

Correlation of Just Turn & Share® Math Center Series: Grade One
Published by WriteMath Enterprises, Inc
Sunshine State Standards for Math for Grades PreK – 2
Florida Department of Education
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This document provides suggested alignment of WriteMath Enterprises, Inc Just Turn & Share® Math Center Series: Grade One activities with Sunshine State Standards for Math for Grades PreK – 2 as determined by the Florida Department of Education. A summary of the Sunshine State Standards for Math can be found on page two of this document. The pages following provide a detailed outline of the sections of Just Turn & Share® Math Center Series: Grade One aligned with Sunshine State Standards for Math for Grades PreK – 2.

The suggested alignment represented by this document is not static. Many of the exercises contained within the WriteMath Enterprises, Inc curriculum align with more than one standard. Most exercises can also be altered slightly to align with more standards. To view the Florida Department of Education Sunshine State Standards and the Standards with the Grade Level Expectations online visit <http://www.firn.edu/doe/curric/prek12/index.html>

This document is formatted in the following:

Week number

Brief description of what the above listed week covers

Florida Department of Education abbreviation for suggested Sunshine State Standard

Description of Sunshine State Standard that aligns with the above listed week

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Overview of Sunshine State Standards for Mathematics Grades PreK – 2 Florida Department of Education

A. Number Sense, Concepts, and Operations

1. The student understands the different ways numbers are represented and used in the real world.
2. The student understands number systems.
3. The student understands the effects of operations on numbers and the relationships among these operations, selects appropriate operations, and computes for problem solving.
4. The student uses estimation in problem solving and computation.
5. The student understands and applies theories related to numbers.

B. Measurement

1. The student measures quantities in the real world and uses the measures to solve problems.
2. The student compares, contrasts, and converts within systems of measurement (both standard/nonstandard and metric/customary).
3. The student estimates measurements in real-world problem situations.
4. The student selects and uses appropriate units and instruments for measurement to achieve the degree of precision and accuracy required in real-world situations.

C. Geometry and Spatial Sense

1. The student describes, draws, identifies, and analyzes two- and three-dimensional shapes.
2. The student visualizes and illustrates ways in which shapes can be combined, subdivided, and changed.
3. The student uses coordinate geometry to locate objects in both two- and three-dimensions and to describe objects algebraically.

D. Algebraic Thinking

1. The student describes, analyzes, and generalizes a wide variety of patterns, relations, and functions.
2. The student uses expressions, equations, inequalities, graphs, and formulas to represent and interpret situations.

E. Data Analysis and Probability

1. The student understands and uses the tools of data analysis for managing information.
2. The student identifies patterns and makes predictions from an orderly display of data using concepts of probability and statistics.
3. The student uses statistical methods to make inferences and valid arguments about real-world situations.

Week 1

This first week of centers, students will be working with the numbers six through ten in a variety of ways.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

Week 2

During this week of centers, students will be working with the numbers six through ten in a variety of ways.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.3.1.3

The student adds and subtracts whole numbers to solve real-world problems using appropriate methods of computing, such as objects, mental mathematics, paper and pencil, calculator.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

Week 3

During this week of centers, students will be working with the numbers fourteen through seventeen in a variety of ways.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.3.1.3

The student adds and subtracts whole numbers to solve real-world problems using appropriate methods of computing, such as objects, mental mathematics, paper and pencil, calculator.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

Week 4

During this week of centers, students will be working with the numbers eighteen through twenty-one in a variety of ways.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.3.1.3

The student adds and subtracts whole numbers to solve real-world problems using appropriate methods of computing, such as objects, mental mathematics, paper and pencil, calculator.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.D.2.1.1

The student understands that geometric symbols (●, ■, ▲) can be used to represent unknown quantities in expressions, equations, and inequalities.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

Week 5

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 6

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fact families.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 7

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including place value.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 8

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including telling time.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 9

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fractions.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.A.5.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 10

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including pictographs.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 11

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including plane figures.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 12

