Grade	Strand	Standard #	Standard
1	MD	3	CC.1.MD.3 Tell and write time. Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.
1	NBT	3	CC.1.NBT.3 Understand place value. Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.
1	OA	3	CC.1.OA.3 Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If 8 + 3 = 11 is known, then 3 + 8 = 11 is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12. (Associative property of addition.) (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)
1	OA	4	CC.1.OA.4 Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction. Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract 10 – 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.
1	OA	5	CC.1.OA.5 Add and subtract within 20. Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).
1	OA	6	CC.1.OA.6 Add and subtract within 20. Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., 8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., 13 – 4 = 13 – 3 – 1 = 10 – 1 = 9); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that 8 + 4 = 12, one knows 12 – 8 = 4); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding 6 + 7 by creating the known equivalent 6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13).
1	OA	7	CC.1.OA.7 Work with addition and subtraction equations. Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? 6 = 6, 7 = 8 – 1, 5 + 2 = 2 + 5, 4 + 1 = 5 + 2.
1	OA	8	CC.1.OA.8 Work with addition and subtraction equations. Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 + ? = 11, 5 = __ – 3, 6 + 6 = __.
2	MD	10	CC.2.MD.10 Represent and interpret data. Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.
2	MD	7	CC.2.MD.7 Work with time and money. Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.
2	MD	8	CC.2.MD.8 Work with time and money. Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using $ (dollars) and ¢ (cents) symbols appropriately. Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?
2	NBT	2	CC.2.NBT.2 Understand place value. Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.
2	NBT	3	CC.2.NBT.3 Understand place value. Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.
2	NBT	4	CC.2.NBT.4 Understand place value. Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.
2	NBT	5	CC.2.NBT.5 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract. Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.
2	NBT	6	CC.2.NBT.6 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract. Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.
2	NBT	8	CC.2.NBT.8 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract. Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100-900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100-900.
2	NBT	9	CC.2.NBT.9 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract. Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations. (Explanations may be supported by drawings or objects.)
2	OA	1	CC.2.OA.1 Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction. Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
2	OA	2	CC.2.OA.2 Add and subtract within 20. Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.
3	G	1	CC.3.G.1 Reason with shapes and their attributes. Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
3	G	2	CC.3.G.2 Reason with shapes and their attributes. Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part is 1/4 of the area of the shape.
3	MD	1	CC.3.MD.1 Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects. Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.
3	MD	2	CC.3.MD.2 Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects. Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilograms (kg), and liters (l). (Excludes compound units such as cm^3 and finding the geometric volume of a container.) Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem. (Excludes multiplicative comparison problems (problems involving notions of "times as much.")
3	MD	3	CC.3.MD.3 Represent and interpret data. Draw a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories. Solve one- and two-step "how many more" and "how many less" problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs. For example, draw a bar graph in which each square in the bar graph might represent 5 pets.
3	MD	4	CC.3.MD.4 Represent and interpret data. Generate measurement data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch. Show the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in appropriate units—whole numbers, halves, or quarters.

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3	MD	5	CC.3.MD.5 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.
			  -- a. A square with side length 1 unit, called "a unit square," is said to have "one square unit" of area, and can be used to measure area.
			  -- b. A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

3	MD	6	CC.3.MD.6 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).
3	MD	7	CC.3.MD.7 Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition. Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.
3	MD	7a	CC.3.MD.7a Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.
3	MD	7b	CC.3.MD.7b Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.
3	MD	7c	CC.3.MD.7c Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and b + c is the sum of a × b and a × c. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.
3	NBT	2	CC.3.NBT.2 Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic. Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. (A range of algorithms may be used.)
3	NF	1	CC.3.NF.1 Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Understand a fraction 1/b as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size 1/b. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)
3	NF	3	CC.3.NF.3 Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)
3	NF	3a	CC.3.NF.3a Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)
3	NF	3d	CC.3.NF.3d Compare two fractions with the same numerator or the same denominator, by reasoning about their size, Recognize that valid comparisons rely on the two fractions referring to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (Grade 3 expectations in this domain are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.)
3	OA	1	CC.3.OA.1 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 × 7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 × 7.
3	OA	2	CC.3.OA.2 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8.
3	OA	3	CC.3.OA.3 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
3	OA	4	CC.3.OA.4 Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division. Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 × ? = 48, 5 = __ ÷ 3, 6 × 6 = ?.
3	OA	5	CC.3.OA.5 Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. Examples: If 6 × 4 = 24 is known, then 4 × 6 = 24 is also known. (Commutative property of multiplication.) 3 × 5 × 2 can be found by 3 × 5 = 15 then 15 × 2 = 30, or by 5 × 2 = 10 then 3 × 10 = 30. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that 8 × 5 = 40 and 8 × 2 = 16, one can find 8 × 7 as 8 × (5 + 2) = (8 × 5) + (8 × 2) = 40 + 16 = 56. (Distributive property.) (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)
3	OA	6	CC.3.OA.6 Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division. Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, divide 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.
3	OA	7	CC.3.OA.7 Multiply and divide within 100. Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that 8 × 5 = 40, one knows 40 ÷ 5 = 8) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of one-digit numbers.
3	OA	8	CC.3.OA.8 Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic. Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. (This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (Order of Operations).)
3	OA	9	CC.3.OA.9 Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic. Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends.
4	G	3	CC.4.G.3 Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles. Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.
4	OA	3	CC.4.OA.3 Use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems. Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.