	Pre-Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	
20 days	M1: Numbers to 5 (45 days)	M1: Numbers to 10 (43 days)	M1: Sums and Differences to 10 (45 days)	M1: Sums and Differences to 20 (10 days)	M1: Properties of Multiplication and Division and Solving Problems with Units of 2-5 and 10 (25 days)	M1: Place Value, Rounding, and Algorithms for Addition and Subtraction (25 days)	M1: Place Value and Decimal Fractions (20 days)	20 days
20 days				M2: Addition and Subtraction of Length Units (12 days)				
20 days	M2: Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes (15 days)	*M2: 2D and 3D Shapes (12 days)	M2: Introduction to Place Value Through Addition and Subtraction Within 20 (35 days)	M3: Place Value, Counting, and Comparison of Numbers to 1000 (25 days)	M2: Place Value and Problem Solving with Units of Measure (25 days)	*M2: Unit Conversions (7 days)	M2: Multi-Digit Whole Number and Decimal Fraction Operations (35 days)	20 days
20 days	M3: Counting to Answer Questions of How Many (50 days)	M3: Comparison of Length, Weight, Capacity, and Numbers to 10 (38 days)		M4: Addition and Subtraction Within 200 with Word Problems to 100 (35 days)	M3: Multiplication and Division with Units of 0, 1, 6-9, and Multiples of 10 (25 days)	M3: Multi-Digit Multiplication and Division (43 days)		20 days
20 days			M3: Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers (15 days)	M5: Addition and Subtraction Within 1000 with Word Problems to 100 (24 days)	M4: Multiplication and Area (20 days)	M4: Angle Measure and Plane Figures (20 days)	M3: Addition and Subtraction of Fractions (22 days)	20 days
20 days		M4: Number Pairs, Addition and Subtraction to 10 (47 days)	M4: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40 (35 days)	M6: Foundations of Multiplication and Division (24 days)	M5: Fractions as Numbers on the Number Line (35 days)	M5: Fraction Equivalence, Ordering, and Operations (45 days)	M4: Multiplication and Division of Fractions and Decimal Fractions (38 days)	20 days
20 days	M4: Comparison of Length, Weight, and Capacity (35 days)		M5: Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes (15 days)	M7: Problem Solving with Length, Money, and Data (30 days)	M6: Collecting and Displaying Data (10 days)		M5: Addition and Multiplication with Volume and Area (25 days)	20 days
20 days	M5: Numerals to 5, Addition and Subtraction Stories, Counting to 20 (35 days)	M5: Numbers 10-20 and Counting to 100 (30 days)	M6: Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100 (35 days)		M7: Geometry and Measurement Word Problems (40 days)	M6: Decimal Fractions (20 days)	M6: Problem Solving with the Coordinate Plane (40 days)	20 days
20 days		M6: Analyzing, Comparing, and Composing Shapes (10 days)		M8: Time, Shapes, and Fractions as Equal Parts of Shapes (20 days)		M7: Exploring Multiplication (20 days)		20 days

Approx. test date for grades 3-5

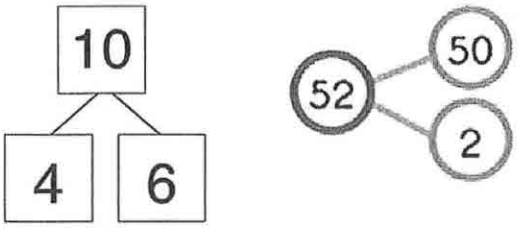
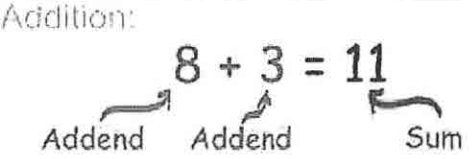
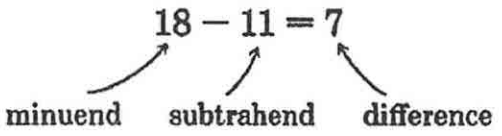
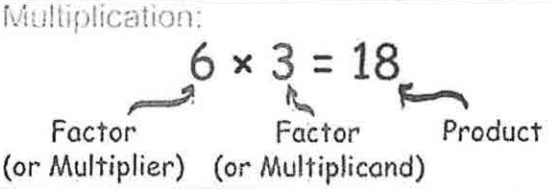
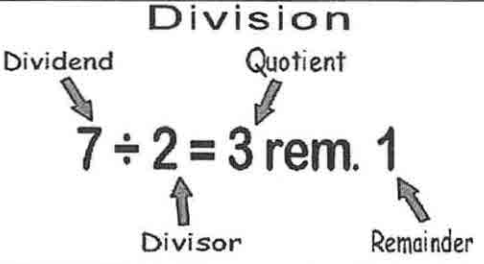
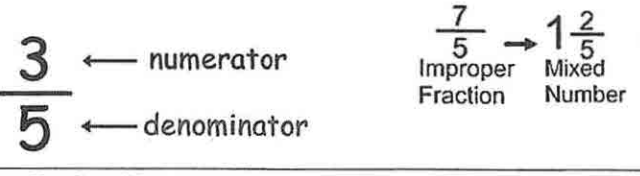
*Please refer to grade-level descriptions to identify partially labeled modules and the standards corresponding to all modules.

