

Number Identification and Representation

M-3 1 Match number names to numerals from 0 through 20.

M-4 1 Match number names to numerals from 0 through 40.

Whole Number and Decimal Rounding

M-3 2 Identify the closest number above or below a given number from 0 through 20.

M-4 3 Identify the closest number above or below a given number from 0 through 40.

M-5 1 Identify the location of 0.5 decimals between two whole numbers on a number line; round 0.5 decimals up to the nearest whole number.

Complexity Continuum:
Numbers to identify on a number line or to round to the nearest whole number could range by halves from 0.5 to 9.5.

Rational Numbers - Compare and Order

M-3 3 Compare whole numbers from 0 through 20.

Complexity Continuum:
Whole numbers 0 through 20 could be compared with the words "smaller," "larger," "same," or with the symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.

M-4 2 Use place value to identify numbers that are multiples of 10 and understand the difference between ones and tens place.

Complexity Continuum:
Whole numbers presented as multiples of 10 could range from 0 through 40. Understanding place value could include identifying the digit in the ones or tens place or its value.

M-5 3 Use place value to identify numbers that are multiples of 10, and understand the difference between ones and tens place.

Complexity Continuum:
Whole numbers presented as multiples of 10 could range from 0 through 60. Understanding place value could include identifying the digit in the ones or tens place or its value.

M-6 3 Compare whole numbers 0 through 80 on a number line.

Complexity Continuum:
Whole numbers 0 through 80 could be compared with the words "smaller," "larger," "same," or with the symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.

M-7 1 Compare whole numbers from 0 through 50, including in real world applications.

Complexity Continuum:
Whole numbers from 0 through 50 are compared with symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.

M-8 1 Compare positive and negative integers using a number line.

Complexity Continuum:
Integers being compared could include -20 through 20.

M-4 4 Compare whole numbers from 0 through 40 or the

M-7 2 Match fractions and corresponding decimals.

	<p>fractions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Whole numbers 0 through 40 and fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ could be compared with the words “smaller,” “same,” “larger,” or “less than,” “equal,” or “greater than” with the symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.</p>			<p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Fractions and corresponding decimals could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, and $\frac{4}{8}$; • 0.25 with $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{12}$, and $\frac{4}{16}$; or • 0.75 with $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, and $\frac{12}{16}$. 	
	<p>M-4 6 Compare whole numbers from 0 through 40 or decimals from 0.0 through 5.5.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Whole numbers from 0 through 40 or decimals of 0.5 through 5.5 (0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 5.5) could be compared with the words “smaller,” “larger,” “same,” or with the symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.</p>				

Rational Number Equivalencies			
<p>M-3 4 Identify and match representations of one half for numbers 2 through 20.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Representations could include simple pictures, diagrams, models, or other representations for even whole numbers from 0 through 20.</p>	<p>M-4 5 Identify wholes, halves, or fourths.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Representations of wholes, halves, or fourths could be presented in simple pictures, diagrams, models, or other representations.</p>	<p>M-5 2 Identify whole numbers 0 through 60 and decimals with 0.5 when given a verbal description.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Whole numbers to identify from a verbal description could range from 0 through 60. Decimals to identify could include 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, and 5.5.</p>	<p>M-6 1 Identify the location of a point representing a fraction or decimal between two whole numbers on a number line.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> The fraction or decimal could be $\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5, $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$ between two whole numbers from 0 through 40.</p>

	<p>M-4 7 Identify whole numbers 0 through 40 and match decimals 0.25 and 0.5 with $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Identifying whole numbers from 0 through 40. Matching decimals of 0.25 and 0.5 with $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ could range from 0.25 through 5.5 (e.g., $0.25 = \frac{1}{4}$, $0.5 = \frac{1}{2}$, $1.25 = 1 \frac{1}{4}$, $1.5 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$, ... , $5.25 = 5 \frac{1}{4}$, $5.5 = 5 \frac{1}{2}$).</p>		
--	---	--	--

Number Sets and Characteristics			
<p>M-5 4 Determine whether a number from 1 through 40 is divisible by 2, 3, 5, or 10.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Numbers divisible by 2 could range from 2 through 10. Numbers divisible by 3 could range from 3 through 30, and numbers divisible by 5 or 10 could range from 5 or 10 through 40</p>	<p>M-6 2 Identify the distance of positive and negative numbers from zero on a number line.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> The distance of the positive or negative number from zero on the number line could range from 1 through 10.</p>		
<p>M-5 5 Identify even and odd numbers.</p> <p><i>Complexity Continuum:</i> Representations of even and odd numbers could include simple pictures, diagrams, models, or other representations for whole numbers 1 through 10.</p>			