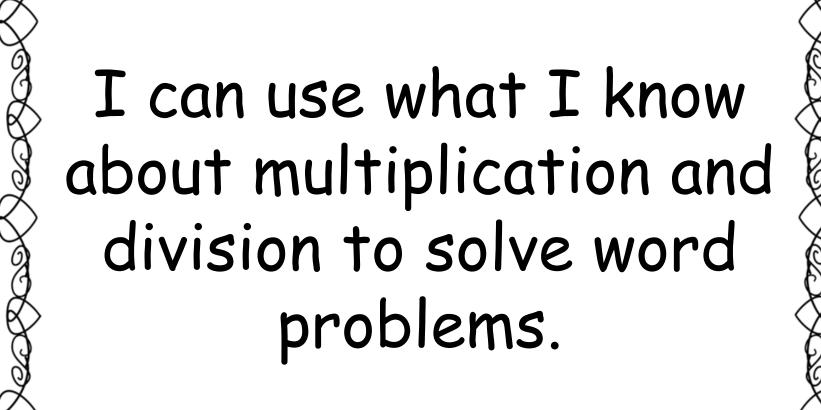
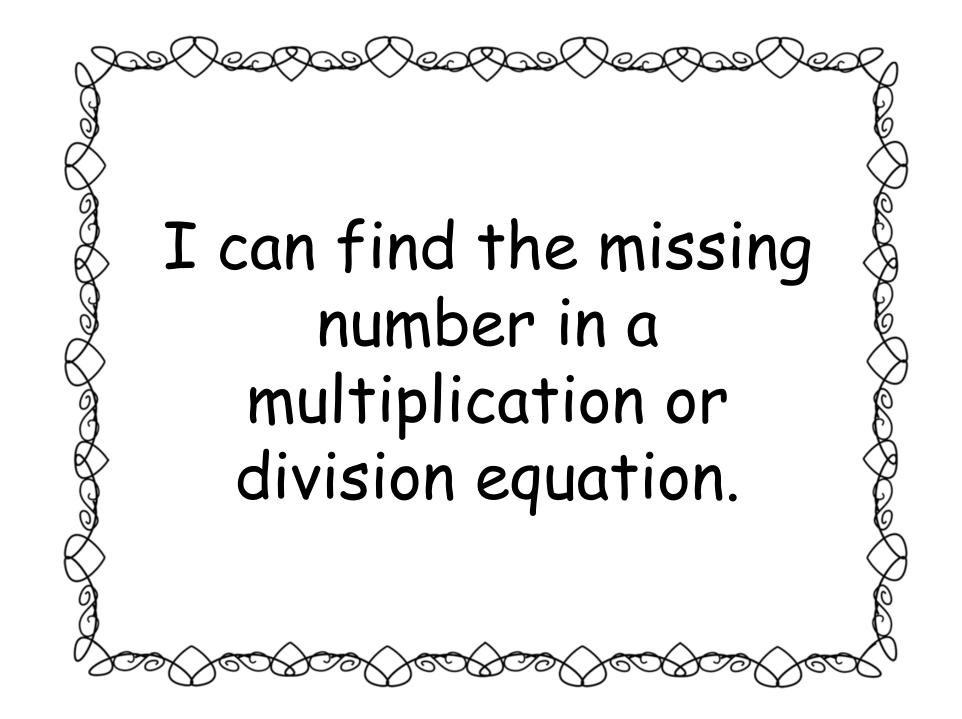
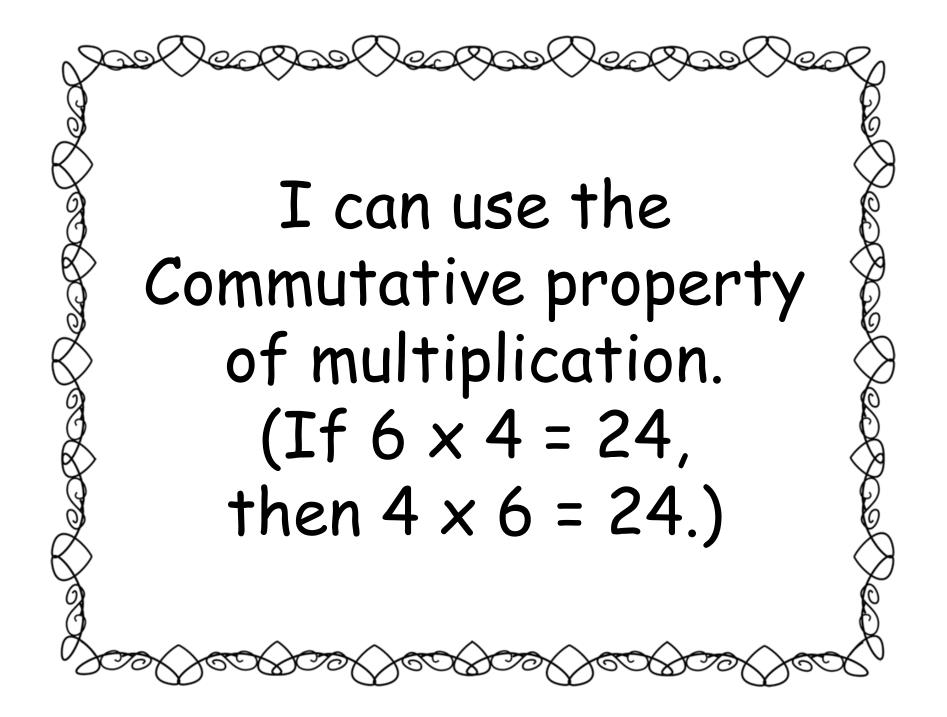
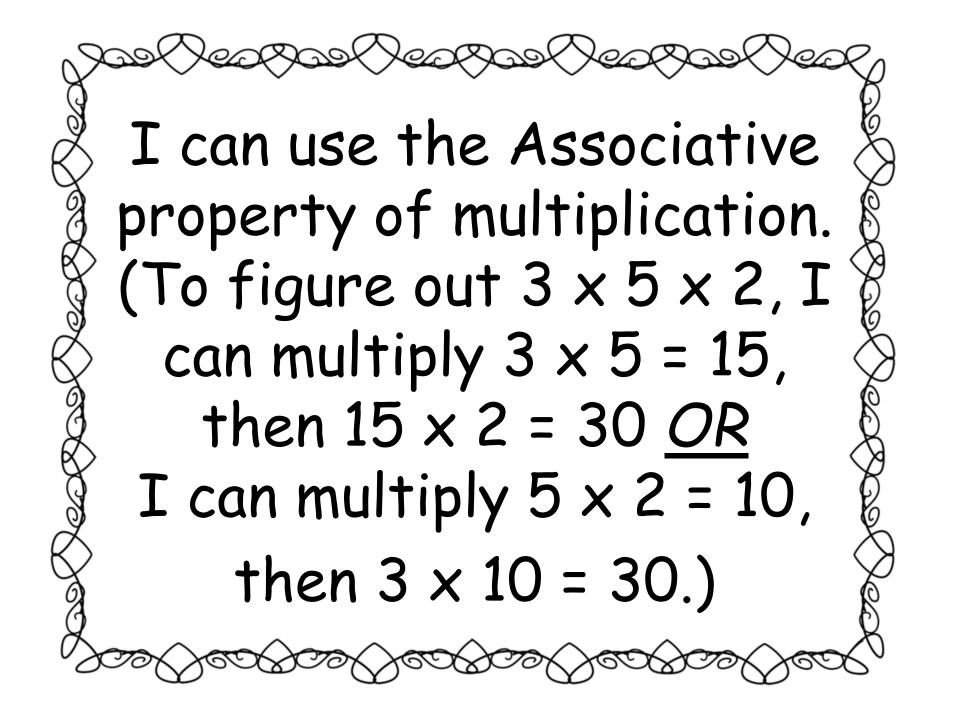


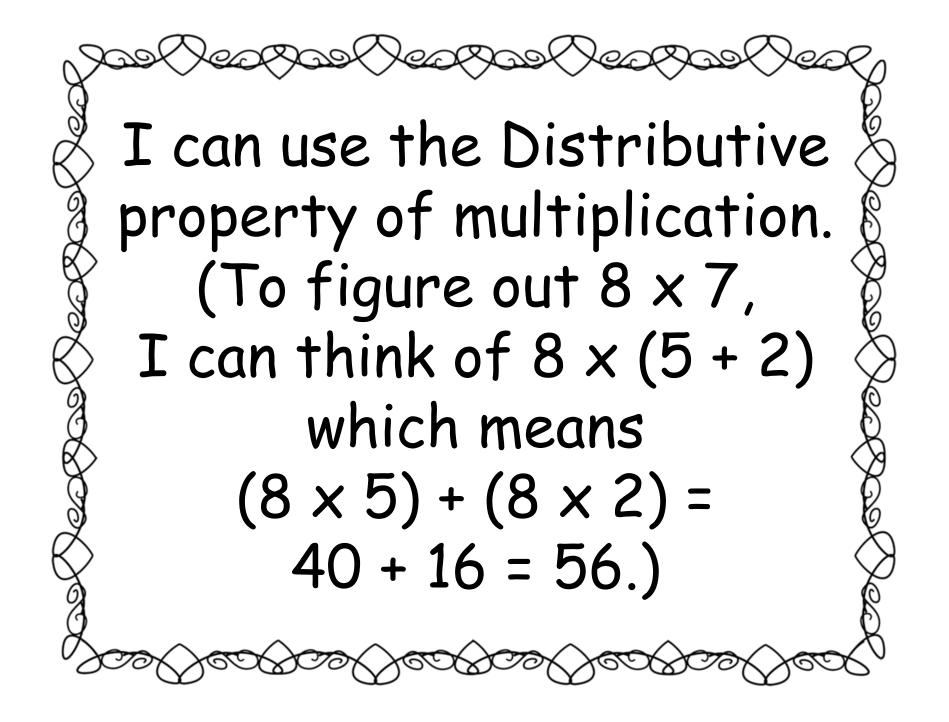
I can understand division by thinking about how one group can be divided into smaller groups.

