ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE
DIVISION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Archdiocese of Baltimore Mathematics Standards	
1.	Develops computational fluency; understands the meaning of arithmetic operations, and applies these processes in light of a Catholic conscience **(NUMBER AND OPERATIONS)**
2.	Develops competence in the manipulation of algebraic symbols and structures, interprets technological representations, and uses technology effectively and wisely for the betterment of mankind. **(ALGEBRA)**
3.	Develops spatial reasoning to describe relationships, to interpret problems in physical environments, and recognizes the structure and symmetry in God's creation. **(GEOMETRY)**
4.	Utilizes an understanding of measurement to make connections between mathematics and the real world and develops an appreciation of precision and accuracy, as mirrored in the order of God's creation. **(MEASUREMENT)**
5.	Interprets and represents data, probability, and uses of technology in light of Catholic ethics. **(DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY)**
6.	Solves real-world mathematical problems individually and in groups within the context of Catholic values. **(PROBLEM SOLVING)**
7.	Reasons, conjectures, and proves if patterns are accidental or occur for a reason, thereby developing a habit of mathematical reasoning based on specific assumptions and rules, reflecting the order in God's creation. **(REASONING AND PROOF)**
8.	Organizes and consolidates mathematical thinking to analyze and use information to present ideas with words, symbols, visual displays, and technology factually, clearly, and coherently from the perspective of Catholic moral principles. **(COMMUNICATION)**
9.	Experiences mathematics in context, and uses mathematics ethically and morally to solve real-world problems. **(CONNECTIONS)**
10.	Organizes, records, and communicates mathematical ideas from a Catholic perspective. **(REPRESENTATION)**

M.K.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.K.1.1	Shows an understanding of number and quantity.	I	D	
M.K.1.2	Rote counts to 31 and rote counts backwards from 10.	I	D	M
M.K.1.3	Represents sets of objects to 10 and match to numerals.	I	D	M
M.K.1.4	Identifies and sequences objects using ordinal numbers through fifth.	I	D	M
M.K.1.5	Identifies and describes "whole" and "half" using concrete objects.	I	D	M
M.K.1.6	Compares and orders whole numbers through 20.	I	D	M
M.K.1.7	Uses operations and number relationships.	I	D	
M.K.1.8	Uses manipulatives to model addition and subtraction stories.	I	D	
M.K.1.9	Adds and subtracts one digit whole numbers (sums less than 10).	I		
M.K.1.10	Identifies and names one-dollar bill and coins (penny, nickel, dime, and quarter).	I	D	
M.K.1.11	Solves problems in addition and subtraction by using the commutative and zero properties.	I		
M.K.1.12	Recognizes inverse operation (e.g., addition and subtraction).	I		
M.K.1.13	Estimates whether a group of objects is more or less than 10.	I	D	

M.1.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.1.1.1	Rote counts to 100 forward and backward.		D	M
M.1.1.2	Reads, writes, and represents whole numbers to 100 using symbols, words, and models.		D	M
M.1.1.3	Identifies and sequences objects using ordinal numbers through tenth.		D	M

M.1.1.4	Identifies and models one-half and one-fourth of a region or set of objects.		D	M
M.1.1.5	Expresses numbers in expanded notation using tens and ones.	I		
M.1.1.6	Compares, orders, and describes whole numbers through 100, using place value concepts and the symbols <, >, =.	I	D	
M.1.1.7	Uses strategies to add and subtract basic facts.	I	D	
M.1.1.8	Uses manipulatives and makes drawings to model the part-part-whole concept in addition and subtraction.		D	
M.1.1.9	Tells or writes a story problem that models addition and subtraction.	I	D	
M.1.1.10	Adds and subtracts two-digit whole numbers without regrouping.	I	D	
M.1.1.11	Identifies, names, compares, and determines the value of a given set of coins through one dollar and use this knowledge to solve problems including adding and subtracting money.	I	D	
M.1.1.12	Uses mathematical properties to solve problems in addition and subtraction.		D	
M.1.1.13	Uses the commutative and zero properties.		D	
M.1.1.14	Applies strategies to solve problems with whole numbers.		D	
M.1.1.15	Applies the concept of inverse operation (e.g., addition and subtraction).		D	
M.1.1.16	Estimates the number of objects in a set.		D	
M.2.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.2.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents whole numbers to 1,000 using symbols, words, and models.		D	M
M.2.1.2	Identifies and sequences ordinal numbers through ninety-ninth.		D	M
M.2.1.3	Reads, writes, and represents halves, thirds, fourths, sixths, and eights of a region or set using symbols and		D	M
M.2.1.4	Expresses numbers in expanded notation using hundreds, tens, and ones.		D	
M.2.1.5	Compares, orders, and describes whole numbers through 1,000 using place value concepts and the symbols <, >, =.		D	
M.2.1.6	Identifies numbers as even or odd.	I	D	
M.2.1.7	Demonstrates proficiency with addition and subtraction facts		D	M
M.2.1.8	Models multiplication as repeated addition and division as equal sharing	I		
M.2.1.9	Writes a story problem that models addition and subtraction.		D	M
M.2.1.10	Adds and subtracts three-digit whole numbers with regrouping.	I	D	
M.2.1.11	Estimates sums and differences of two- and three-digit whole numbers.	I		
M.2.1.12	Identifies, names, compares, and determines the value of a given set of currency through ten dollars and subtracting money.		D	
M.2.1.13	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations including the commutative and zero properties.		D	M
M.2.1.14	Applies the concept of inverse operation (e.g., addition and subtraction).		D	M
M.2.1.15	Uses estimation to evaluate reasonableness of results.	I	D	
M.2.1.16	Applies strategies to solve problems with whole numbers.		D	
M.2.1.17	Uses estimation to solve problems with whole numbers.		D	

M.2.1.18	Estimates the number of objects in a set.		D	
M.3.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.3.1.1	Reads, writes and represents whole numbers (cardinal and ordinal) and simple fractions using symbols, words,		D	M
M.3.1.2	Expresses numbers in expanded notation.		D	M
M.3.1.3	Compares, orders, and describes whole numbers through 1,000 using place value concepts and the symbols <, >, =.		D	M
M.3.1.4	Describes numbers as even or odd.		D	M
M.3.1.5	Demonstrates proficiency with multiplication facts.	I	D	M
M.3.1.6	Uses models/manipulatives and makes drawings to show multiplication and division facts.		D	M
M.3.1.7	Writes a story problem that models a mathematical expression.		D	M
M.3.1.8	Adds and subtracts whole numbers with regrouping with sums and differences less than 1,000.		D	M
M.3.1.9	Estimates sums and differences less than 1,000 of whole numbers.		D	M
M.3.1.10	Multiplies and divides whole numbers using technology or models.	I	D	
M.3.1.11	Identifies, names, compares, and determines the value of a given set of currency through one hundred dollars and use this knowledge to solve problems including adding and subtracting money and counting change.		D	
M.3.1.12	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations including identity, commutative, and zero properties.		D	
M.3.1.13	Explains and applies the concept of inverse operation (e.g., addition and subtraction).		D	
M.3.1.14	Applies strategies to solve problems with whole numbers.		D	M
M.3.1.15	Uses estimation to solve problems with whole numbers.		D	M
M.3.1.16	Estimates the number of objects in a set.			M
M.3.1.17	Uses estimation to evaluate reasonableness of results.		D	
M.4.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.4.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents simple fractions and decimals through hundredths using symbols, words, and models.	I	D	
M.4.1.2	Reads and writes standard form and expanded notation for whole numbers to one million.	I	D	
M.4.1.3	Compares and orders decimals through hundredths and describe them using place value concepts.	I	D	
M.4.1.4	Compares and orders fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators and write improper fractions and mixed numbers in equivalent forms.	I	D	
M.4.1.5	Uses factors and multiples to show number relationships.	I	D	
M.4.1.6	Identifies prime numbers less than 50.	I	D	
M.4.1.7	Uses rules of divisibility.	I	D	
M.4.1.8	Demonstrates proficiency with multiplication and division facts.		D	M
M.4.1.9	Multiplies and divides (one digit divisors) whole numbers and interpret remainders.	I	D	
M.4.1.10	Estimates products and quotients.	I	D	

