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## Grade 1 | Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>® (2027)

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more “aha!” learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students’ mastery of math.

### 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 into the teacher materials.

### Accessibility

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using 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.

### Math Confidence

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students’ curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>MP.1</b> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.2</b> Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.3</b> Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.4</b> Model with mathematics.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.5</b> Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.6</b> Attend to precision.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.7</b> Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.8</b> Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>

## Data and Probability

**Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data, considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.**

### Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

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

<p><b>1.1.1.1</b></p> <p>Notice and describe patterns in data-rich situations and create statistical investigative questions with teacher guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Data Talk: Monarch Butterflies</li><li>1 Data Talk: How Tall Is the Sphinx?</li><li>1 Data Talk: Airplanes Getting Faster</li><li>1 Data Talk: Scattering Seeds</li><li>1 Data Talk: Household Water Use</li><li>1 Data Talk: Wind Power</li><li>1 Data Talk: Spread Your Wings</li><li>1 Data Talk: School Libraries in the US</li><li>1 Data Talk: Symptoms of Sickness</li><li>1 Data Talk: Amazing Animal Abilities</li><li>1 Data Talk: How Many Teeth?</li><li>1 Data Talk: Sugary Drinks</li><li>1 Data Talk: Big Cats</li><li>1 Data Talk: Piles of Plastic</li><li>1 Data Investigation: Airplanes</li><li>1 Data Investigation: Losing Teeth</li><li>1 Data Investigation: Added Sugar</li></ul>
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**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.1.1.2</b></p> <p>Collect and use data to consider and decide what data will answer a question. Represent the data as a drawing, tally marks and frequency bar graph and digitally communicate observations.</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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**Data and Probability**

**Chance and Uncertainty: Apply and explain the concepts of probability to interpret data, generate questions, predict and make informed decisions to solve problems and communicate ideas.**

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.1.2.1</b></p> <p>Describe outcomes of events as impossible, possible or certain.</p>	<p><i>Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.</i></p>
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## Spatial Reasoning

**Measurement: Investigate measurement using a variety of tools, units, systems, processes and techniques in various cultures. Explain and reason with attributes, estimations and formulas to communicate measurement(s) and relationships effectively. Justify decisions and consider the reasonableness of the measurement.**

### Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

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

<p><b>1.2.3.1</b></p> <p>Order three objects by length. Compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</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 5: Measure and compare lengths.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 6: Measure and order lengths.</p>
<p><b>1.2.3.2</b></p> <p>Measure the length of an object in terms of non-standard units.</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> <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>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.2.3.3</b></p> <p>Identify pennies, nickels and dimes. Find the value of a group of these coins, up to one dollar.</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>
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**Spatial Reasoning**

**Geometry: Analyze characteristics of geometric shapes to make mathematical arguments and justifications about geometric relationships. Use visualization and geometric modeling to compare, solve problems and communicate ideas.**

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.2.4.1</b></p> <p>Describe attributes of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres.</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>
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**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.2.4.2</b></p> <p>Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles and quarter-circles) to create a composite shape. Decompose composite shapes into triangles, rectangles, squares and sectors.</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>
<p><b>1.2.4.3</b></p> <p>Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes and describe the relative positions of these objects using left and right.</p>	<p>K M2 Lesson 2: Classify shapes as triangles or nontriangles.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 3: Classify shapes as circles, hexagons, or neither.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 4: Classify shapes as rectangles or nonrectangles, with square rectangles as a special case.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words.</p> <p>K M2 Lesson 14: Compose flat shapes.</p>
<p><b>1.2.4.4</b></p> <p>Identify shapes regardless of their orientations.</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>

## Patterns and Relationships

**Number Relationships: Describe, Interpret and use quantities, relationships between quantities, representations of quantities, and number systems. Describe operations and the relationship between operations. Use strategies and procedures accurately, efficiently and flexibly. Assess the reasonableness of the results.**

### Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics

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

<p><b>1.3.5.1</b></p> <p>Count collections of objects up to 120 using groups of 5s or 10s.</p>	<p>K M6 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 16: Count and record totals for collections greater than 100.</p>
<p><b>1.3.5.2</b></p> <p>Read, write, compare, order and represent whole numbers from 0 to 120. Representations may include numerals, expanded notation, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives such as bundles of sticks, ten frames and base 10 blocks. The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight or nine groups of 10s.</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 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</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 M3 Lesson 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.</p>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.2 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 5: Measure and compare lengths.</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 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> <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>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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**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.3</b></p> <p>Count, with or without objects, forward and backward from any given number up to 120.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 10: Count on from 5 within a set.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</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>1.3.5.4</b></p> <p>Use models, pictures or numbers to recognize and describe the place value of numbers between 10 and 120 as a relationship of <math>n</math> groups of 10 plus an amount represented by a single digit (<math>n \times 10 + a</math>).</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>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.5</b></p> <p>Estimate amounts up to 120 using benchmarks of 5s and 10s.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</p> <p>1 M1 Lesson 25: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 15: Count and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 2: Count a collection and record the total in units of tens and ones.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 16: Count and record totals for collections greater than 100.</p>
<p><b>1.3.5.6</b></p> <p>Solve contextual situations, up to and including 20, using addition and subtraction strategies of adding to, taking from, part-part-whole, difference between and comparing. Solve for unknowns in contextual situations using objects, drawings and equations with unknowns represented by a symbol in all positions (result, change, start).</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 26: Pose and solve varied word problems.</p>
<p><b>1.3.5.7</b></p> <p>Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number with a one-digit number and adding a two-digit number with a multiple of 10 using concrete models, place value language and properties of operations. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, sometimes it is necessary to compose a new ten.</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> <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>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.7 <i>continued</i></b></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>1.3.5.8</b></p> <p>Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs, in more than one way, using objects or drawings. Record each decomposition with a drawing or equation.</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>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.9</b></p> <p>Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on, making ten, decomposing a number leading to a ten using the relationship between addition and subtraction and creating equivalent but easier or known sums.</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 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 1, 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 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> <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 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 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 20: Use strategies to subtract from a teen number.</p>
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**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.9 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>1 M3 Lesson 21: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 1.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 22: Take from ten to subtract from a teen number, part 2.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 23: Subtract by counting on.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 24: Decompose the subtrahend to count back.</p> <p>1 M3 Lesson 25: Choose a strategy to make an easier problem.</p>
<p><b>1.3.5.10</b></p> <p>Use combinations of 10 to add to the next decade through 100.</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 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><b>1.3.5.11</b></p> <p>Determine the double of any single-digit number.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 9: Count on from both parts and record part–total relationships.</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>

**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.5.12</b></p> <p>Represent and solve contextual equal sharing situations where a whole number of items is shared equally among 2 groups. Name the fractional amount using the word “half.”</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>2 M3 Lesson 8: Create composite shapes by using equal parts and name them as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 9: Interpret equal shares in composite shapes as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 10: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts and describe those parts as halves.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 11: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts, and describe those parts as halves, thirds, or fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 12: Describe a whole by the number of equal parts in halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 13: Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can be different shapes.</p>
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**Patterns and Relationships**

**Equivalence and Relational Thinking: Use concepts and properties of equivalence and relational thinking to represent and compare numerical expressions, proportional relationships, algebraic expressions and equations.**

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

<p><b>1.3.6.1</b></p> <p>Compare two two-digit numbers based on the meaning of the tens and ones digits.</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>
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**Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics**

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

<p><b>1.3.6.2</b></p> <p>Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false, including those with operations on both sides.</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 24: Use known facts to make easier problems.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 20: Add or subtract to make groups equal.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false.</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><b>1.3.6.3</b></p> <p>Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers.</p>	<p>1 M2 Lesson 10: Represent and find an unknown addend in equations.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 12: Represent and find an unknown subtrahend in equations.</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 15: Relate counting on and counting back to find an unknown part.</p> <p>1 M2 Lesson 19: Determine the value of the unknown in various positions.</p>

## Patterns and Relationships

**Patterns and Relationships: Represent and connect mathematical patterns and relationships using verbal descriptions, generalizations, tables and graphs. Use representations to generate questions, make predictions and solve mathematical problems.**

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

<p><b>1.3.7.1</b></p> <p>Create simple patterns using objects, pictures, numbers and rules. Identify possible rules to complete or extend patterns. Patterns may be repeating, growing or shrinking. Calculators can be used to create and explore patterns.</p>	<p>K M5 Lesson 22: Identify and extend linear patterns.</p> <p>K M5 Lesson 23: Use a pattern to make a prediction.</p> <p>K M5 Lesson 24: Solve story problems by using repeated reasoning.</p> <p>K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns.</p> <p>K M5 Lesson 26: Reason about numbers to add and subtract.</p> <p>K M5 Lesson 27: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</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 13: Reason about related problems that make the next ten.</p> <p>1 M5 Lesson 20: Add ones and multiples of ten to any number.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p>
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<p><b>1.3.7.2</b></p> <p>Recognize patterns in counting. Skip count by 2s and 5s starting at zero up to 120. Skip count by 10s up to 120 starting at a non-zero number.</p>	<p>1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data.</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 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 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve add to with change unknown word problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 17: Relate the clock to a number line to count by fives.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 18: Tell time to the nearest 5 minutes.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p>
<p><b>1.3.7.3</b></p> <p>Describe what is changing and what is staying the same in a visual growing pattern.</p>	<p>K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns.</p> <p>1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p>