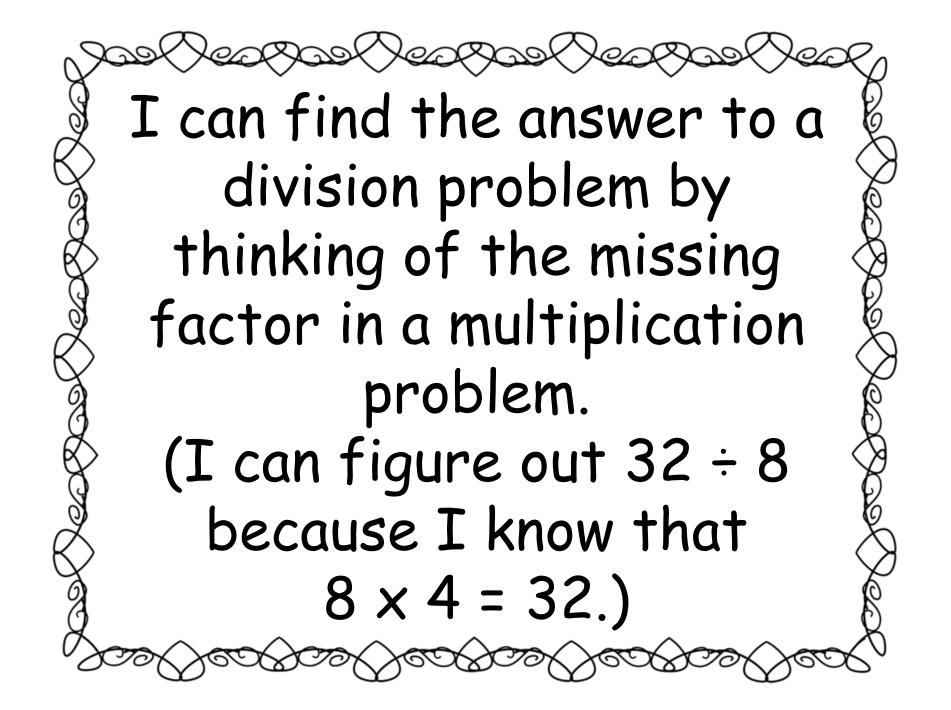




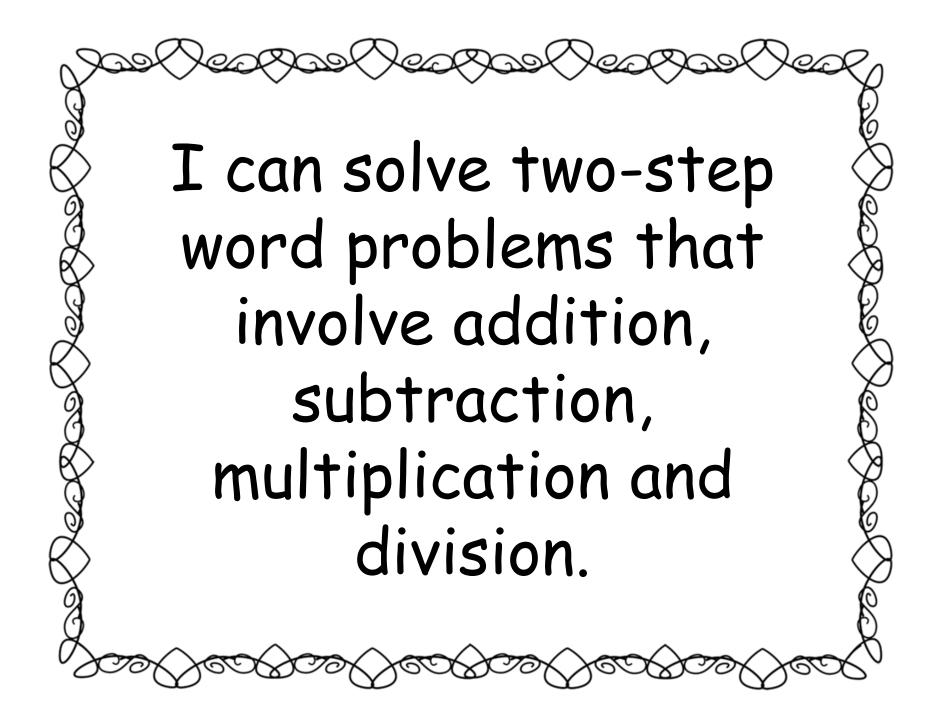


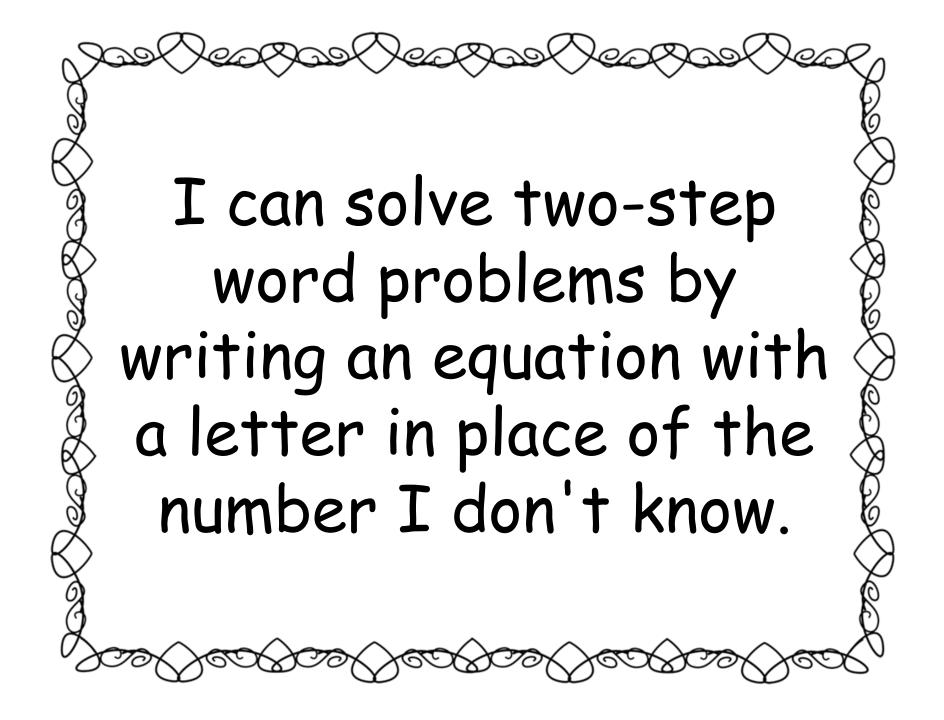






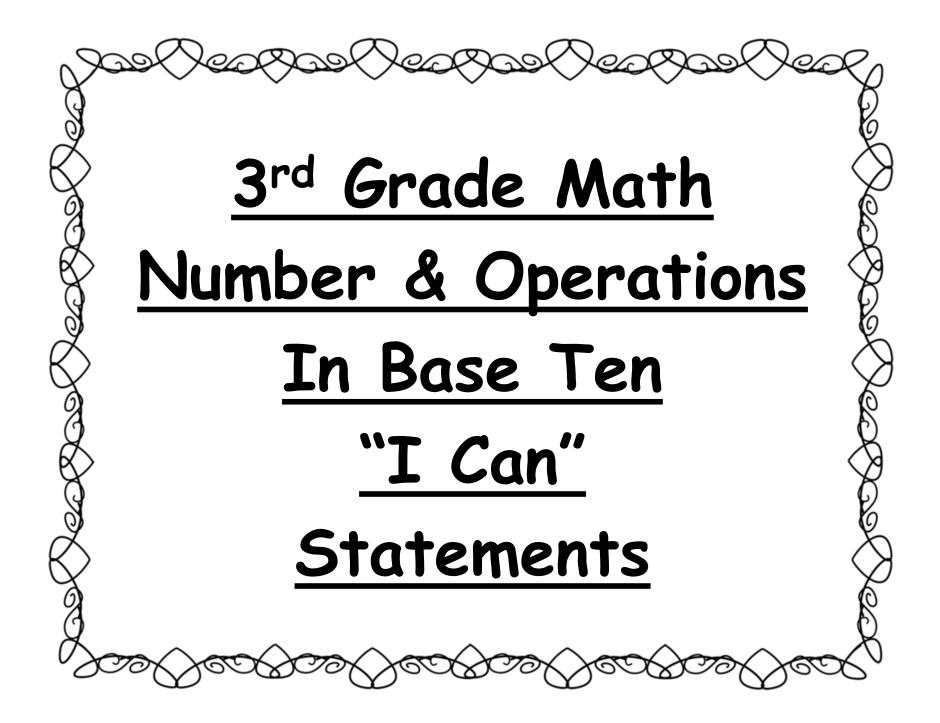
DI LORDI LORDI I can multiply and divide within 100 easily and quickly because I know how multiplication and division are related. (If I know that  $6 \times 8 = 48$ , then I also know that  $48 \div 8 = 6$ .) YOOK XOOK YOO