M.4.1.11	Adds and subtracts decimals and fractions with like denominators and express fractional answers in simplest form.	I	D	
M.4.1.12	Estimates sums and differences of decimals and fractions with like denominators.	I	D	
M.4.1.13	Identifies, name, compare, and determine the value of a given set of currency through one hundred dollars and use this knowledge to solve problems including adding and subtracting money and counting change.		D	M
M.4.1.14	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations, including identity and associative.		D	
M.4.1.15	Applies strategies to solve problems with fractions and decimals.	I		
M.4.1.16	Uses estimation to solve problems with decimals.	I		
M.4.1.17	Identifies fractions as being close to zero, one-half, or one.	I	D	
M.5.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.5.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents simple fractions, decimals, and percents using symbols, words, and models.	I	D	
M.5.1.2	Reads and writes standard form and expanded notation for numbers through millions.		D	M
M.5.1.3	Compares and orders decimals through thousandths and describes them using place value concepts.		D	M
M.5.1.4	Compares and orders fractions in equivalent forms including improper fractions and mixed numbers with like and unlike denominators.		D	M
M.5.1.5	Uses number theory concepts of primes, factors, multiples, and rules of divisibility to show number relationships.		D	
M.5.1.6	Demonstrates proficiency with multiplication and division facts.			M
M.5.1.7	Multiplies and divides whole numbers and interpret remainders.		D	M
M.5.1.8	Adds and subtracts fractions, mixed numbers and decimals and expresses answers in simplest form.		D	M
M.5.1.9	Multiplies and divides decimals by whole numbers.	I	D	M
M.5.1.10	Calculates powers of numbers.	I		
M.5.1.11	Multiplies and divides by powers of ten.	I		
M.5.1.12	Explains and applies number relationships using the properties of operations, including associative (addition and multiplication).		D	
M.5.1.13	Simplifies numerical expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and parentheses.	I	D	
M.5.1.14	Applies strategies to solve problems with fractions and decimals.		D	
M.5.1.15	Uses estimation to solve problems with fractions and decimals.		D	
M.5.1.16	Identifies and describes the relationship among fractions, decimals, and percents.	I	D	
M.5.1.17	Represents fractions, decimals, and percents in equivalent forms.	I	D	
M.5.1.18	Represents fractions with denominators that are factors of 100 and decimals in equivalent forms.	I	D	
M.6.1.	**Number and Operations**			
M.6.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents fractions, decimals, percents, and ratios using symbols, words, and models.		D	M
M.6.1.2	Reads, writes, and represents rational numbers in a variety of forms, including integers, exponents, and percents.	I	D	
M.6.1.3	Compares, orders, and describes fractions, decimals, percents, and integers.	I	D	

M.6.1.4	Uses number theory concepts of primes, factors, multiples, and rules of divisibility to show number relationships.			M
M.6.1.5	Multiplies and divides fractions, mixed numbers, and decimals and express answers in simplest form.		D	M
M.6.1.6	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides rational numbers including integers.	I	D	
M.6.1.7	Multiplies and divides by powers of ten.		D	
M.6.1.8	Calculates powers of numbers.		D	
M.6.1.9	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations, including the distributive property and additive inverse.	I	D	
M.6.1.10	Selects and applies strategies and mathematical properties to solve problems with rational numbers.	I		
M.6.1.11	Uses estimation to solve problems with fractions, decimals, percents, and ratios.		D	
M.6.1.12	Identifies and describes the relationship among fractions, decimals, and percents.		D	M
M.6.1.13	Represents fractions, decimals, and percents in equivalent forms.		D	M
M.6.1.14	Computes 10, 20, 25, 50 and 100 percent of a number.	I	D	M
M.6.1.15	Applies ratios, proportions, and percents to solve problems.	I	D	
M.6.1.16	Determines equivalent fractions, decimals, percents, and ratios.	I	D	
M.6.1.17	Determines ratios, rates, and unit rates in the context of a problem.	I		
M.6.1.18	Applies the concepts of ratios, rates, and percents to real-world problems including rate of increase/decrease, discount, commission, sales tax, and simple interest.	I		
M.7.1	**Number and Operations**			
M.7.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents rational numbers in a variety of forms, including integers, exponents, and percents.		D	M
M.7.1.2	Compares, orders, and describes fractions, decimals, percents, and integers.		D	M
M.7.1.3	Compares, orders, and describes rational numbers in equivalent forms.	I	D	
M.7.1.4	Determines the absolute value of integers.	I	D	
M.7.1.5	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides rational numbers including integers.		D	
M.7.1.6	Calculates powers and square roots of numbers.		D	M
M.7.1.7	Multiplies and divides by powers of ten.		D	M
M.7.1.8	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations, including additive inverse.		D	
M.7.1.9	Selects and applies strategies and mathematical properties to solve problems with rational numbers.		D	
M.7.1.10	Uses estimation to solve problems with rational numbers.		D	
M.7.1.11	Estimates powers and square roots to solve problems.		D	
M.7.1.12	Applies ratios, proportions, and percents to solve problems.		D	
M.7.1.13	Determines equivalent ratios, decimals, and percents.		D	
M.7.1.14	Determines ratios, rates, and unit rates in the context of a problem.		D	
M.7.1.15	Applies the concepts of ratios, rates, and percents to real-world problems including rate of increase/decrease, discount, commission, sales tax, simple interest.		D	

M.8.1	Number and Operations			
M.8.1.1	Reads, writes, and represents rational numbers in a variety of forms, including exponents, scientific notation, and percents.			M
M.8.1.2	Compares, orders, and describes rational numbers in equivalent forms.		D	M
M.8.1.3	Determines the absolute value of rational numbers.		D	M
M.8.1.4	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides rational numbers.		D	M
M.8.1.5	Calculates powers and square roots of numbers.			M
M.8.1.6	Uses the rules of exponents to combine rational numbers.		D	M
M.8.1.7	Explains and applies number relationships using the mathematical properties of operations, including distributive and additive inverse.		D	M
M.8.1.8	Selects and applies strategies and mathematical properties to solve problems with rational numbers.		D	
M.8.1.9	Uses estimation to solve problems with rational numbers.		D	M
M.8.1.10	Estimates powers and square roots to solve problems.		D	M
M.8.1.11	Estimates the value of radicals and numbers expressed with exponents to solve problems.	I	D	
M.8.1.12	Determines equivalent ratios, decimals, and percents.			M
M.8.1.13	Determines ratios, rates, and unit rates in the context of a problem.			M
M.8.1.14	Applies the concepts of ratios, rates, and percents to real-world problems including rate of increase/decrease, discount, commission, sales tax, simple interest.			M
M.K.2	**Algebra**			
M.K.2.1	Identifies, describes, and extends a simple pattern.	I	D	
M.K.2.2	Matches and extends patterns using models (shapes, designs and pictures).	I	D	
M.K.2.3	Recognizes, duplicates, and extends patterns.	I	D	
M.K.2.4	Uses concrete objects to identify operations and number relationships including add, subtract, equal, greater than, less than.	I	D	M
M.K.2.5	Finds the missing number in an addition/subtraction sentence with numbers less than 10 by using pictures and/or manipulatives.	I	D	M
M.K.2.6	Represents whole numbers to 10 on a number line using concrete materials and symbols.	I	D	M
M.1.2	**Algebra**			
M.1.2.1	Identifies, describes, extends, and creates a variety of numeric and non-numeric patterns.		D	
M.1.2.2	Creates and extends patterns using models (symbols, shapes, designs, and pictures.		D	
M.1.2.3	Skip counts by 2's, 5's, and 10's.	I	D	M
M.1.2.4	Identifies numeric relationships using +, -, =.	I	D	
M.1.2.5	Selects appropriate operational and relational symbols to express relationships.	I	D	
M.1.2.6	Selects appropriate symbols and operations to solve simple problems.	I	D	