Key:	Geometry	Number	Number and Geometry, Measurement	Fractions

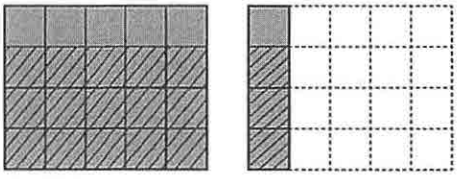
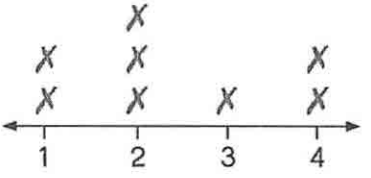
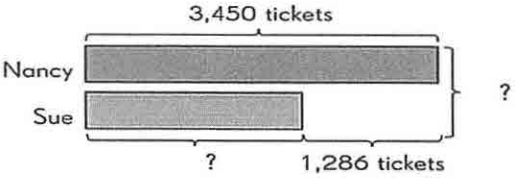
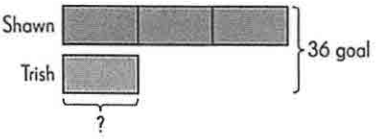
Key Fluencies

Grade	Required Fluency
K	Add/subtract within 5
1	Add/subtract within 10
2	Add/subtract within 20 Add/subtract within 100 (pencil and paper)
3	Multiply/divide within 100 Add/subtract within 1000
4	Add/subtract within 1,000,000
5	Multi-digit multiplication
6	Multi-digit division Multi-digit decimal operations
7	Solve $px + q = r$, $p(x + q) = r$
8	Solve simple 2×2 systems by inspection

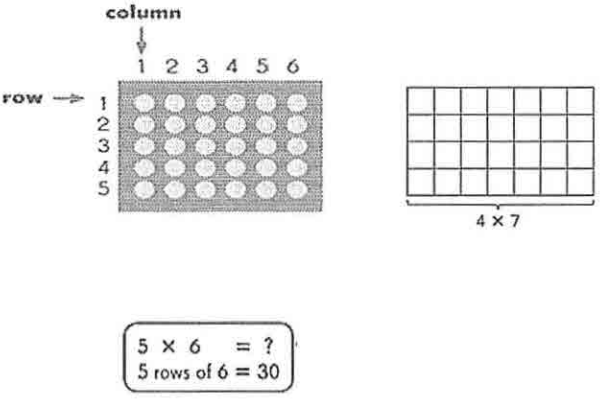
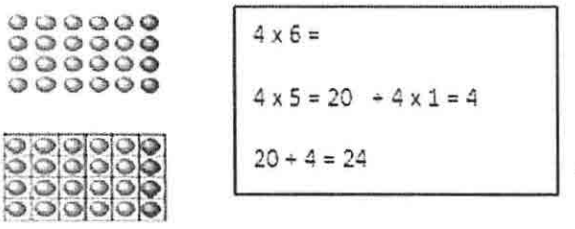
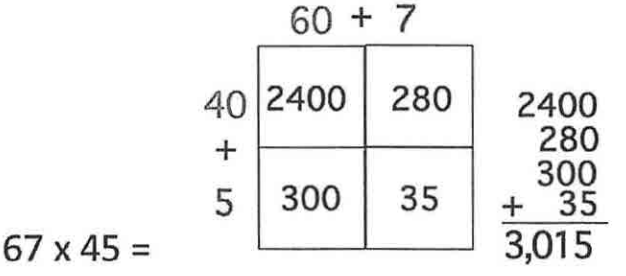
3rd -5th Grade Math Terms