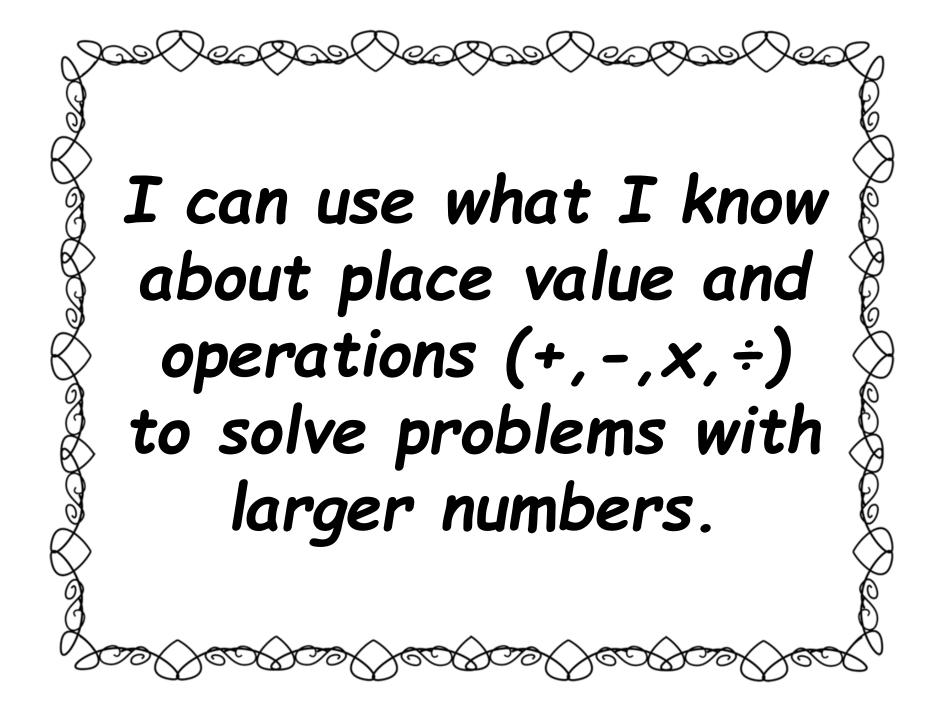




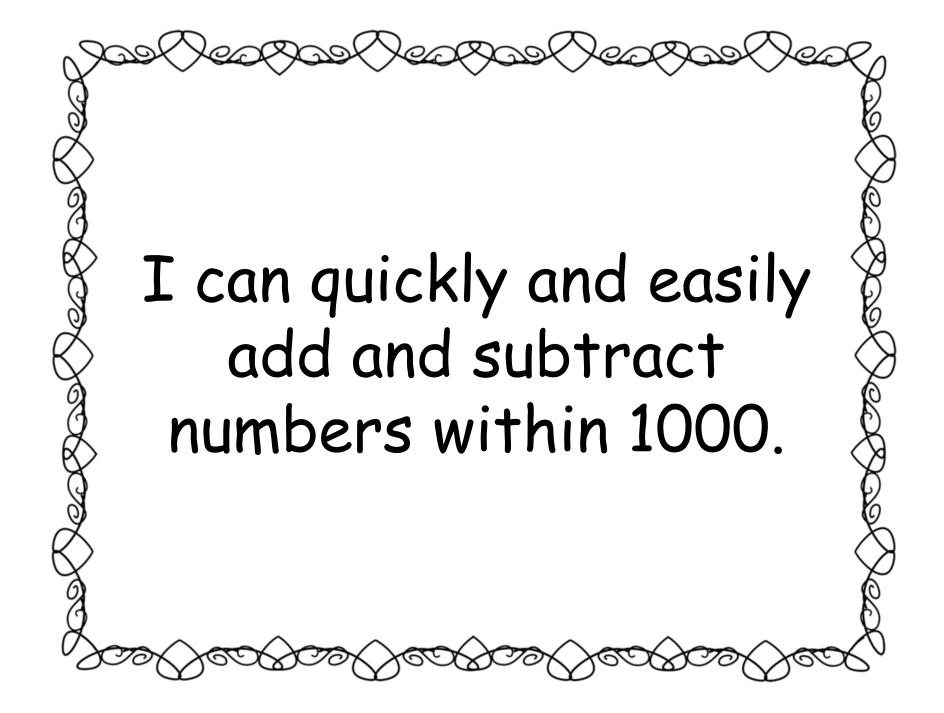
I can use mental math to figure out if the answers to two-step word problems are reasonable.

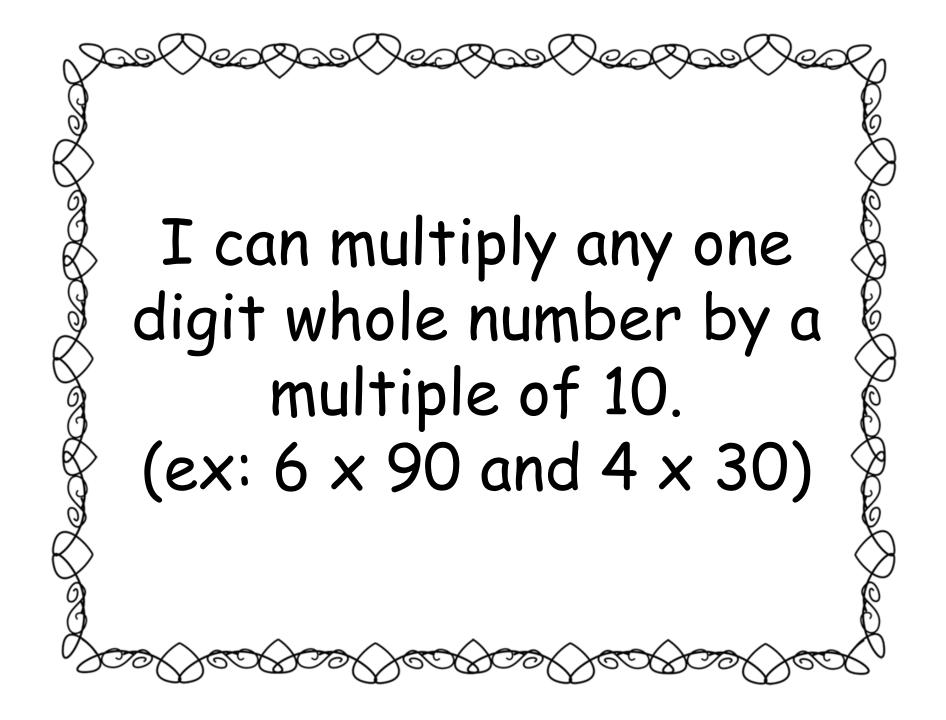
I can find patterns in addition and multiplication tables and explain them using what I know about how numbers work.