M.1.2.7	Finds the missing number in an addition/subtraction sentence with numbers less than 20 by using pictures and/or manipulatives.		D	M
M.1.2.8	Represents whole numbers to 100 on a number line using concrete materials and symbols.		D	M
M.2.2	**Algebra**			
M.2.2.1	Identifies, describes, extends, and creates a variety of numeric and non-numeric patterns.	I	D	
M.2.2.2	Creates and extends number patterns of 2's, 5's, 10's and odd and even numbers.	I	D	
M.2.2.3	Creates and extends patterns using models (symbols, shapes, designs and pictures).	I	D	
M.2.2.4	Expresses numeric relationships using +, -, <, >, =.		D	
M.2.2.5	Selects appropriate operational and relational symbols to express relationships.		D	
M.2.2.6	Selects appropriate symbols and operations to solve simple problems.		D	
M.2.2.7	Finds the missing number in an addition/subtraction sentence.		D	
M.2.2.8	Represents whole numbers to 1,000 on a number line using concrete materials and symbols.		D	M
M.3.2.1	**Algebra**			
M.3.2.2	Identifies and describes a trend.	I	D	
M.3.2.3	Identifies, describes, extends and creates a variety of numeric and non-numeric patterns.			M
M.3.2.4	Creates and extends number patterns of 2's, 5's, 10's, and odd and even numbers.			M
M.3.2.5	Creates and extends patterns using models (symbols, shapes, designs and pictures).			M
M.3.2.6	Expresses numeric relationships using +, -, x (multiplication), ¸ (division), <, >, or =.		D	
M.3.2.7	Selects appropriate operational and relational symbols to express relationships.		D	M
M.3.2.8	Selects appropriate symbols and operations to solve simple problems.		D	M
M.3.2.9	Finds the missing number in a number sentence using a variety of strategies.		D	M
M.3.2.10	Plots points to represent whole numbers and fractions with denominators of 2, 3, and 4 on a number line.	I	D	
M.3.2.11	Locates points on a simple grid.	I	D	M
M.4.2	**Algebra**			
M.4.2.1	Identifies and describes a trend and make predictions based on the trend.		D	
M.4.2.2	Recognizes, describes, extends, and creates a variety of numeric and non-numeric patterns.		D	M
M.4.2.3	Creates and extends number patterns.		D	M
M.4.2.4	Uses manipulatives to model patterns and write a rule.	I	D	
M.4.2.5	Completes a function table when the rule is given.	I	D	
M.4.2.6	Expresses numeric relationships using +, -, x (multiplication), ¸ (division),<, >, or =.			M
M.4.2.7	Selects appropriate operational and relational symbols to express relationships and solve problems.		D	M
M.4.2.8	Solves for the unknown in an equation (one unknown, one operation).	I	D	
M.4.2.9	Writes simple algebraic expressions in one unknown and evaluate by substitution.	I	D	
M.4.2.10	Develops relationships using function tables.	I	D	

M.4.2.11	Plots function table points to create a graph.	I	D	
M.4.2.12	Locates and plots points on a coordinate plane using ordered pairs.	I	D	
M.5.2	**Algebra**			
M.5.2.1	Recognizes, describes and extends patterns and functional relationships.	I	D	
M.5.2.2	Analyzes patterns and generalizes rules illustrated in patterns.		D	M
M.5.2.3	Uses manipulatives to model patterns and write a rule.		D	M
M.5.2.4	Writes the rule for a given function (one step) table.	I	D	M
M.5.2.5	Writes numeric expressions in equivalent forms.	I	D	M
M.5.2.6	Uses grouping symbols to evaluate expressions.	I	D	M
M.5.2.7	Solves for the unknown in an equation (one unknown, one operation) with whole number coefficients.		D	M
M.5.2.8	Writes simple algebraic expressions in one unknown and evaluate by substitution.		D	M
M.5.2.9	Represents relationships using graphs and tables.		D	
M.5.2.10	Plots points on a coordinate plane using ordered pairs.		D	M
M.6.2	**Algebra**			
M.6.2.1	Recognizes, describes, and extends patterns and functional relationships.		D	M
M.6.2.2	Identifies and extends a simple arithmetic or geometric sequence.	I	D	
M.6.2.3	Simplifies expressions.	I	D	
M.6.2.4	Uses order of operations on expressions involving the four operations and parentheses.	I	D	
M.6.2.5	Evaluates simple algebraic expressions and apply simple formulas.	I	D	
M.6.2.6	Solves one-step linear equations in one variable using whole numbers, decimals, and fractions.	I	D	
M.6.2.7	Describes a real-world situation represented by a simple algebraic expression or equation.	I	D	
M.6.2.8	Creates or matches a written description to a graph that shows increase, decrease, or constant change.	I	D	
M.6.2.9	Represents and interprets quantitative relationships in a table or graph with whole numbers.	I	D	
M.6.2.10	Graphs ordered pairs in the four quadrants of a coordinate plane.	I	D	
M.7.2	**Algebra**			
M.7.2.1	Writes rules that explain how a change in one variable in a relationship affects the other variable.	I		
M.7.2.2	Determines whether functions are linear or nonlinear when given graphic examples.	I		
M.7.2.3	Simplifies expressions by applying order of operations.		D	
M.7.2.4	Uses mathematical properties to explain the steps in simplifying algebraic expressions.		D	
M.7.2.5	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable using mathematical properties.	I		
M.7.2.6	Describes a real-world situation represented by an algebraic expression or equation.		D	
M.7.2.7	Determines the slope of a linear function represented graphically.	I		
M.7.2.8	Represents and interprets quantitative relationships in a table or graph with rational numbers.	I		
M.7.2.9	Graphs ordered pairs in the four quadrants of a coordinate plane.		D	

M.7.2.10	Graphs linear equations on a coordinate plane.	I		
M.7.2.11	Solves inequalities and graph the solutions on a number line.	I	D	
M.8.2	**Algebra**			
M.8.2.1	Recognizes, describes, and extends patterns and functional relationships.		D	M
M.8.2.2	Identifies and extends a simple arithmetic or geometric sequence.		D	M
M.8.2.3	Describes the relationship of simple arithmetic and geometric sequences verbally, in a table, or a graph.	I	D	M
M.8.2.4	Writes rules that explain how a change in one variable in a relationship affects the other variable.		D	
M.8.2.5	Solves problems involving direct and inverse variation.	I	D	
M.8.2.6	Determines whether functions are linear or nonlinear when given graphic examples.		D	M
M.8.2.7	Simplifies expressions by combining like terms and applying order of operations.	I	D	
M.8.2.8	Uses mathematical properties to explain the steps in simplifying algebraic expressions.		D	M
M.8.2.9	Evaluates algebraic expressions and apply formulas.		D	M
M.8.2.10	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable using mathematical properties.		D	
M.8.2.11	Describes a real-world situation represented by an algebraic expression or equation.		D	M
M.8.2.12	Determines the slope of a linear function represented graphically, numerically, or algebraically.	I	D	
M.8.2.13	Represents and interprets quantitative relationships in a table or graph.		D	M
M.8.2.14	Graphs ordered pairs in the four quadrants of a coordinate plane.			M
M.8.2.15	Graphs linear equations on a coordinate plane.		D	
M.8.2.16	Solves inequalities and graphs the solutions on a number line.		D	M
M.K.3	**Geometry**			
M.K.3.1	Recognizes and describes some attributes of shape.	I		
M.K.3.2	Identifies, labels, and compares plane geometric figures (e.g., triangles, circles, squares, and rectangles) by sorting, matching, and describing their attributes.	I	D	M
M.K.3.3	Matches, sorts, and regroups objects according to attributes.	I	D	
M.K.3.4	Sketches plane geometric figures (e.g., circles, squares, rectangles, triangles) using concrete materials, templates, and technology.	I		
M.K.3.5	Uses templates to trace circles, rectangles, and triangles.	I	D	
M.K.3.6	Recognizes transformational slides using pictures and other simple objects.	I	D	
M.K.3.7	Recognizes symmetry of circles, triangles, and squares.	I	D	
M.K.3.8	Recognizes objects which have the same size and shape.	I	D	
M.1.3	**Geometry**			
M.1.3.1	Compares plane geometric figures (triangles, circles, squares, and rectangles) by sorting and describing their attributes.		D	M
M.1.3.2	Identifies and compares solid geometric figures by sorting and describing sides as flat or curved.	I		

