesson 8: Find partners to 10. K M4 Lesson 18: Use the structure of 5 and 10 to build a rekenrek. (Optional) K M5 Lesson 4: Represent decomposition situations by using number bonds and addition sentences. K M5 Lesson 20: Find the number that makes 10 and record with a number sentence. K M5 Lesson 26: Reason about numbers to add and subtract.

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Algebraic Thinking

K.AT.A Solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.AT.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction situations (presented with numerals or mathematical symbols) within 10 with objects, fingers, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, using verbal explanations, and/or writing expressions and equations.	K M4 Lesson 3: Decompose a group to identify parts and total. K M4 Lesson 4: Decompose a group and record parts and total by using a number bond. K M4 Lesson 6: Decompose a number in more than one way and record. 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. K M5 Lesson 9: Represent *take from with result unknown* story problems by using drawings and numbers. K M5 Lesson 10: Represent and solve *take from with result unknown* story problems.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.AT.A.1 ***continued***	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 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.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.AT.A.2 Solve addition and subtraction problems in context (add to, take from, put together/take apart) within 10 and represent by using objects, drawings, and/or equations.	K M4 Lesson 11: Model *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M4 Lesson 12: Draw to represent *put together with total unknown* story problems. K M4 Lesson 13: Choose a math tool to solve *put together with total unknown* story problems. 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 5: Represent *take apart with both addends unknown* situations with a number 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 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.

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Algebraic Thinking

K.AT.B Understand repeating patterns.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.AT.B.3 Identify, extend, and create repeating patterns (AABAAB, ABCABC, or AABBCC) using concrete objects, drawings, sounds, or movements.	K M5 Lesson 22: Identify and extend linear patterns. K M5 Lesson 22-1: Identify, extend, and create linear patterns. K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

K.GR.A Describe and compare measurable attributes.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.GR.A.1 Describe measurable attributes of an object such as length, height, weight, and capacity using appropriate vocabulary (e.g. long, short, tall, heavy, light, wide, narrow, full, empty).	K M3 Lesson 1: Align endpoints to compare lengths by using *taller than* and *shorter than*. K M3 Lesson 2: Compare lengths of simple straight objects by using *longer than*, *shorter than*, and *about the same length as*. K M3 Lesson 7: Compare weights by using *heavier than*, *lighter than*, and *about the same weight as*. K M3 Lesson 12: Relate *more* and *fewer* to length. K M3 Lesson 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals. K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.GR.A.2 Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, using words such as "greater/less," "more/fewer," "longer/shorter," "lighter/heavier," or "taller/shorter."	K M3 Lesson 1: Align endpoints to compare lengths by using *taller than* and *shorter than*. K M3 Lesson 2: Compare lengths of simple straight objects by using *longer than*, *shorter than*, and *about the same length as*. K M3 Lesson 3: Compare lengths of complex objects by using *longer than*, *shorter than*, and *about the same length as*. 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 *heavier than*, *lighter than*, and *about the same weight as*. 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 *more* and *fewer* to length. K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets.
K.GR.A.3 Order up to 3 objects by a measurable attribute (e.g., greatest to least in height).	K M3 Lesson 5-1: Compare and order three objects by length. K M3 Lesson 18: Compare the capacity of containers by using numerals. K M3 Lesson 21: Describe and compare several measurable attributes of objects and sets.

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Geometric Reasoning and Measurement

K.GR.B Work with two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.GR.B.4 Describe the relative positions of objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.	K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words. K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.
K.GR.B.5 Identify and describe given shapes and shapes of objects in everyday situations including two-dimensional shapes (circle, triangle, rectangle, square, hexagon) and three-dimensional shapes (cone, cube, cylinder, and sphere) regardless of their orientation or overall size.	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 11: Construct and classify polygons. K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.
K.GR.B.6 Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).	K M2 Lesson 6: Distinguish between flat and solid shapes. K M2 Lesson 9: Match solid shapes to their two-dimensional faces.

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Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.GR.B.7 Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides, edges, and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).	K M2 Lesson 1: Find and describe attributes of flat shapes. 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.GR.B.8 Draw two-dimensional shapes and build or create models of three-dimensional shapes.	K M2 Lesson 10: Construct a circle. 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.
K.GR.B.9 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes (e.g., join two triangles with full sides touching to compose a rectangle).	K M4 Lesson 1: Compose flat shapes and count the parts. K M4 Lesson 2: Decompose flat shapes and count the parts. K M4 Lesson 9: Compose shapes in more than one way. K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns.

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Reasoning with Data and Statistics

K.DS.A Classify objects into categories to represent data.

Maryland College and Career Ready Standards	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math² Maryland*
K.DS.A.1 Organize data by classifying objects into given categories and counting the number of objects in each category (Limit the total in any one category to maximum of 20).	K M1 Lesson 1: Compare objects based on their attributes. 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. K Data Investigation: Recycling
K.DS.A.2 Analyze data sets by ordering the categories by count.	K M3 Lesson 15: Classify flat shapes into groups and compare the number of shapes in each group. K Data Investigation: Recycling K Data Talk: Official State Insects K Data Talk: Wheels All Around

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