Camelot Learning Mathematics Program
Number Sense
Correlation to the District of Columbia Content Standards

Lesson #	Quest	Standard	Identifier	Activity
Lessons 1, 2 Doubles Plus One Strategy	How can you use the doubles plus one strategy to learn addition and subtraction facts?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.10. 1.NSO-C.12. K.NSO-C.8.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 10), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. • Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers. • Use objects and drawings to model and solve related addition and subtraction problems to 10.
Lesson 3, 4 Making Ten Strategy	How can you use the making ten strategy to learn addition and subtraction facts?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13. 1.NSO-C.12. K.NSO-C.8.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money. • Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers. • Use objects and drawings to model and solve related addition and subtraction problems to 10.
Lesson 5, 6 Counting On or Counting Back Strategy	How can you use the counting on or counting back strategy to learn addition and subtraction facts?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13. 1.NSO-C.12. K.NSO-C.8.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money. • Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers. • Use objects and drawings to model and solve related addition and subtraction problems to 10.
Lesson 7, 8 Fact Family Strategy	How can you use the fact family strategy to learn addition and subtraction facts?	Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems,

				including those involving money.
		Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.12.	• Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers.
		Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.15.	• Understand and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., 8 + 6 = 14 is equivalent to 14 – 6 = 8 and is also equivalent to 14 – 8 = 6) to solve problems and check solutions.
		Number Sense and Operations	K.NSO-C.8.	• Use objects and drawings to model and solve related addition and subtraction problems to 10.
		Patterns, Relations, and Algebra	1.PRA.6.	• Apply knowledge of fact families to solve simple open sentences for addition and subtraction that have variables (e.g., **r** + 2 = 7 and 10 - **r** =6).
Lesson 9, 10 Using Ten to Add or Subtract Nine	How can you use ten to add or subtract nine from a number?	Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
		Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.12.	• Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers.
		Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.14.	• Identify one more than, one less than, 10 more than, and 10 less than for any number up to 100.
Lesson 11, 12 Zero Strategy	How can the zero strategy be useful in learning addition and subtraction facts?	Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
		Number Sense and Operations	1.NSO-C.12.	• Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two one-digit whole numbers.

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Lesson 13, 14 Understanding Place Value	How can you use your understanding of place value to improve your number sense?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-N.3. 2.NSO-N.4. 2.NSO-C.13. .	• Identify the place value of the digits to 1,000. • Use words, models, and expanded forms (e.g., 35 = 3 tens + 5 ones) to represent numbers to 1,000. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 15, 16 Mental Math Addition	How can you use a hundred chart to help you mentally add two-digit numbers?	Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	2.PRA.3. 1.PRA.3. 1.PRA.4. 2.NSO-C.15. 1.NSO-C.8. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 100, starting at any number. • Identify arithmetic progressions on the hundreds chart. • Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 50, starting at any number and using appropriate aids (e.g., hundreds chart, number line). • Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two two-digit numbers. • Demonstrate the ability to use conventional algorithms for addition and subtraction (two two-digit whole numbers). • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 17, 18 Mental Math	How can you use the hundred chart to	Patterns, Relations, and Algebra	2.PRA.3.	• Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 100, starting at any

Subtraction	subtract numbers?	Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	1.PRA.3. 1.PRA.4. 2.NSO-C.15. 1.NSO-C.8. 2.NSO-C.13.	number. • Identify arithmetic progressions on the hundreds chart. • Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 50, starting at any number and using appropriate aids (e.g., hundreds chart, number line). • Use mental arithmetic to find the sum or difference of two two-digit numbers. • Demonstrate the ability to use conventional algorithms for addition and subtraction (two two-digit whole numbers). • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 19, 20 Estimating Points on a Number Line	How can you use benchmarks to determine the relative location of a number on a number line?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Patterns, Relations, and Algebra	2.NSO-N.1. 2.NSO-C.13. 1.PRA.4.	• Count, read, and write whole numbers to 1,000 and relate them to the quantities they represent. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money. • Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 50, starting at any number and using appropriate aids (e.g., hundreds chart, number line).