M.1.3.3	Combines and subdivides squares and triangles.	I		
M.1.3.4	Sketches and draws plane geometric figures (e.g., circles, squares, rectangles, triangles) using concrete materials, templates, and technology.	I		
M.1.3.5	Uses templates to trace circles, rectangles, and triangles.	I	D	
M.1.3.6	Recognizes transformational slides and flips using pictures and other simple objects.	I	D	
M.1.3.7	Shows symmetry by building, cutting, folding, and drawing of basic shapes.	I	D	
M.1.3.8	Identifies and describes objects that are the same shape and the same size.	I	D	
M.2.3	**Geometry**			
M.2.3.1	Compares solid geometric figures (i.e., rectangular prisms, spheres, cubes, and pyramids) by sorting and describing their attributes.	D		
M.2.3.2	Identifies and labels solid geometric figures using the terms rectangular prism, sphere, cube, and pyramid.	I	D	
M.2.3.3	Combines and subdivides squares, triangles, and rectangles.	I	D	
M.2.3.4	Draws plane geometric figures using tools and technology.		D	M
M.2.3.5	Sketches and draws squares, rectangles, and triangles.	I	D	
M.2.3.6	Uses templates to trace circles.		D	M
M.2.3.7	Recognizes and demonstrates transformational slides, flips, and turns using pictures or other simple objects.	I	D	
M.2.3.8	Identifies and describes symmetry of simple geometric figures.		D	
M.2.3.9	Identifies and describes congruency (same shape, same size) of simple geometric figures.	I	D	
M.3.3	**Geometry**			
M.3.3.1	Describes and compares the attributes of plane and solid geometric figures and use this understanding to show relationships and solve problems.		D	M
M.3.3.2	Identifies, represents, and describes one-, two-, and three-dimensional figures.		D	M
M.3.3.3	Combines and subdivide circles, squares, triangles, rectangles, and other shapes.		D	M
M.3.3.4	Describes the following relationships: rectangle/prism, circle/sphere, square/cube, triangle/pyramid.		D	M
M.3.3.5	Identifies right angles and compares them to other angles.	I	D	
M.3.3.6	Draws and/or sketches geometric figures using tools and technology (i.e., squares, rectangles, triangles, and circles).		D	M
M.3.3.7	Describes and demonstrates slides, flips, and turns using pictures or other simple objects.		D	
M.3.3.8	Identifies, describes, and represents symmetry of geometric figures and real-world objects.		D	
M.3.3.9	Identifies, describes, and represents congruency of geometric figures and real-world objects.	I	D	
M.4.3	**Geometry**			
M.4.3.1	Compares one-, two-, and three-dimensional figures to one another and relate them to real-world objects.	I	D	
M.4.3.2	Describes and classifies two- and three-dimensional figures by sides, angles, edges, vertices, and faces.	I	D	
M.4.3.3	Identifies parallel, perpendicular, and intersecting lines.	I	D	

M.4.3.4	Identifies and describes the attributes of solid figures.	I	D	
M.4.3.5	Identifies, classifies, and sketches acute, right, and obtuse angles.	I	D	
M.4.3.6	Constructs or draws geometric figures using tools and technology.	I	D	
M.4.3.7	Draws, labels, describes, and identifies: points, lines, line segments, and rays.	I	D	
M.4.3.8	Draws squares, triangles, and rectangles given their dimensions.	I	D	
M.4.3.9	Identifies transformations: translations (slides), reflections (flips), and rotations (turns).	I	D	
M.4.3.10	Identifies similar (same shape but different size) and congruent (same shape, same size) geometric figures and real-world objects.	I	D	
M.5.3	**Geometry**			
M.5.3.1	Compares one-, two-, and three-dimensional figures to one another and relate them to real-world objects.		D	
M.5.3.2	Classifies two- and three-dimensional figures by sides, angles, edges, vertices, faces, and diagonals.	I	D	
M.5.3.3	Identifies parallelism, perpendicularity of geometric figures and real-world objects.		D	
M.5.3.4	Identifies and describes the attributes of solid figures and intersecting lines.		D	
M.5.3.5	Identifies, classifies, measures, and draws acute, right, and obtuse angles.		D	M
M.5.3.6	Constructs or draws geometric figures using tools and technology.		D	M
M.5.3.7	Draws, labels, describes, and identifies points, lines, line segments, and rays.		D	M
M.5.3.8	Draws circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles given their dimensions.	I	D	
M.5.3.9	Identifies parts of a circle.	I	D	
M.5.3.10	Identifies transformations: translations, reflections, and rotations.		D	M
M.5.3.11	Identifies similar (same shape but different size) and congruent (same shape, same size) geometric figures and real-world objects.		D	M
M.5.3.12	Identifies, describes, and classifies polygons.	I	D	
M.6.3	**Geometry**			
M.6.3.1	Describes two- and three-dimensional geometric figures using number of sides, faces, vertices, and diagonals.		D	M
M.6.3.2	Uses the properties of angles and triangles to classify triangles by side length (equilateral, isosceles, and scalene).	I	D	
M.6.3.3	Classifies triangles by angle measure (equiangular, acute, right, and obtuse).	I	D	
M.6.3.4	Measures angles in polygons.	I	D	
M.6.3.5	Uses the properties of angles and triangles to determine missing angle measures.	I	D	
M.6.3.6	Uses the properties of angles and triangles to determine angle measure using estimation and direct	I	D	
M.6.3.7	Describes two- and three-dimensional geometric figures using number of sides, faces, vertices, and diagonals.	I	D	
M.6.3.8	Constructs or draws geometric figures using tools and technology.	I	D	
M.6.3.9	Draws circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles on a coordinate plane.	I	D	
M.6.3.10	Analyzes geometric figures on a coordinate plane.	I	D	
M.6.3.11	Identifies central and arc angles.	I	D	
M.6.3.12	Uses a compass, protractor, and straightedge to construct congruent angles and congruent line segments.	I	D	