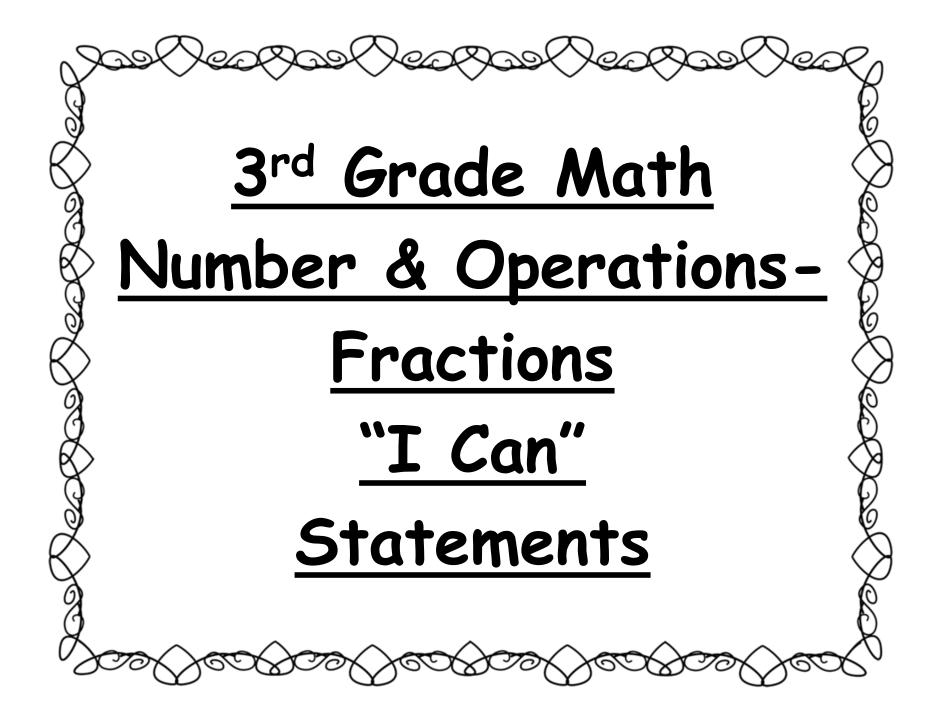


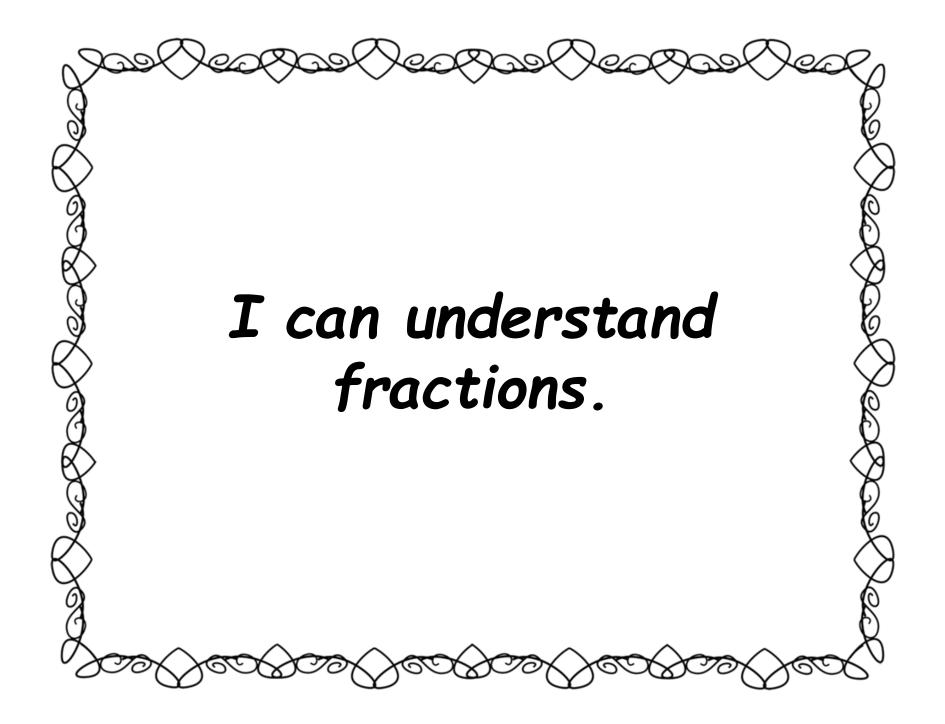




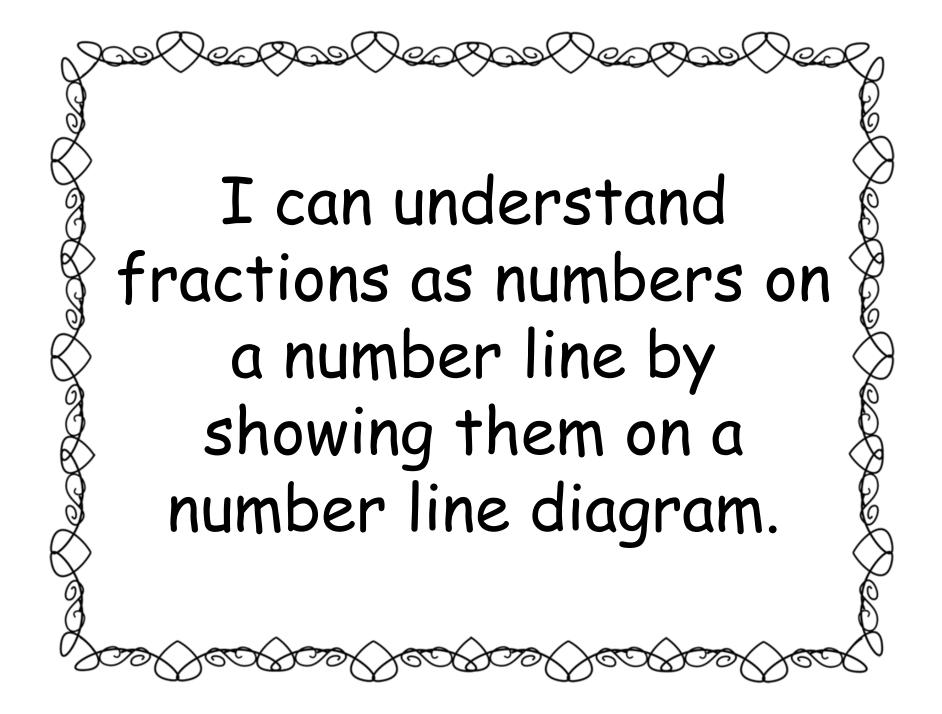




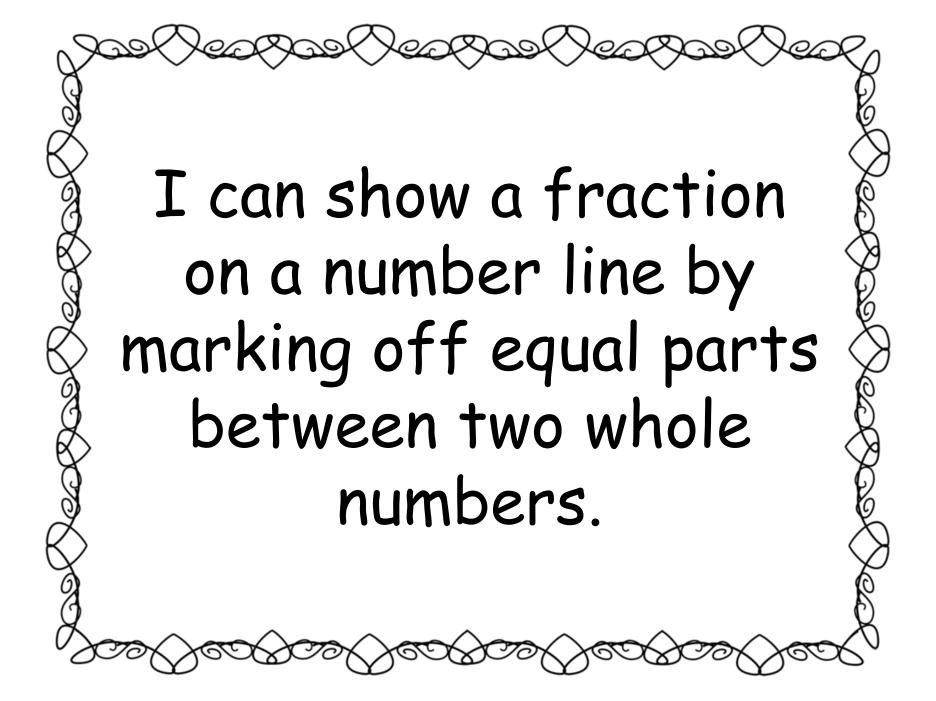




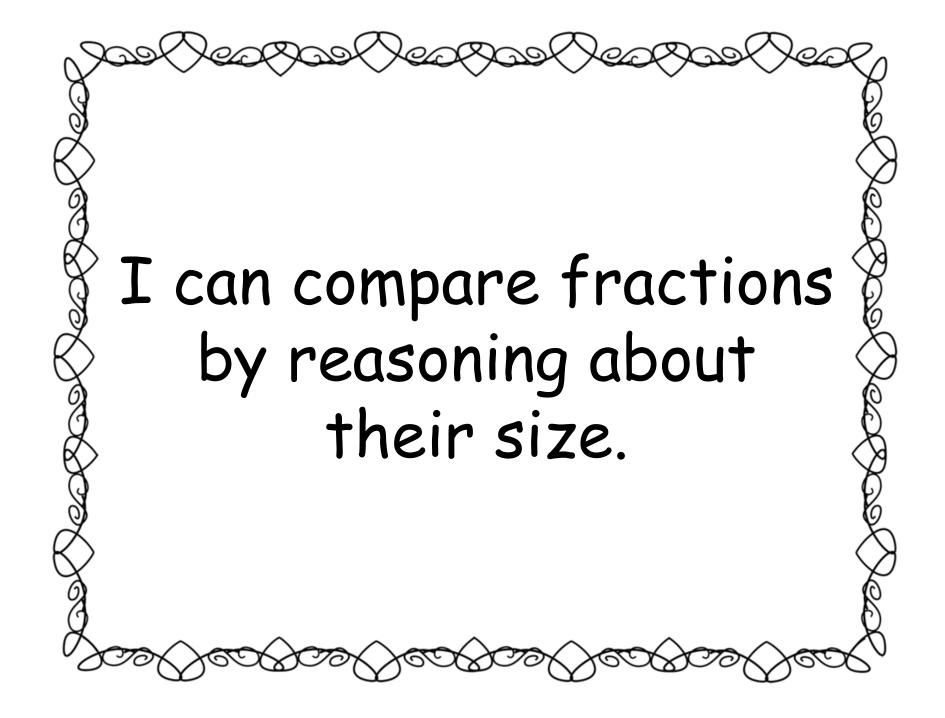
I can show and understand that fractions represent equal parts of a whole, where the top number is the part and the bottom number is the total number of parts in the whole. ATT



I can label fractions on a number line because I know the space between any two numbers on the number line can be thought of as a whole.