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including volume.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.2.1.1

The student understands basic concepts of spatial relationships, symmetry, and reflections.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 13

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including measurements using a ruler.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses object to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.2.1.1

The student understands basic concepts of spatial relationships, symmetry, and reflections.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 14

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including judging temperatures.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.2.1.1

The student understands basic concepts of spatial relationships, symmetry, and reflections.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 15

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including range.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

Week 16

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including dividing objects.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

Week 17

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including probability.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.1.1.2

The student uses standard customary and metric (centimeter, inch) and nonstandard units, such as links or blocks, in measuring real quantities.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

Week 18

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fact families and skip counting.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 19

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including preceding & following numbers and expanded form.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 20

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including line graphs and schedules.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 21

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fractions and solving for 'n'.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 22

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fact families and odd numbers.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 23

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including even numbers and expanded forms of numbers.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.5.1.1

The student classifies and models numbers as even or odd.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.B.2.1.1

The student uses direct (measured) and indirect (not measured) comparisons to order objects according to some measurable characteristics (length, weight).

MA.B.2.1.2

The student understands the need for a uniform unit of measure to communicate in real-world situations.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 24

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including ordinal numbers and pie graphs.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 25

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including standard form and time.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.4

The student understands that whole numbers can be represented in a variety of equivalent forms.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.B.1.1.1

The student uses and describes basic measurement concepts including length, weight, digital and analog time, temperature, and capacity.

MA.C.1.1.1

The student understands and describes the characteristics of basic two- and three-dimensional shapes.

MA.D.1.1.2

The student recognizes, extends, generalizes, and creates a wide variety of patterns and relationships using symbols and objects.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 26

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including regrouping and range & mode.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.4

The student understands that whole numbers can be represented in a variety of equivalent forms.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.C.2.1.2

The student uses objects to perform geometric transformations, including flips, slides, and turns.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 27

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including adding doubles and algebraic thinking.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.4

The student understands that whole numbers can be represented in a variety of equivalent forms.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.C.2.1.2

The student uses objects to perform geometric transformations, including flips, slides, and turns.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

MA.E.2.1.2

The student predicts which simple event is more likely, equally likely, or less likely to occur.

Week 28

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including T-charts and percent of a dollar.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.C.2.1.2

The student uses objects to perform geometric transformations, including flips, slides, and turns.

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.C.3.1.2

The student plots and identifies positive whole numbers on a number line.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 29

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including fractions and estimation.

MA.A.1.1.1

The student associates verbal names, written word names, and standard numerals with the whole numbers less than 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.2.1.1

The student understands and applies the concepts of counting (by 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 25s, 50s), grouping, and place value with whole numbers between 0 and 100.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.C.2.1.2

The student uses objects to perform geometric transformations, including flips, slides, and turns.

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and

prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.

Week 30

During this week of centers, students will be working with a variety of mathematical concepts including percentages and estimation.

MA.A.1.1.2

The student understands the relative size of whole numbers between 0 and 1000.

MA.A.1.1.3

The student uses objects to represent whole numbers or commonly used fractions and relates these numbers to real-world situations.

MA.A.3.1.1

The student understands and explains the effects of addition and subtraction on whole numbers, including the inverse (opposite) relationship of the two operations.

MA.A.4.1.1

The student provides and justifies estimates for real-world quantities.

MA.C.2.1.2

The student uses objects to perform geometric transformations, including flips, slides, and turns.

MA.C.3.1.1

The student uses real-life experiences and physical materials to describe, classify, compare, and sort geometric figures, including squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, cubes, rectangular solids, spheres, pyramids, cylinders, and prisms, according to the number of faces, edges, bases, and corners.

MA.D.2.1.2

The student uses informal methods to solve real-world problems requiring simple equations that contain one variable.

MA.E.1.1.1

The student displays solutions to problems by generating, collecting, organizing, and analyzing data using simple graphs and charts.

MA.E.1.1.2

The student displays data in a simple model to use the concepts of range, median, and mode.