M.6.3.13	Draws the results of translations, reflections, and rotations.	I	D	
M.6.3.14	Identifies, describes, and represents similar and congruent figures.		D	M
M.6.3.15	Applies properties of congruence and similarity to solve problems.	I	D	
M.7.3	**Geometry**			
M.7.3.1	Describes and classifies two- and three-dimensional geometric figures using the number of sides, diagonals, and sum of angles.	I	D	
M.7.3.2	Identifies parallel, perpendicular, intersecting, and skew lines and apply properties of parallelism and perpendicularity to problem situations.	I	D	
M.7.3.3	Uses the properties of angles and triangles to determine missing angle measures.		D	M
M.7.3.4	Determines angle measure using estimation and direct measurements.		D	M
M.7.3.5	Uses the Pythagorean Theorem to determine the hypotenuse of a right triangle.	I	D	
M.7.3.6	Identifies and determines missing angle measures for adjacent, vertical complementary and supplementary angles.	I	D	
M.7.3.7	Identifies and determines the missing angle measures for corresponding, alternate interior and alternate exterior angles when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.	I	D	
M.7.3.8	Constructs or draws geometric figures using tools and technology.		D	
M.7.3.9	Uses a compass and straightedge to construct congruent angles and congruent line segments.		D	
M.7.3.10	Draws and describes the results of translations, reflections, rotations, and dilations.		D	
M.7.3.11	Identifies central and arc angles.		D	M
M.7.3.12	Applies properties of congruence and similarity to solve problems.		D	
M.8.3	**Geometry**			
M.8.3.1	Applies properties of two- and three-dimensional figures in problem situations.		D	M
M.8.3.2	Describes two- and three-dimensional geometric figures using number of sides, faces, vertices, diagonals, and sums of angles.		D	M
M.8.3.3	Identifies parallel, perpendicular, intersecting and skew lines and applies properties of parallelism and perpendicularity to problem situations.		D	M
M.8.3.4	Classifies triangles by sides and by angles.		D	M
M.8.3.5	Determines missing angle measures.		D	M
M.8.3.6	Determines angle measure using estimation, direct and indirect measurements.		D	M
M.8.3.7	Uses the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems by determining the missing side of a right triangle.		D	M
M.8.3.8	Identifies and determines missing angle measures for adjacent, vertical, complementary and supplementary		D	M
M.8.3.9	Identifies and determines the missing angle measures for corresponding, alternate interior and alternate exterior angles when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.		D	M
M.8.3.10	Constructs or draws geometric figures using tools and technology.		D	M
M.8.3.11	Uses a compass and straightedge to construct angles, rectangles, circles, and other geometric figures.		D	M

M.8.3.12	Draws and analyzes geometric figures on a coordinate plane.		D	M
M.8.3.13	Draws and describes the results of translations, reflections, rotations, dilations, and combinations of	I	D	M
M.8.3.14	Applies properties of congruence and similarity to solve problems.		D	M
M.K.4	**Measurement**			
M.K.4.1	Describes objects according to multiple attributes and functions (use).	I		
M.K.4.2	Recognizes and describes time and sequence of events (days of the week, yesterday, today, tomorrow, morning, afternoon, night).	I	D	
M.K.4.3	Uses non-standard and/or standard units for length, weight, volume, temperature, and time.	I	D	
M.K.4.4	Compares and orders objects according to the attributes of length, weight, and capacity.	I	D	
M.K.4.5	Estimates and measures length with non-standard units.	I	D	
M.K.4.6	Uses length and weight to solve problems using non-standard units.	I	D	
M.1.4	**Measurement**			
M.1.4.1	Describes objects by attributes such as length and weight, volume and capacity.	I	D	
M.1.4.2	Uses rulers and clocks to measure.	I	D	
M.1.4.3	Measures in standard units (inches, feet, hour, half hour) and uses non-standard units to measure weight and volume/capacity.	I	D	
M.1.4.4	Compares and orders objects according to the attributes of length, weight, and capacity.		D	M
M.1.4.5	Estimates and measures weight and volume/capacity with non-standard units.	I	D	
M.1.4.6	Uses length, capacity, and weight to solve problems.		D	
M.2.4	**Measurement**			
M.2.4.1	Describes the measurable attributes of length, area, weight, and volume/capacity.	I	D	
M.2.4.2	Uses rulers, scales, thermometers, and clocks to measure.	I	D	
M.2.4.3	Measures in standard units (inches, feet, centimeters, grams, ounces, pounds, cups, pints) degrees Fahrenheit and Celsius hours, minutes (5 minute intervals), and non-standard units (i.e. paper clips).	I	D	
M.2.4.4	Estimates and measures length, weight, temperature, time, and volume/capacity.	I	D	
M.2.4.5	Estimates and counts to find perimeter and area of figures and real world objects.	I	D	
M.2.4.6	Uses length, capacity, weight, temperature, and time to solve problems.		D	
M.3.4	**Measurement**			
M.3.4.1	Identifies the measurable attributes: length, area, weight, and volume/capacity.		D	M
M.3.4.2	Use rulers, scales, thermometers, and clocks to measure.		D	
M.3.4.3	Measures in standard units (inches to one-half inch increments), feet, yard, centimeters, meters, grams, ounces, pounds, Celsius, Fahrenheit, hours and minutes) and non-standard units.	I	D	
M.3.4.4	Estimates and measures length, weight, temperature, time and capacity.		D	M

M.3.4.5	Converts among inches, feet and yards.	I	D	
M.3.4.6	Estimates and counts to find perimeter, area, and volume of figures and real world objects.		D	M
M.3.4.7	Estimates and determines the volume of a rectangular prism using manipulatives and formulas.	I	D	
M.3.4.8	Uses length, capacity, weight, temperature, and time to solve problems.		D	M
M.4.4	**Measurement**			
M.4.4.1	Identifies the appropriate measurable attribute to solve a problem.	I	D	
M.4.4.2	Uses rulers, scales, thermometers, clocks, and graduated containers to measure.		D	
M.4.4.3	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.	I	D	
M.4.4.4	Uses standard units (inches to ¼ inch increments, millimeters, ounces, milliliters, quarts, liters) to measure objects.	I	D	
M.4.4.5	Estimates and determines the perimeter of polygons and real world objects.	I	D	
M.4.4.6	Estimates and determines the area of rectangles and estimate the area within any polygon.	I	D	
M.4.4.7	Estimates and determines the volume of a rectangular prism using manipulates and formulas.		D	
M.4.4.8	Estimates and determines elapsed time.	I	D	
M.4.4.9	Uses perimeter, area, volume, and elapsed time to solve problems.	I	D	
M.5.4	**Measurement**			
M.5.4.1	Identifies the appropriate measurable attributes to solve a problem.		D	
M.5.4.2	Uses protractors to measure angles.	I	D	
M.5.4.3	Uses standard units (yards, meters, degrees, and other units) to measure objects.		D	M
M.5.4.4	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.		D	M
M.5.4.5	Estimates and determines the perimeter of polygons and real world objects.		D	M
M.5.4.6	Estimates and determines the area of rectangles and estimate the area within any closed figure.		D	M
M.5.4.7	Estimates and determines the volume of a rectangular prism using manipulatives and formulas.		D	M
M.5.4.8	Estimates and determines elapsed time.		D	M
M.5.4.9	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.		D	M
M.5.4.10	Uses perimeter, area, volume, and elapsed time to solve problems.		D	M
M.6.4	**Measurement**			
M.6.4.1	Identifies the appropriate measurable attributes to solve a problem.			M
M.6.4.2	Uses protractors to measure angles.		D	M
M.6.4.3	Selects tools and units to measure accurately including inches (1/16 inch increments).	I	D	
M.6.4.4	Estimates and determines the circumference and area of a circle.	I	D	
M.6.4.5	Determines the relationship between the diameter and circumference of a circle.	I	D	
M.6.4.6	Estimates and determines the area of figures.	I	D	
M.6.4.7	Uses measurement, partitioning and formulas for triangles, squares, and rectangles.	I	D	

