MATH

BASE 10

- Place value (706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens and 6 ones).
- Explain that a bundle of ten tens is a “hundred”.
- read and write numbers in standard and expanded form.
- Compare multi-digit numbers using <, > or =.
- Round numbers to the nearest 10, 100, and 1000.

ALGEBRAIC THINKING

- Skip counting to introduce multiplication and division.
- Solve one and two step four operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) within 100 word problems with equations and drawings.
- Apply commutative, associative, and distributive properties to multiply and divide (6x4=24 then 4x6=24) (15x2=30 or 10x2=20 + 5x2=10 then 10+20=30) (8x7 is 8 x (5+2)= (8x5)+(8x2)=40 + 16 =56. ***THIS SHOULD BE EMBEDDED IN ONE OF THE INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.***
- Interpret products and quotients as total number of groups and items in each group (5x7 is 5 groups of 7 objects). ***THIS SHOULD BE EMBEDDED IN ONE OF THE INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.***

FRACTIONS

- Understand that ¾ means there are 3 ¼ parts of a whole because ¼ + ¼ + ¼ = ¾.
- Recognize two equivalent fractions reasoning about their size or place on a number line.
- Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions with denominators 2,3,4,6, and 8 (½ = 2/4) demonstrate the equivalency with a visual fraction model.
- Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that the comparison is only valid when both fractions refer to the same whole. Record comparisons using the symbols <, >, =.