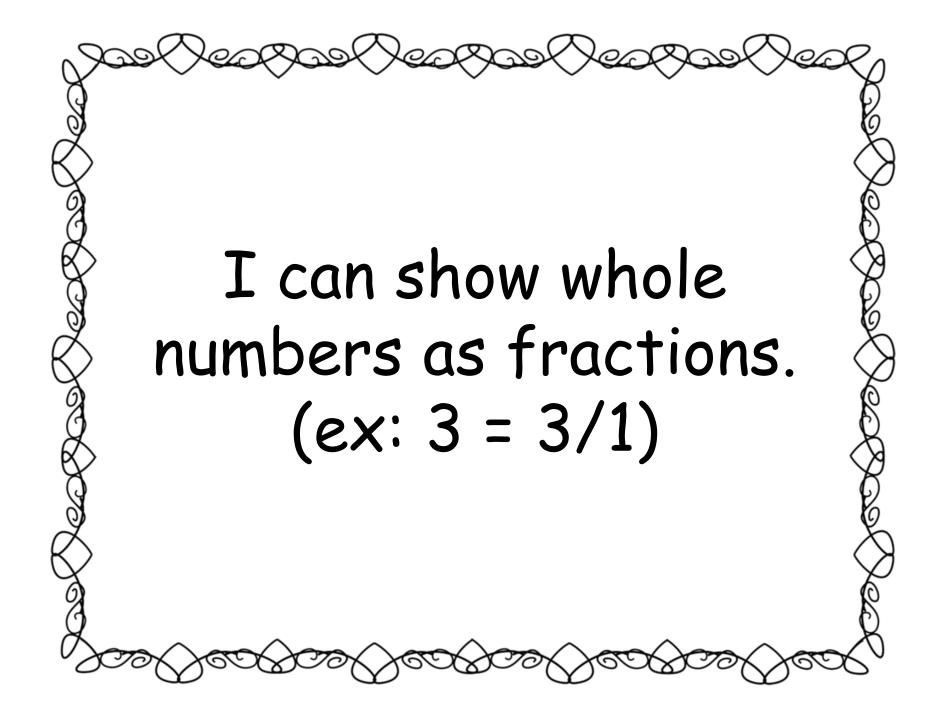


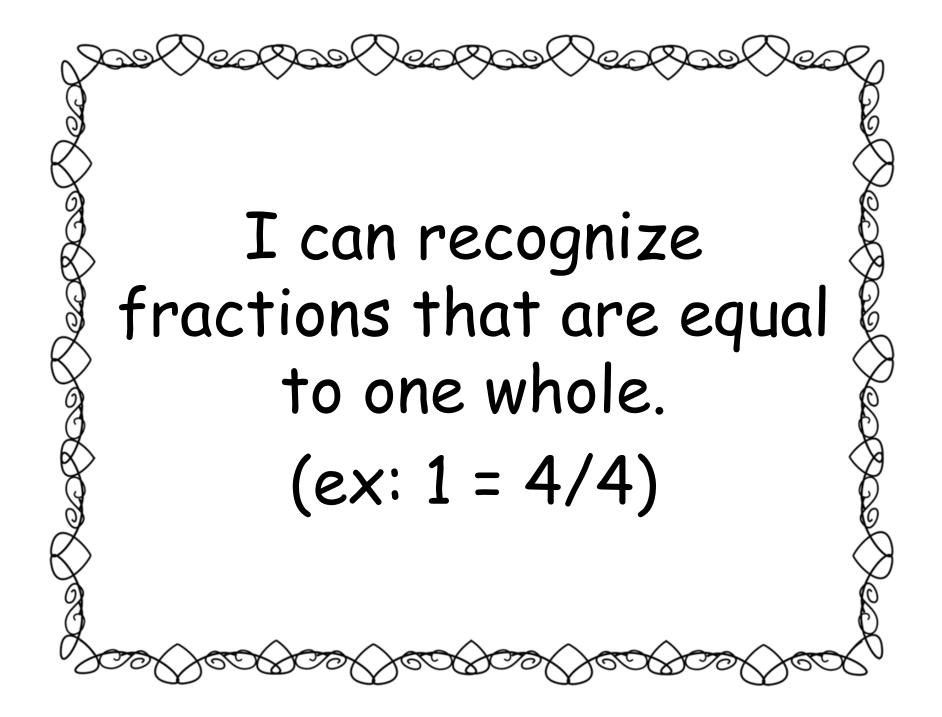
I can understand how fractions with different numerators (top numbers) and denominators (bottom numbers) can actually be equal.



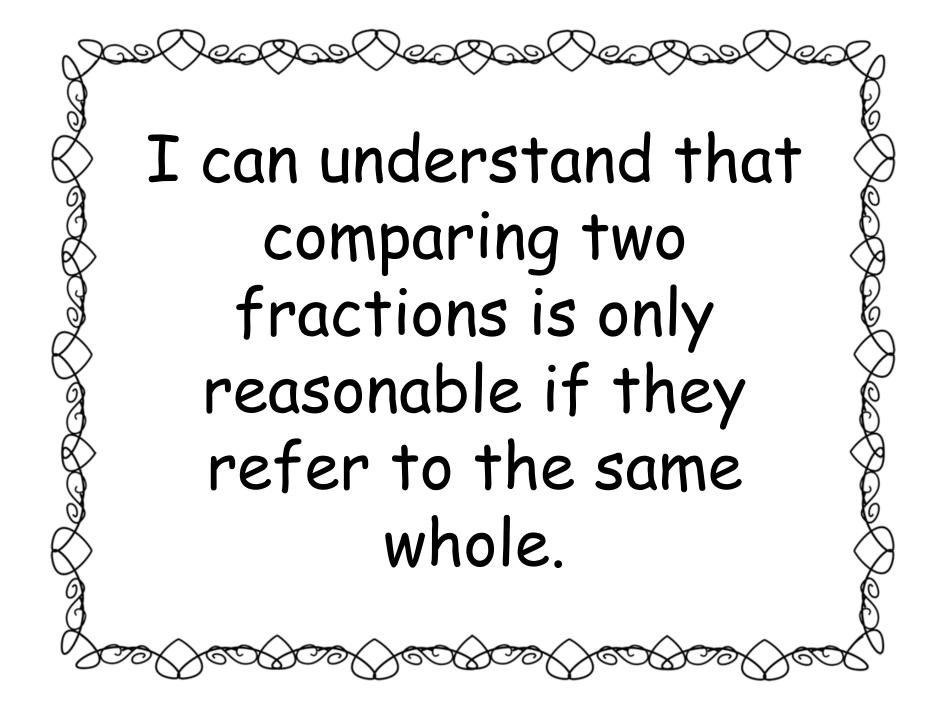
I can understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size or at the same point on a number line.

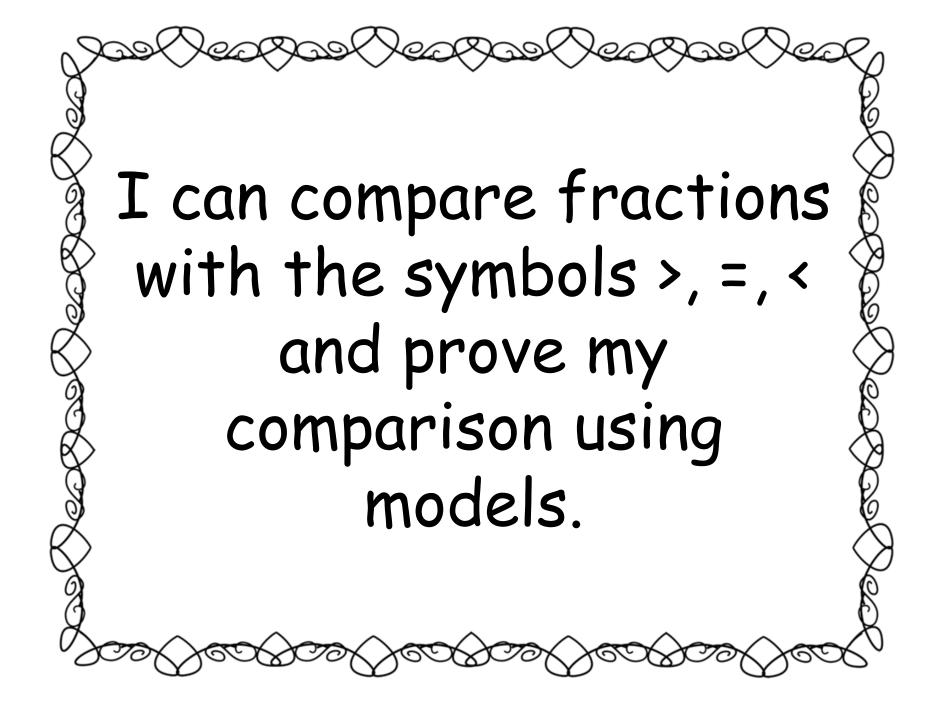
I can recognize and write simple equivalent (equal) fractions and explain why they are equal using words or models.