M.6.4.8	Estimates and determines the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms.		D	M
M.6.4.9	Estimates and determines the volume of rectangular prisms.		D	M
M.6.4.10	Determines relationships between length and area and describes how a change in one measurement affects the others.	I	D	
M.6.4.11	Uses ratios, rates, proportions, and scale drawings to solve problems.	I	D	
M.6.4.12	Understands relationships among units in both metric and customary systems.		D	M
M.6.4.13	Converts from one unit to another within the same system.		D	M
M.6.4.14	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.		D	
M.7.4	**Measurement**			
M.7.4.2	Estimates and determines the circumference and area of circles, parallelograms, and trapezoids using measurement, partitioning and formulas.		D	
M.7.4.3	Estimates and determines surface area and volume of rectangular and triangular prisms.		D	
M.7.4.4	Determines relationships between length, area, and volume and describes how a change in one measure affects the others.		D	
M.7.4.5	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.		D	
M.7.4.6	Uses proportions and scale drawings to solve problems.		D	M
M.8.4	**Measurement**			
M.8.4.1	Estimates and determines the circumference and area of circles, parallelograms, and trapezoids using measurement, partitioning and formulas.		D	M
M.8.4.3	Determines relationships between length, area and volume and describes how a change in one measure affects the others.		D	M
M.8.4.4	Uses proportions, rates, and scale drawings to solve problems.		D	M
M.8.4.5	Determines and uses equivalent units within the same system.			M
M.K.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.K.5.1	Gathers relevant data to answer a question.	I		
M.K.5.2	Displays data using real/concrete graphs and pictographs.	I		
M.K.5.4	Matches an outcome to a familiar event.	I		
M.1.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.1.5.1	Gathers relevant data to answer a question.		D	
M.1.5.2	Organizes and displays data using tally charts, pictographs, and bar graphs.	I		
M.1.5.3	Compares and describes data from tally charts, pictographs, and bar graphs using the terms more, less, and same.	I	D	
M.1.5.5	Makes predictions for everyday events using the terms likely and unlikely.	I		

M.2.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.2.5.1	Gathers relevant data to answer a question.		D	
M.2.5.2	Organizes and displays data using tables, scaled pictographs (using scales of 1:l or 2:1), and bar graphs.	I	D	
M.2.5.3	Describes, interprets, and compares data from tables, pictographs, and bar graphs.		D	
M.2.5.4	Lists possible outcomes for a familiar event.		D	
M.3.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.3.5.1	Gathers relevant data and compile the results to answer a question.	I	D	
M.3.5.2	Organizes and displays data using tables, pictographs, and bar graphs.		D	M
M.3.5.3	Interprets, compares and makes predications based on tables, pictographs, and bar graphs.		D	M
M.3.5.4	Lists possible outcomes for an event.			M
M.3.5.5	Describes the likelihood of an event by using certain, impossible, more likely, less likely, and equally likely.		D	M
M.4.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.4.5.1	Gathers relevant data and compares data sets to answer a question.	I	D	
M.4.5.2	Organizes and displays data using stem and leaf plots and line plots.	I		
M.4.5.3	Analyzes and interprets stem and leaf plots, line plots, and line graphs.	I		
M.4.5.4	Finds median, mode, and range of a given data set.	I		
M.4.5.5	Finds mean using manipulatives.	I		
M.4.5.6	Identifies the possible outcomes of an event with a limited number of possible results.	I		
M.4.5.7	Finds the probability of an event with equally likely outcomes and expresses as a fraction from 0 (impossible) up to and including 1 (certain).	I	D	
M.4.5.8	Conducts an experiment and makes a prediction based on the outcomes of the experiment.	I	D	
M.5.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.5.5.1	Gathers relevant data and compares data sets to answer a question.		D	M
M.5.5.2	Organizes and displays data using stem and leaf plots, line plots, and line graphs.	I	D	M
M.5.5.3	Analyzes and interprets stem and leaf plots, circle graphs, line plots, and line graphs.		D	M
M.5.5.4	Finds the mean, median, mode, and range of a data set and explain how these measures are different.		D	
M.5.5.5	Lists all possible outcomes of an event with a limited number of possible results.		D	M
M.5.5.6	Finds the probability of an event with equally likely outcomes and express as a fraction or ratio.	I	D	M
M.5.5.7	Conducts an experiment and makes a prediction based on the outcomes of the experiment.		D	M
M.6.5.1	Answers a question using the results of a statistical investigation.	I		
M.6.5.2	Organizes and displays data using frequency tables and circle graphs.	I	D	
M.6.5.3	Organizes and displays data using box and whisker plots and histograms.	I	D	
M.6.5.4	Analyzes and interprets frequency tables and circle graphs.	I	D	

M.6.5.5	Analyzes and interprets data using box and whisker plots and histograms.	I	D	
M.6.5.6	Interprets data by using mean, median, mode, and range.		D	
M.6.5.7	Selects and justifies mean, median, mode, or range of a data set as the best representation of data.		D	
M.6.5.8	Identifies the choice of graphical display or scale as a factor leading to faulty interpretation or representation of data.	I		
M.6.5.10	Predicts the probability of an event.			M
M.7.5	**Data Analysis and Probability**			
M.7.5.1	Conducts and uses the results of a simple statistical investigation to answer a question.		D	
M.7.5.2	Organizes and displays data using box and whisker plots and histograms.		D	
M.7.5.3	Analyzes and interprets data using box and whisker plots and histograms.		D	
M.7.5.4	Selects and justifies mean, median, mode, or range of a data set as the best representation of data.		D	
M.7.5.5	Identifies choice of sample population as a factor leading to faulty interpretation or representation of data.	I	D	
M.7.5.6	Determines outcomes of events using counting techniques.	I		
M.7.5.7	Finds the probability of an event that does not have equally likely outcomes and express the probability of an event as a ratio, decimal, or percent.		D	
M.7.5.8	Finds the probability of simple dependent events.		D	
M.7.5.9	Predicts the theoretical probability of an event and conduct an experiment/simulation to find the experimental probability.		D	
M.8.5.1	Conducts and uses the results of a statistical investigation to answer a question.		D	M
M.8.5.2	Interprets, organizes and displays data using frequency tables, circle graphs, box and whisker plots, scatter plots and histograms.			M
M.8.5.3	Analyzes and interprets frequency tables, box and whisker plots, and scatter plots.			M
M.8.5.4	Selects and justifies mean, median, mode, or range of a data set as the best representation of data.			M
M.8.5.5	Examines the misinterpretation of statistics.		D	
M.8.5.6	Identifies factors leading to faulty interpretation or representation of data including choice of sample population, graphical display, scale, and use of statistical measures.		D	
M.8.5.7	Determines outcomes of events using counting techniques including permutations and combinations.		D	
M.8.5.8	Finds the probability of an event that does not have equally likely outcomes.		D	
M.8.5.9	Expresses the probability of an event as a ratio, decimal, or percent.		D	M
M.8.5.10	Finds the probability of simple dependent and independent events using various methods including constructing a sample space.		D	M
M.K.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.K.6.1	Uses information to identify the question(s) within a problem.	I	D	
M.K.6.2	Makes a plan to solve a problem.	I		
M.K.6.3	Begins to use strategies to solve mathematical problems (e.g., drawing a picture or making a model).	I		

M.K.6.4	Selects and uses relevant information.	I		
M.K.6.5	Uses appropriate tools and technology.	I		
M.K.6.6	Perseveres through to a solution.	I		
M.K.6.7	Verifies the solution by checking work.	I		
M.K.6.8	Communicates verbally the conclusion and what was done to solve the problem.	I		
M.K.6.9	Recognizes alternate solutions.	I		
M.K.6.10	Applies what was learned to a different problem of the same kind.	I		
M.1.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.1.6.2	Makes a plan and list the steps needed to solve a problem.	I		
M.1.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation for a given problem situation.	I		
M.1.6.4	Applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem visually by drawing a picture, making a model, creating a graph or numerically by looking for a pattern.	I		
M.1.6.5	Organizes and uses relevant information.	I	D	
M.1.6.6	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.	I	D	
M.1.6.7	Perseveres through to a solution.	I	D	
M.1.6.8	Verifies the solution by checking work.	I	D	
M.1.6.9	Communicates the conclusion and what was done to solve the problem.	I		
M.1.6.10	Attempts alternate solutions.	I		
M.1.6.11	Applies what was learned to a different problem of the same kind.	I	D	
M.2.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.2.6.2	Makes a plan and decides what information and steps are needed to solve a problem.	I	D	
M.2.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.	I	D	
M.2.6.4	Selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem visually by drawing a picture, making a model, creating a graph or numerically by looking for a pattern.	I	D	
M.2.6.5	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.	I	D	
M.2.6.6	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.	I	D	
M.2.6.7	Perseveres through to a solution.	I	D	
M.2.6.8	Verifies the solution by checking work.	I	D	
M.2.6.9	Communicates the conclusion and what was done to solve the problem.		D	
M.2.6.10	Attempts alternate solutions.		D	
M.2.6.11	Recognizes alternate ways can lead to the same solution (i.e., multiplication as repeated addition).	I		
M.2.6.12	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.	I	D	
M.3.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.3.6.2	Makes a plan and decides what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.	I	D	