Term	Description	Visual Representation
Number Bond	A representation that helps students see that whole numbers and fractions can be decomposed (broken up) into parts. Students can see the relationships between numbers through this model.	
Addition Vocabulary		
Subtraction Vocabulary		
Multiplication Vocabulary		
Division Vocabulary		
Fraction Vocabulary		
Equation	The statement that two expressions are equal. Must have an = symbol.	5 + 9 = 45 12 x 6 = 72
Expression	A number or a group of numbers with operation symbols, no = symbol.	5 + 9 12 x 6

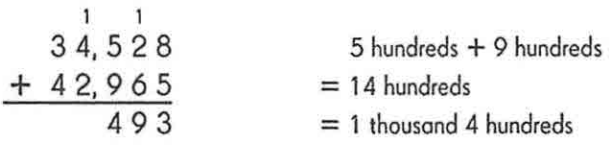
3rd -5th Grade Math Terms

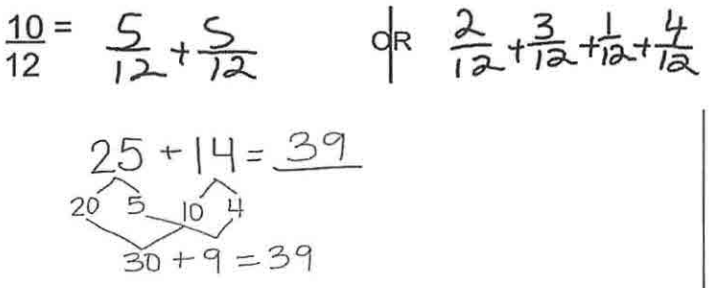
Partial Products	Similar to the area model, it breaks each number into the value of the digits and each value is multiplied with the other values.	67 = 60 + 7 x 45 = 40 + 5 40 x 60 = 2400 40 x 7 = 280 5 x 60 = 300 5 x 7 = 35 1 1 3,015
Area Model for Fractions	A way to pictorially represent fractions and operations with fractions.	$\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}$ $= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{18}{20} = \frac{9}{10}$ 
Line Plot	A representation of data (like a graph) using a number line and x's to represent the data.	 1 2 3 4
Tape Diagram/Bar Model	Pictorial representation of relationships between quantities used to solve word problems.	Nancy and Sue sold tickets for a concert. Nancy sold 3,450 tickets. Sue sold 1,286 fewer tickets than Nancy.  3,450 tickets Nancy Sue ? ? 1,286 tickets Shawn and Trish scored 36 goals in all. Shawn scored 3 times as many goals as Trish. How many goals did Trish score? 4 units → 36 1 unit → 36 ÷ 4 = 9 Trish scored 9 goals.  Shawn Trish 36 goal ?

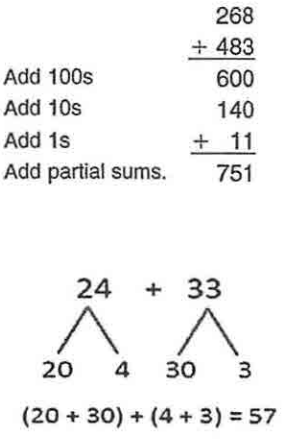
3rd -5th Grade Math Terms

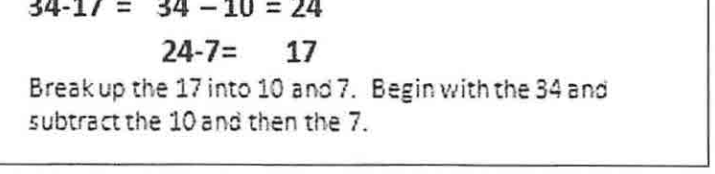
Equal Groups	In multiplication, each group has the same amount in the group. This is a visual representation for multiplication.	 4 groups of 2= 8 4 x 2 = 8
Array	Objects organized into equal rows (going across) and columns (going down). Used as a model for multiplication.	
Distributive Property	The property of numbers that relates addition to multiplication. The product of a number and a sum is equal to the sum o fthe products of the number and the two addends.	 4 x 6 = 4 (5 + 1) = 4 x 5 + 4 x 1
Area Model for Multiplication	Similar to the array. Strategy used for multiplying based on place value. The digits are broken up into their values and multiplied.	