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Lesson 21, 22 Estimating Sums and Differences	How can we use the number line and rounding to estimate sums and differences?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	3.NSO-E.23. 3.NSO-E.24. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Estimate the sum and difference of two numbers with three digits (sums up to 1,000) and judge reasonableness of estimates. • Understand and use the strategies of rounding and regrouping to estimate quantities, measures, and the results of whole-number computations (addition, subtraction, and multiplication) up to two-digit whole numbers and amounts of money to $100 and to judge the reasonableness of answers. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 23, 24 Using Estimation to Add Money	How can you use estimation to add money?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	3.NSO-E.23. 3.NSO-E.24. 3.NSO-C.13. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Estimate the sum and difference of two numbers with three digits (sums up to 1,000) and judge reasonableness of estimates. • Understand and use the strategies of rounding and regrouping to estimate quantities, measures, and the results of whole-number computations (addition, subtraction, and multiplication) up to two-digit whole numbers and amounts of money to $100 and to judge the reasonableness of answers. • Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of money amounts in decimal notation. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve

				problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 25, 26 Describing Number Patterns	How can you use skip counting and models to identify a number pattern?	Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Patterns, Relations, and Algebra Number Sense and Operations	3.PRA.1. 2.PRA.1. 2.PRA.3. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Create, describe, and extend symbolic (geometric) patterns and addition and subtraction patterns. • Recognize and describe simple repeating and growing patterns using numbers, shapes, sizes, colors, and letters. • Skip count forward and backward by twos, fives, and tens up to at least 100, starting at any number. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 27, 28 Calendars	How can you use calendars to determine dates in the future or past?	Measurement Measurement Number Sense and Operations	3.M.3. 2.M.5. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Identify time to the nearest 5 minutes on analog and digital clocks using a.m. and p.m. Compute elapsed time using a clock (e.g., hours and minutes since …) and using a calendar (e.g., days since …). • Identify parts of the day (e.g., morning, afternoon, evening), days of the week, and months of the year. Identify dates using a calendar. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems,

				including those involving money.
Lesson 29, 30 Telling Time	How can you use models to help you tell time?	Measurement Number Sense and Operations	4.M.3. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Identify time to the minute on analog and digital clocks using a.m. and p.m. Compute elapsed time using a clock (e.g., hours and minutes since…) and using a calendar (e.g., days since …). • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 31, 32 Elapsed Time	How can you use clock models to help you solve problems related to time?	Measurement Number Sense and Operations	4.M.3. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Identify time to the minute on analog and digital clocks using a.m. and p.m. Compute elapsed time using a clock (e.g., hours and minutes since…) and using a calendar (e.g., days since …). • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 33, 34 Fractional Parts of a Region	How can you use paper folding to help you understand fractional parts of a region?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-F.7. 2.NSO-F.9. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Know that fractions may represent a portion of a whole that has been partitioned into parts of equal area or length; use the terms “numerator” and “denominator.” • Recognize, name, and write commonly used fractions such as 1/2, 2/3, and 3/4. • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations

				(addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 35, 36 Fractional Parts of a Set	How can you use models to help you understand the fractional parts of a set?	Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations Number Sense and Operations	3.NSO-F.5. 3.NSO-F.6. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Identify and represent fractions (between 0 and 1 with denominators through 10) as parts of unit wholes and parts of a collection. • Recognize, name, and use equivalent fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, and 8 • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 37, 38 Bar Graphs	How can you use information from a graph to solve problems?	Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability Number Sense and Operations	3.DASP.2. 2.DASP.2. 1.DASP.3. 2.NSO-C.13.	• Construct, identify the main idea, and make predictions from various representations of data sets in the forms of tables, bar graphs (horizontal and vertical forms), pictographs, and tallies. • Organize, classify, and represent data using tallies, charts, tables, bar graphs, pictographs, and Venn diagrams; interpret the representations. • Ask and answer simple questions related to data representations (e.g., Who is the tallest student in the class? What is the favorite fruit of the class?). • Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.
Lesson 39, 40 Using Bar Graphs	How can you use a bar graph to solve	Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability	3.DASP.2.	• Construct, identify the main idea, and make predictions from various representations of data

to Find Fractional Parts of a Set	problems using fractional parts of a set?	Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability	2.DASP.2.	sets in the forms of tables, bar graphs (horizontal and vertical forms), pictographs, and tallies. • Organize, classify, and represent data using tallies, charts, tables, bar graphs, pictographs, and Venn diagrams; interpret the representations.
		Data Analysis, Statistics and Probability	1.DASP.3.	• Identify and represent fractions (between 0 and 1 with denominators through 10) as parts of unit wholes and parts of a collection.
		Number Sense and Operations	3.NSO-F.5.	• Ask and answer simple questions related to data representations (e.g., Who is the tallest student in the class? What is the favorite fruit of the class?).
		Number Sense and Operations	3.NSO-F.6.	• Recognize, name, and use equivalent fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, and 8
		Number Sense and Operations	2.NSO-C.13.	• Know addition and subtraction facts (addends to 12), commit to memory, and use them to solve problems. Select and use appropriate operations (addition and subtraction) to solve problems, including those involving money.