M.3.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	
M.3.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.	I	D	
M.3.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.	I	D	
M.3.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	
M.3.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	
M.3.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	
M.3.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.	I	D	
M.3.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.	I		
M.3.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.	I	D	
M.3.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.	I		
M.3.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	
M.3.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	
M.4.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.4.6.1	Uses information to identify and define the question(s) within a problem.		D	M
M.4.6.2	Makes a plan and decides what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.		D	M
M.4.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	M
M.4.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.		D	M
M.4.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.		D	M
M.4.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	M
M.4.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	
M.4.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	
M.4.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.		D	
M.4.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.		D	
M.4.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		D	
M.4.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.		D	M
M.4.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	
M.4.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	
M.5.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.5.6.1	Uses information to identifies and define the question(s) within a problem.		D	M
M.5.6.2	Makes a plan and decides what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.		D	M
M.5.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	M

M.5.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.		D	M
M.5.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.		D	M
M.5.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	M
M.5.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	M
M.5.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	
M.5.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.		D	M
M.5.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.		D	
M.5.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		D	
M.5.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.		D	M
M.5.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	
M.5.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	
M.6.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.6.6.1	Uses information to identify and define the question(s) within a problem.		D	M
M.6.6.2	Makes a plan and decides what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.		D	M
M.6.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	M
M.6.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.		D	M
M.6.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.		D	M
M.6.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	M
M.6.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	M
M.6.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	
M.6.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.		D	M
M.6.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.		D	
M.6.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		D	
M.6.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.		D	M
M.6.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	
M.6.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	
M.7.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.7.6.1	Uses information to identify and define the question(s) within a problem.		D	M
M.7.6.2	Makes a plan and decide what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.		D	M
M.7.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	M

M.7.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.		D	M
M.7.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.		D	M
M.7.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	M
M.7.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	
M.7.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	
M.7.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.		D	M
M.7.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.		D	
M.7.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		D	
M.7.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.		D	M
M.7.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	
M.7.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	
M.8.6	**Problem Solving**			
M.8.6.1	Uses information to identify and define the question(s) within a problem.		D	M
M.8.6.2	Makes a plan and decide what information is needed or missing and steps needed to solve the problem.		D	M
M.8.6.3	Chooses the appropriate operation(s) for a given problem situation.		D	M
M.8.6.4	Creates or selects and then applies appropriate problem-solving strategies to solve a problem from visual (draw a picture, create a graph), numerical (guess and check, look for a pattern), and symbolic (write an equation) perspectives.		D	M
M.8.6.5	Analyzes multi-step problem-solving situations.		D	M
M.8.6.6	Organizes, interprets, and uses relevant information.		D	M
M.8.6.7	Selects and uses appropriate tools and technology.		D	M
M.8.6.8	Perseveres through to a solution.		D	M
M.8.6.9	Verifies the conclusion based on the data and the processes used.		D	M
M.8.6.10	Communicates the conclusion with appropriate mathematical justification.		D	M
M.8.6.11	Shows that no solution or multiple solutions may exist.		D	M
M.8.6.12	Ascribes a meaning to the solution in the context of the problem by labeling the answer.		D	M
M.8.6.13	Identifies alternate ways to find a solution.		D	M
M.8.6.14	Applies what was learned to a new and/or more complex problem.		D	M
M.K.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.K.7.1	Explains the process used to solve a problem (i.e., comparing, matching)	I		
M.K.7.2	Draws conclusions from available information including pictures and data displays.	I		
M.K.7.3	Shows mathematical situations using manipulatives.	I		
M.K.7.4	Uses manipulatives to model solutions.	I		

M.1.7	Reasoning and Proof			
M.1.7.1	Explains the process used to solve a problem (i.e., comparing, matching)	I	D	
M.1.7.2	Explains why an answer to a problem is reasonable.	I		
M.1.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.	I	D	
M.1.7.4	Informally applies deductive thinking for problem solving.	I		
M.1.7.5	Explains why a solution is mathematically correct.	I		
M.1.7.6	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives.	I	D	
M.1.7.7	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.	I	D	
M.2.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.2.7.1	Justifies why an answer to a problem is reasonable.	I	D	
M.2.7.2	Makes generalizations based upon investigation or observation.	I		
M.2.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	
M.2.7.4	Matches a statement with an example(s) which supports or refutes it.	I		
M.2.7.5	Informally applies deductive thinking for problem solving.		D	
M.2.7.6	Explains why a solution is mathematically correct.		D	
M.2.7.7	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives.		D	
M.2.7.8	Uses “because” to formulate valid arguments.	I		
M.2.7.9	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	
M.3.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.3.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	
M.3.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	
M.3.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	
M.3.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.	I	D	
M.3.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.	I	D	
M.3.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.	I		
M.3.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.	I	D	
M.3.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.	I	D	
M.3.7.9	Uses “if…then” statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.	I		
M.3.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	
M.4.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.4.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	
M.4.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	

M.4.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	
M.4.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.		D	
M.4.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.		D	
M.4.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.		D	
M.4.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.		D	
M.4.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.		D	
M.4.7.9	Uses "if…then" statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.		D	
M.4.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	
M.5.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.5.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	M
M.5.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	M
M.5.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	M
M.5.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.		D	M
M.5.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.		D	M
M.5.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.		D	M
M.5.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.		D	M
M.5.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.		D	M
M.5.7.9	Uses"if…then" statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.		D	M
M.5.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	M
M.6.7	**Reasoning and Proof**			
M.6.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	M
M.6.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	M
M.6.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	M
M.6.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.		D	M
M.6.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.		D	M
M.6.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.		D	M
M.6.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.		D	M
M.6.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.		D	M
M.6.7.9	Uses "if…then" statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.		D	M
M.6.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	M

M.7.7	Reasoning and Proof			
M.7.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	M
M.7.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	M
M.7.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	M
M.7.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.		D	M
M.7.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.		D	M
M.7.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.		D	M
M.7.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.		D	M
M.7.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.		D	M
M.7.7.9	Uses “if…then” statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.		D	M
M.7.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	M

M.8.7	Reasoning and Proof			
M.8.7.1	Justifies why an answer or approach to a problem is reasonable.		D	M
M.8.7.2	Makes and tests generalizations based upon investigation or observation.		D	M
M.8.7.3	Makes predictions or draws conclusions from available information.		D	M
M.8.7.4	Analyzes statements and provides examples, which support or refute them.		D	M
M.8.7.5	Follows and judges the validity of arguments by applying inductive and deductive thinking.		D	M
M.8.7.6	Uses methods of proof including direct, indirect, paragraph, and/or contradiction.		D	M
M.8.7.7	Uses supporting data to explain why a chosen method used and a solution are mathematically correct.		D	M
M.8.7.8	Analyzes mathematical situations using manipulatives, technology, patterns, relationships, spatial and proportional reasoning.		D	M
M.8.7.9	Uses if…then” statements to formulate valid arguments or proofs.		D	M
M.8.7.10	Uses manipulatives to model and justify solutions.		D	M