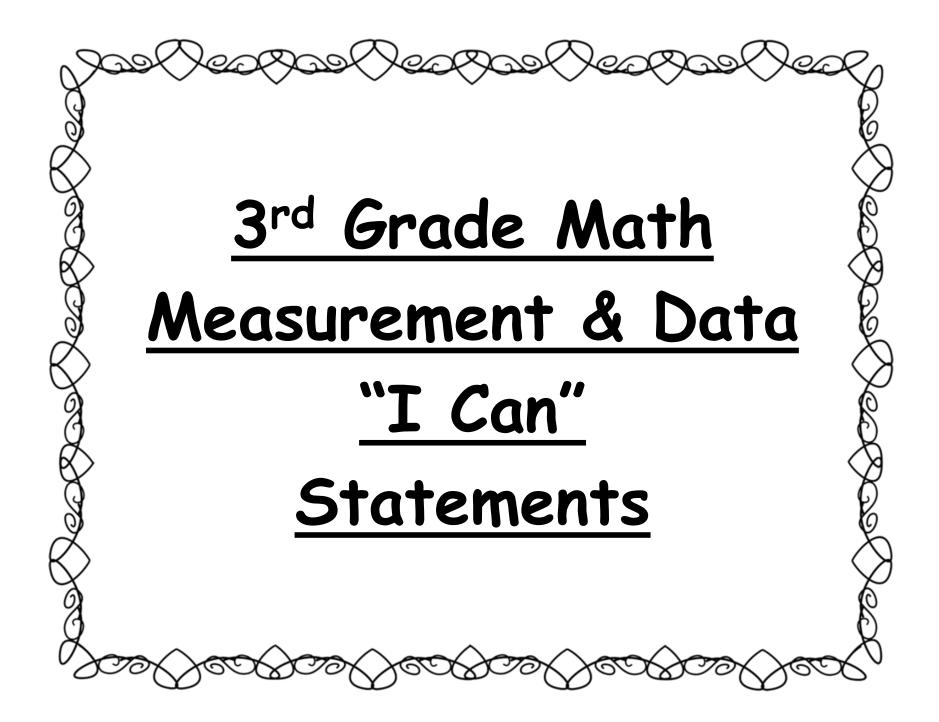


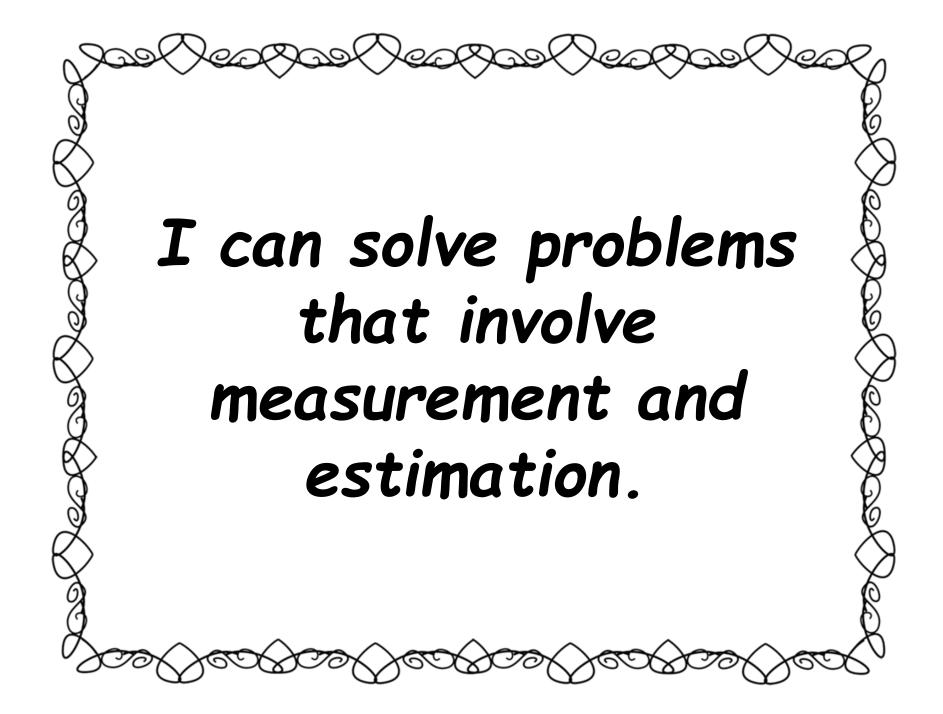


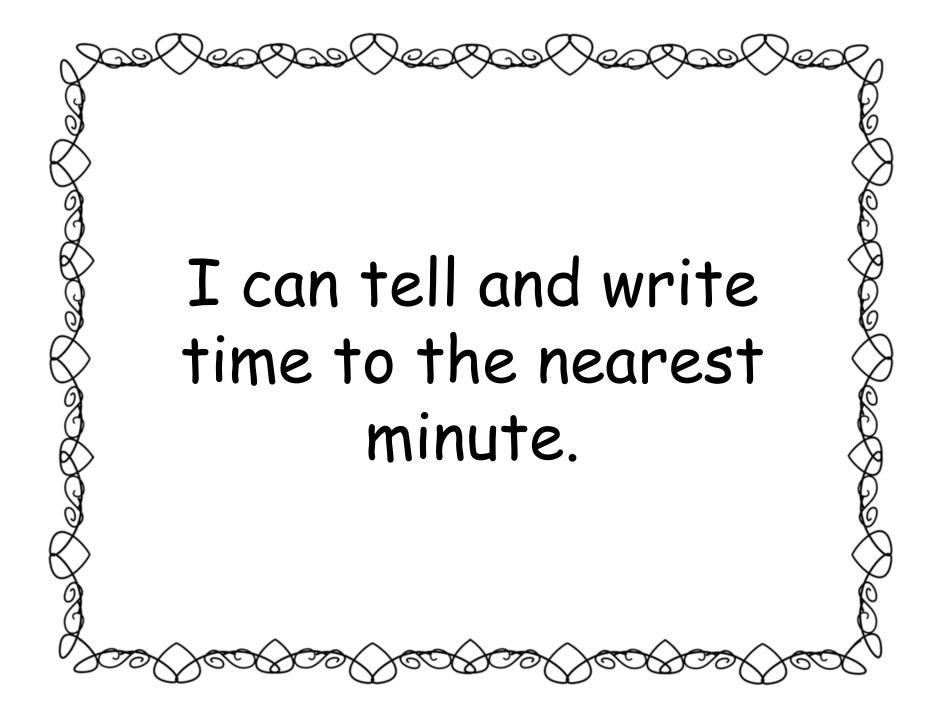
I can compare two fractions with the same numerator (top number) or the same denominator (bottom number) by reasoning about their size.

