	4850 Park Glen Road, Minneapolis, M phone (800) 852-2435 fax (952) !			
		540-7502		
	Mathematics Georgia St			
	Correlated to Moving wit	th Math FOUNI	DATIONS Level	Α
		A1 Number Sense Teacher Guide Page (and Student Book Page) and Skill Builders (SB)	A2 Addition & Subtraction Teacher Guide Page (and Student Book Page) and Skill Builders (SB)	A3 Fractions, Geometry, & Measurement Teacher Guide Page (and Studer Book Page) and Skill Builders (SE
1.OA	OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING			
	Represent and solve problems involving			
	addition and subtraction.			
	Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.		33, 39, 43, 44, 45 <b>SB:</b> 39-7, 40-1, 41- 1, 42-1, 42-3	
	Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for		29	
	the unknown number to represent the problem.			
	Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.			
	Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. <i>Examples:</i> If $8 + 3 = 11$ <i>is known, then</i> $3 + 8 = 11$ <i>is also known.</i> ( <i>Commutative property of addition.</i> ) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 =$ 12. (Associative property of addition.)		7, 18, 29, 34, 35 <b>SB:</b> 26-1, 28-3, 29- 6, 33-1, 33-3	
	Understand subtraction as an unknown- addend problem. For example, subtract 10 - 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.		32, 33 <b>SB</b> 28-13	

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	Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).		5, 8, 14, 16 <b>SB:</b> 26-7, 28-2, 28- 8	
MGSE 1.OA.6	Add and subtract within 20.			
а.	Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$ ); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$ ); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$ , one knows $12 - 8 = 4$ ); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$ ).		4-10, 12-18, 21-26, 30-32, 36 <b>SB:</b> 26-1 to 26-5, 26-7, 27-2, 27-9, 28-2, 28-8, 29-1 to 29-10	
b.	Fluently add and subtract within 10.		4-10, 12-18 <b>SB:</b> 26-1 to 26-5, 26-7, 26-9, 27-4, 28-2, 28-4, 28-5, 28-7, 28-8, 28-9, 28-10, 29-10	
	Work with addition and subtraction equations.			
	Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 - 6$ , $7 = 8 - 1$ , 5 + 2 = 2 + 5, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$ .		4 <b>SB:</b> 28-16	
	Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating to three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 + ? = 11, 5= ? - 3, 6 + 6 = ?.		33 <b>SB:</b> 28-13	
1.NBT	NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN			
	Extend the counting sequence.			
	Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	49-51, 69 <b>SB:</b> 8-4, 8-9, 9-1	47, 48	

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	Understand place value.			
MGSE	Understand that the two digits of a two-digit	42-44, 59-62		
	number represent amounts of tens and	<b>SB:</b> 11-1 to 11-5		
2	ones. Understand the following as special			
	cases:		<b>SB:</b> 11-6	
a.	10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones – called a "ten."	59 <b>SB:</b> 11-1		
b.	The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	19, 20, 41-45		
с.	The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	53		
MGSE	Compare two two-digit numbers based on	48, 63, 64		
1.NBT. 3	meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.	<b>SB:</b> 6-2, 8-1, 8-2		
	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.			
	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 (e.g., $24 + 9$ , $13 + 10$ , $27 + 40$ ), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.		49-54, 59-62 <b>SB:</b> 31-1, 32-1, 32- 3, 32-4	
	Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	67 <b>SB:</b> 8-3	52	

MGSE MGSE from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. (e.g., 70 - 30, 30 - 10, 60 - 60)56 SB: 35-1MGSE MGSE tidentify dimes, and understand ten pennies aramipulatives in multiple mathematical contexts.)30, 34, 40, 42, 43 SB: 22-4, 23-31.MDMEASUREMENT AND DATA Measure tengths indirectly and by tterating length units.2MGSE to avertaring to avertaring terating length units.14 SB: 16-1MGSE to advert three objects by length; compare the third object.14 SB: 16-1MGSE to advert three objects by length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object the length unit end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. (Iteration)MGSE to advert time.8,10 SB: 38-2, 38-3MGSE to three objects advert total unimber of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.MGSE to three objects advert of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.MGSE to the ecategories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.MGSE to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, an			A1 Number Sense Teacher Guide Page (and Student Book Page) and Skill Builders (SB)	A2 Addition & Subtraction Teacher Guide Page (and Student Book Page) and Skill Builders (SB)	A3 Fractions, Geometry, & Measurement Teacher Guide Page (and Student Book Page) and Skill Builders (SB)
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Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.Image: Second	1.MD	MEASUREMENT AND DATA			
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	10	CEONETRY			

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Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.			3-6 <b>SB:</b> 13-1
Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three- dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. <i>This is important for the</i> <i>future development of spatial relations which</i> <i>later connects to developing understanding</i> <i>of area, volume, and fractions.</i>			12, 13, 14 <b>SB:</b> 44-2, 44-3
Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words <i>halves, fourths,</i> and <i>quarters,</i> and use the phrases <i>half of, fourth of,</i> and <i>quarter of.</i> Describe the whole as two of or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.			62-65 <b>SB:</b> 25-1, 25-4, 25- 5