M.K.8	Communication			
M.K.8.1	Discusses, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.	I	D	
M.K.8.2	Uses manipulatives to show ideas.	I	D	
M.K.8.3	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.	I		
M.K.8.4	Explains mathematical ideas orally using manipulatives.	I		
M.K.8.5	Uses mathematical language appropriately.	I		
M.K.8.6	Presents results using concrete objects and oral language.	I		

M.1.8	Communication			
M.1.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.1.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.1.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas orally using manipulatives.		D	
M.1.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.	I	D	
M.1.8.5	Organizes and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.	I	D	
M.1.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical presentations and solutions.	I		
M.1.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.	I	D	
M.1.8.8	Describes the steps used to solve a problem.	I		
M.2.8	**Communication**			
M.2.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.2.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.2.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.2.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.	I	D	
M.2.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.		D	
M.2.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.2.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.2.8.8	Describes the reasoning used in order to reach the solution in a problem.	I	D	
M.3.8	**Communication**			
M.3.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.3.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.3.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.3.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.			
M.3.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.		D	
M.3.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.3.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.3.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem.		D	
M.4.8	**Communication**			
M.4.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.4.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	

M.4.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.4.8.4	Uses mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.4.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.		D	
M.4.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.4.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.4.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem.		D	
M.5.8	**Communication**			
M.5.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.5.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.5.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.5.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately		D	
M.5.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form		D	
M.5.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions	I	D	
M.5.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms		D	
M.5.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem		D	
M.6.8	**Communication**			
M.6.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.6.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.6.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.6.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.		D	
M.6.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.		D	
M.6.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.6.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.6.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem.		D	
M.7.8	**Communication**			
M.7.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.7.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.7.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.7.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.		D	
M.7.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form.		D	

M.7.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.7.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.7.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem.		D	
M.8.8	**Communication**			
M.8.8.1	Discusses, reads, listens, and observes to obtain mathematical information from a variety of sources.		D	
M.8.8.2	Clarifies meaning by asking questions.		D	
M.8.8.3	Explains mathematical ideas in oral and written forms.		D	
M.8.8.4	Uses mathematical language and symbolism appropriately.		D	
M.8.8.5	Organizes, interprets, and describes situations mathematically by providing mathematical ideas and evidence in oral and/or written form		D	
M.8.8.6	Gives and uses feedback to revise mathematical thinking, presentations and solutions.	I	D	
M.8.8.7	Presents results in written, oral, and visual forms.		D	
M.8.8.8	Describes the reasoning and processes used in order to reach the solution to a problem.		D	
M.K.9	**Process of Connections**			
M.K.9.1	Identifies the relationships between numerical and physical models.	I		
M.K.9.2	Connects mathematical concepts to other content areas.	I		
M.K.9.3	Uses mathematical concepts to translate personal experiences into mathematical language (e.g., calendar).	I		
M.1.9	**Process of Connections**			
M.1.9.1	Uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.	I		
M.1.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.	I		
M.1.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.	I		
M.1.9.4	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.	I	D	
M.2.9	**Process of Connections**			
M.2.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.2.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	
M.2.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	
M.2.9.4	Draws general conclusions and summary statements.	I		
M.2.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	

M.3.9	Process of Connections			
M.3.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.3.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	
M.3.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	
M.3.9.4	Draws general conclusions, make summary statements, and pose new, related questions and comments.	I	D	
M.3.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.3.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding and application of mathematical concepts and processes.	I	D	

M.4.9	Process of Connections			
M.4.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.4.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	
M.4.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	M
M.4.9.4	Draws general conclusions, make summary statements, and pose new, related questions and comments.		D	
M.4.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.4.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding, and application of mathematical concepts and processes.		D	

M.5.9	Process of Connections			
M.5.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.5.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	M
M.5.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	M
M.5.9.4	Draws general conclusions, make summary statements, and pose new, related questions and comments.		D	
M.5.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.5.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding, and application of mathematical concepts and processes.		D	

M.6.9	Process of Connections			
M.6.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.6.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	M
M.6.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	M
M.6.9.4	Draws general conclusions, makes summary statements, and poses new, related questions and comments.		D	

M.6.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.6.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding, and application of mathematical concepts and processes.		D	
M.7.9	**Process of Connections**			
M.7.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.7.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	M
M.7.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	M
M.7.9.4	Draws general conclusions, make summary statements, and pose new, related questions and comments.		D	
M.7.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.7.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding, and application of mathematical concepts and processes.		D	
M.8.9	**Process of Connections**			
M.8.9.1	Identifies and uses the relationships among mathematical concepts as a basis for learning additional concepts.		D	
M.8.9.2	Identifies the relationships among graphical, numerical, physical, and algebraic mathematical models and concepts.		D	M
M.8.9.3	Identifies mathematical concepts and processes as they apply to other content areas.		D	M
M.8.9.4	Draws general conclusions, make summary statements, and pose new, related questions and comments.		D	
M.8.9.5	Uses mathematical concepts and processes to translate personal experiences into mathematical language.		D	M
M.8.9.6	Identifies the contributions of men and women of diverse cultures to the development, understanding, and application of mathematical concepts and processes.		D	M
M.K.10	**Representation**			
M.K.10.1	Represents and explains mathematical ideas using objects and pictures.	I	D	
M.K.10.2	Represents problem situations and express their solutions using concrete and pictorial methods.	I		
M.K.10.3	Supports solutions with concrete and pictorial evidence.	I		
M.K.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.	I		
M.K.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.	I		
M.K.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.	I		
M.1.10	**Representation**			
M.1.10.1	Represents and explains mathematical concepts and solutions using objects, pictures, mathematical language, and symbols.	I	D	
M.1.10.2	Represents problem situations and expresses their solutions using concrete, pictorial, and graphical methods.	I	D	
M.1.10.3	Supports solutions with concrete and pictorial evidence.		D	

M.1.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.	I	D	
M.1.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.	I	D	
M.1.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.	I	D	
M.2.10	**Representation**			
M.2.10.1	Represents, writes, and explains mathematical concepts and solutions using objects, pictures, mathematical language, and symbols.	I	D	
M.2.10.2	Represents problem situations and expresses their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, and graphical methods.	I	D	
M.2.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	
M.2.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	
M.2.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	
M.2.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	
M.3.10	**Representation**			
M.3.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.	I	D	
M.3.10.2	Represents problem situations and expresses their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, graphical, and algebraic methods.	I	D	
M.3.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete methods.		D	
M.3.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	
M.3.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	
M.3.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	
M.4.10	**Representation**			
M.4.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.		D	
M.4.10.2	Represents problem situations and express their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, graphical, and algebraic methods.		D	
M.4.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	
M.4.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	D
M.4.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	M
M.4.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	M
M.5.10	**Representation**			
M.5.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.		D	M
M.5.10.2	Represents problem situations and express their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, and graphical methods.		D	
M.5.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	

M.5.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	M
M.5.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	M
M.5.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	M
M.6.10	**Representation**			
M.6.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.		D	M
M.6.10.2	Represents problem situations and expresses their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, and graphical methods.		D	M
M.6.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	
M.6.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	M
M.6.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	M
M.6.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	M
M.7.10	**Representation**			
M.7.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.		D	M
M.7.10.2	Represents problem situations and express their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, and graphical methods.		D	M
M.7.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	
M.7.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	M
M.7.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	M
M.7.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	M
M.8.10	**Representation**			
M.8.10.1	Uses multiple representations to express mathematical concepts and solutions.		D	M
M.8.10.2	Represents problem situations and express their solutions using concrete, pictorial, tabular, and graphical methods.		D	M
M.8.10.3	Supports solutions with evidence using concrete and pictorial methods.		D	
M.8.10.4	Creates and uses representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.		D	M
M.8.10.5	Selects, applies, and translates among mathematical representations to solve problems.		D	M
M.8.10.6	Uses representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.		D	M