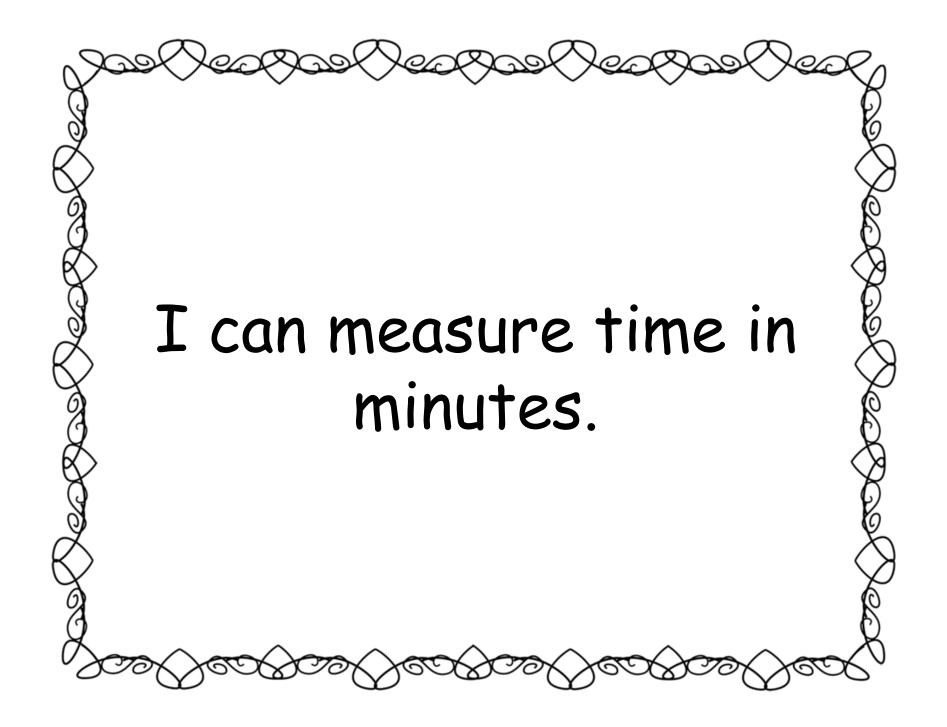


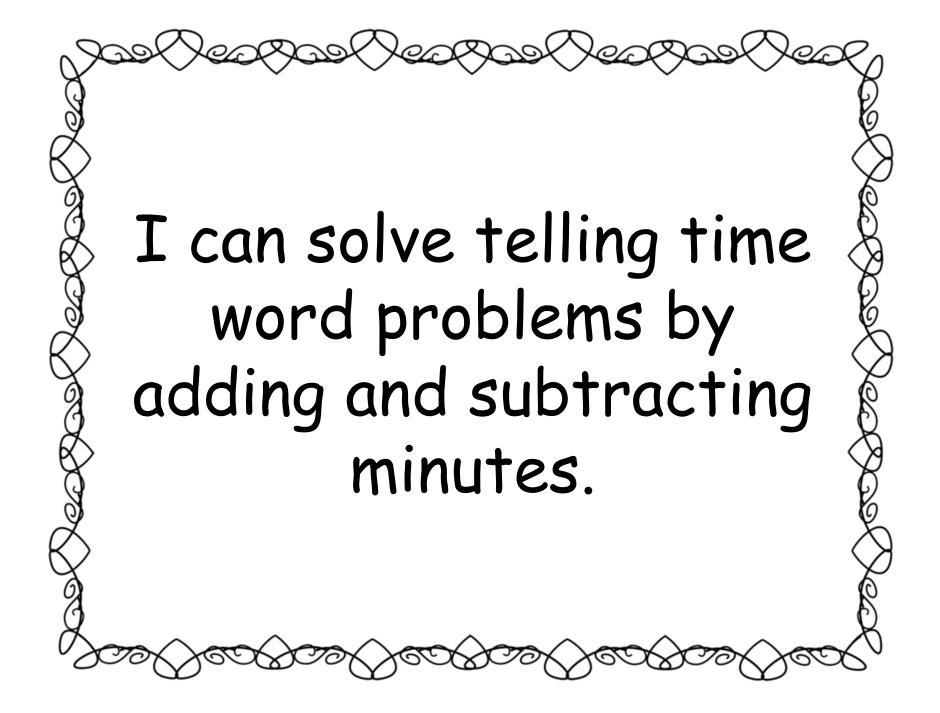


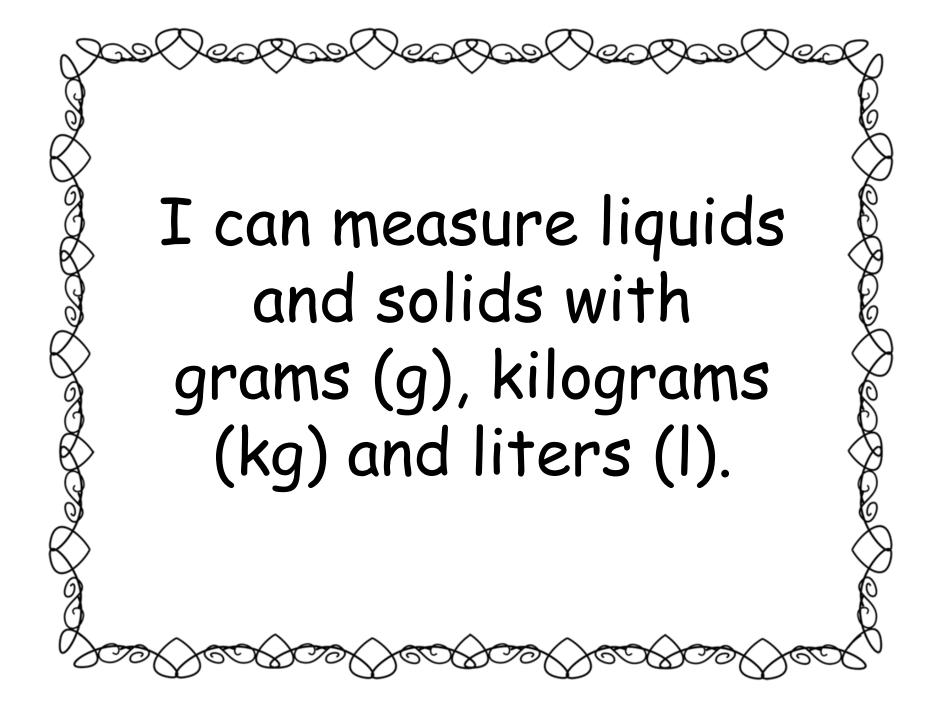


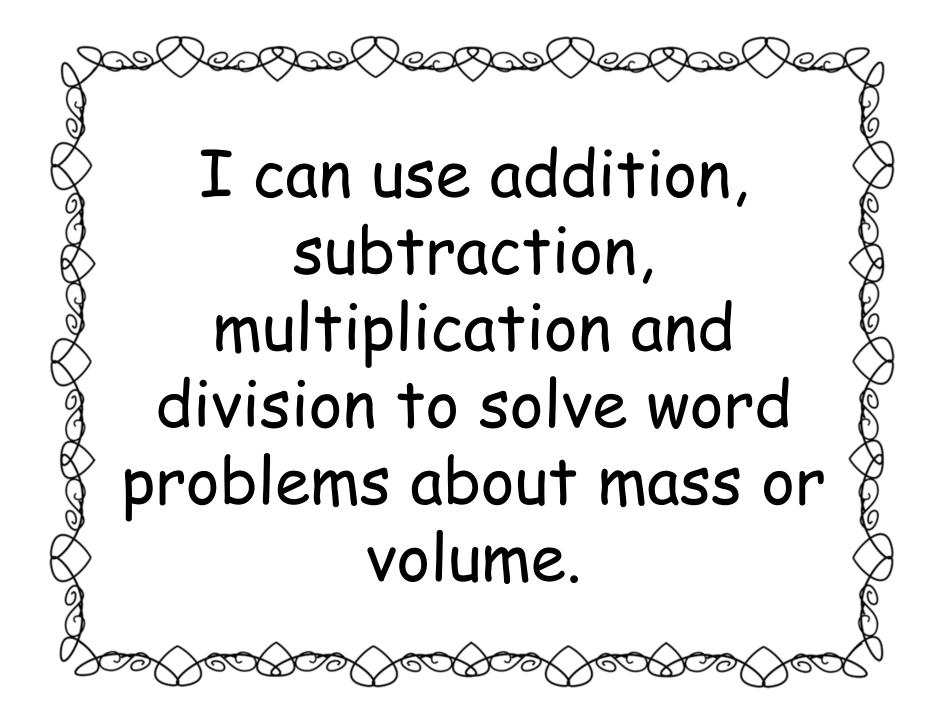


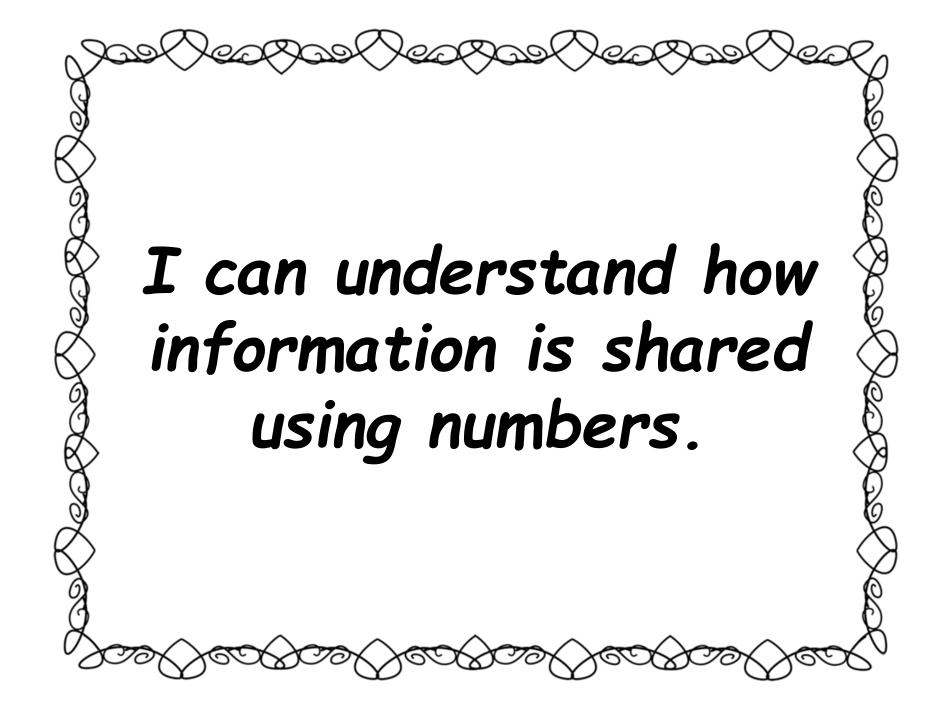


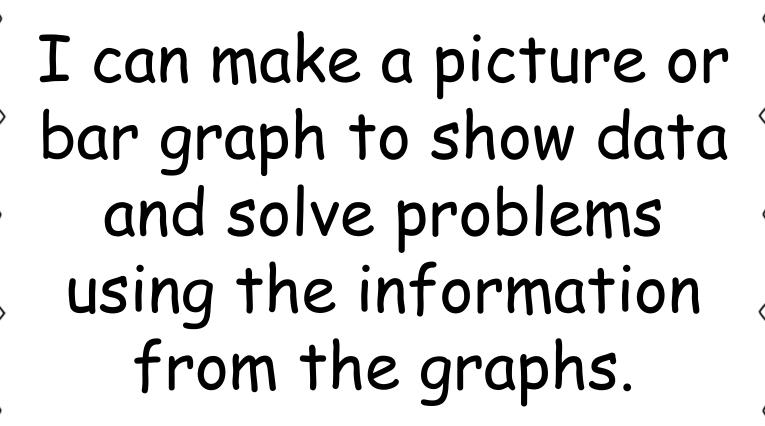




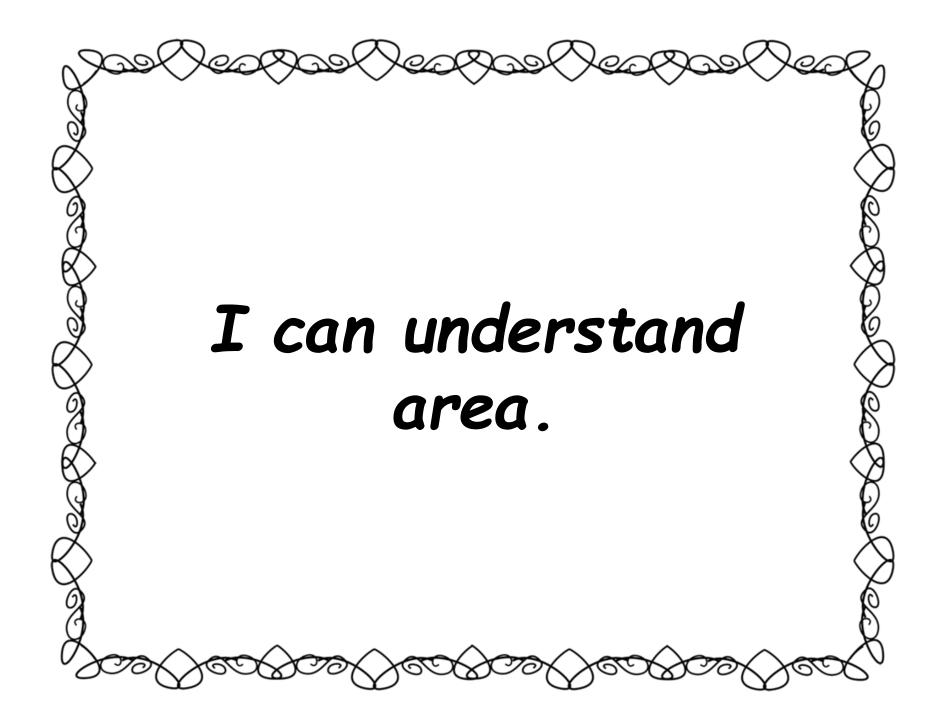


