Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Objects have distinct attributes that can be measured with appropriate tools.	How are nonstandard units used to measure objects?	3.1.4.1 solve problems using nonstandard measurement concepts and procedures.
	How are measuring units selected?	3.1.2.3 select an appropriate tool, including rulers, clocks (to the hour, half hour, and quarter hour), calendars, and scales to measure a specific attribute.
	How is estimation helpful in measurement?	3.1.2.2 estimate and measure length in inches.
Numbers are used to represent quantities or position.	How can sets and numbers be compared and ordered?	6.1.1.4 use ordinal numbers first through tenth.
		1.1.2.2 create, compare, and describe sets of objects as having more, less, or equal amounts.
		6.1.2.1 compare and order equal and unequal numbers and sets.
Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.	What strategies help in learning addition and subtraction facts?	6.1.1.1 model one- and two-digit whole numbers using a variety of groupings.
		6.1.2.4 model 10 more/less to 100.
		6.1.4.2 develop, use, and explain strategies to add and subtract single-digit whole numbers.
		6.1.6.1 model and use the commutative property for addition.
		6.1.6.2 explain and apply the concept of inverse operation as it relates to addition and subtraction.
		6.1.5.4 add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers without regrouping.
	How can symbols be used to represent quantities, operations, or relationships?	1.1.2.1 write and solve number sentences derived from problem situations that express relationships involving addition and subtraction (+, -, =).

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Specific tools measure specific attributes.	What units and tools measure the different attributes?	3.2.1.1 identify and describe measurable attributes including length, area, weight, volume/ capacity, and temperature.
		3.2.2.1 use measurement tools appropriately.
	Why are standard units of measurement used?	3.2.2.2 measure in nonstandard and standard units (inches [to ½ inch increments], feet, centimeters, grams, kilograms, ounces, pounds, degrees Celsius, degrees Fahrenheit, hours, minutes, cups, and quarts).
The groupings of 1s, 10s, and 100s for a given number can be taken apart in different ways.	In what different ways can numbers be grouped?	6.2.2.4 use, model, and label place value positions of 1's, 10's, and 100's.
		6.2.1.1 model multi-digit numbers.
		6.2.1.4 read and write words that represent numbers less than 1,000.
		6.2.1.5 express two-and three-digit numbers in expanded notation.