<table>
<tr>
<td>Renaming/ Regrouping</td>
<td>Changing the unit while keeping the value of a number the same. This is an important concept to understand as students then work with operations and need to rename/regroup numbers (you may have called this borrowing and carrying when working with an operation).</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Number Form</th><th>Unit Form</th><th>Renaming</th></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>1 ten five ones</td><td>15 ones</td></tr>
<tr><td>37</td><td>3 tens 7 ones</td><td>37 ones or...
2 tens 17 ones</td></tr>
<tr><td>124</td><td>1 hundred two tens 4 ones</td><td>12 tens 4 ones ...</td></tr>
</table>

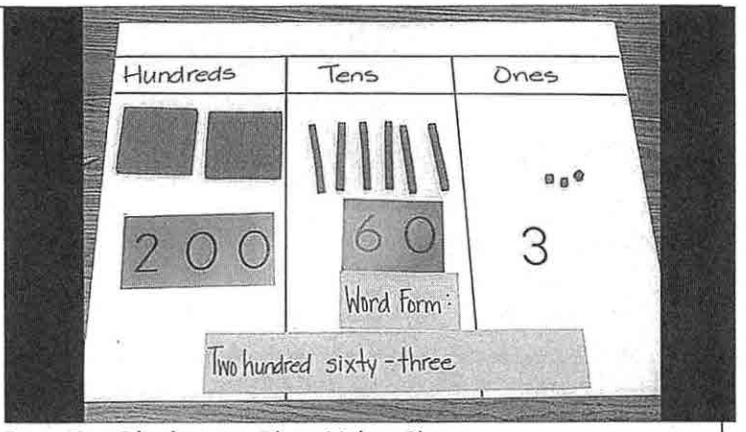


</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decompose</td>
<td>Breaking a number down into smaller parts. Students can use number bonds and/or place value knowledge to work with parts.</td>
<td>


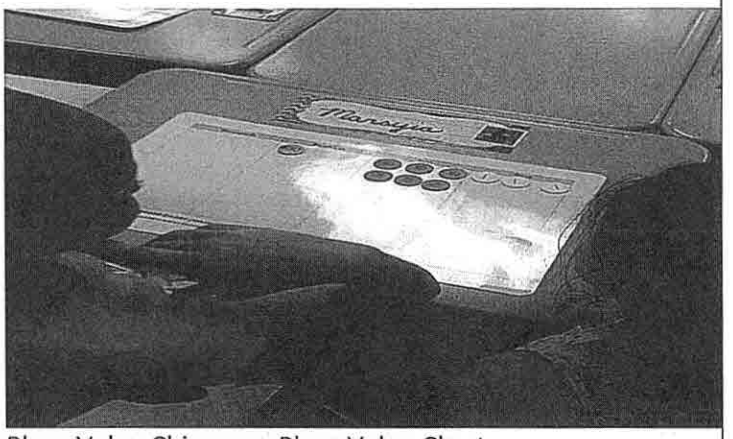
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Sums</td>
<td>A way to add multi-digit numbers by decomposing the numbers and adding the parts.</td>
<td>


</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Diifferences</td>
<td>A way to subtract multi-digit numbers by decomposing a number and subtracting the parts.</td>
<td>


</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>Place Value Chart</td>
<td>A chart to organize numbers or manipulatives into their place based on the value of the digits.</td>
<td>


Base Ten Blocks on a Place Value Chart


Place Value Chips on a Place Value Chart
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>Standard form: 2,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>The word form of 2,475 is two thousand, four hundred seventy-five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 + 400 + 70 + 5 is the expanded form of 2,475.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Form</td>
<td>Breaking a number into place value units.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Number Form (Standard Form)</th><th>Expanded Form</th><th>Unit Form</th></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>10+5</td><td>1 ten five ones</td></tr>
<tr><td>235</td><td>200+30+5</td><td>2 hundreds 3 tens 5 ones</td></tr>
<tr><td>110</td><td>100+10</td><td>1 hundred 1 ten</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>