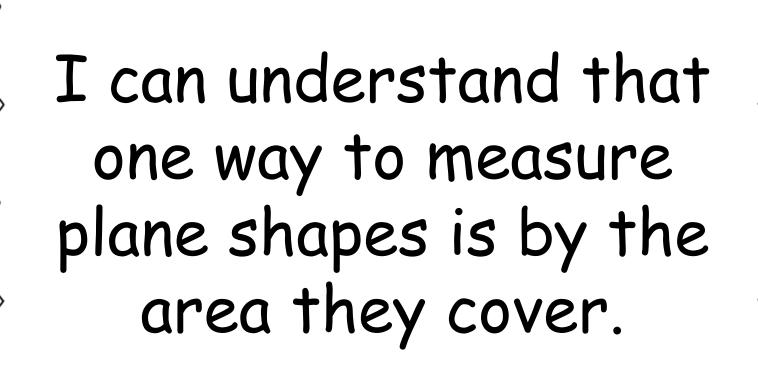




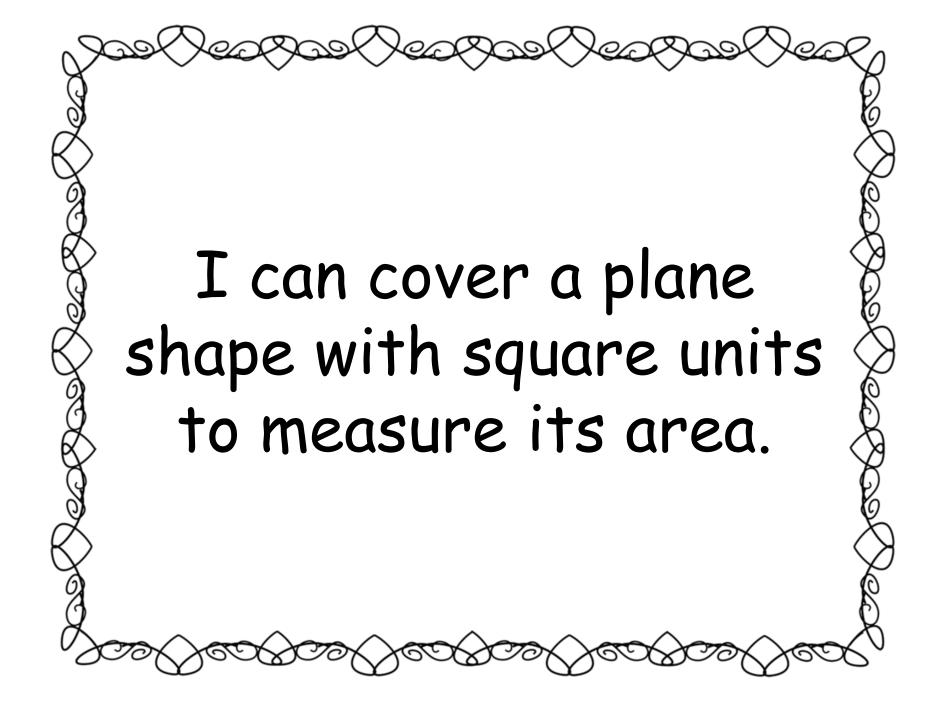


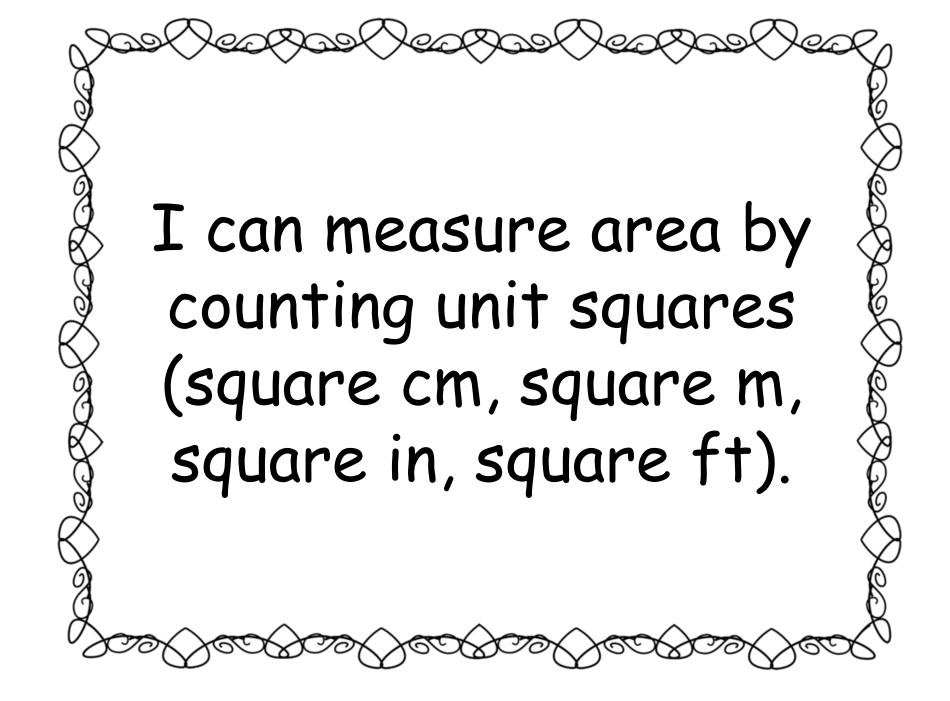
Leoros I can create a line plot from measurement data, where the measured objects have been measured to the nearest whole number, half or quarter.

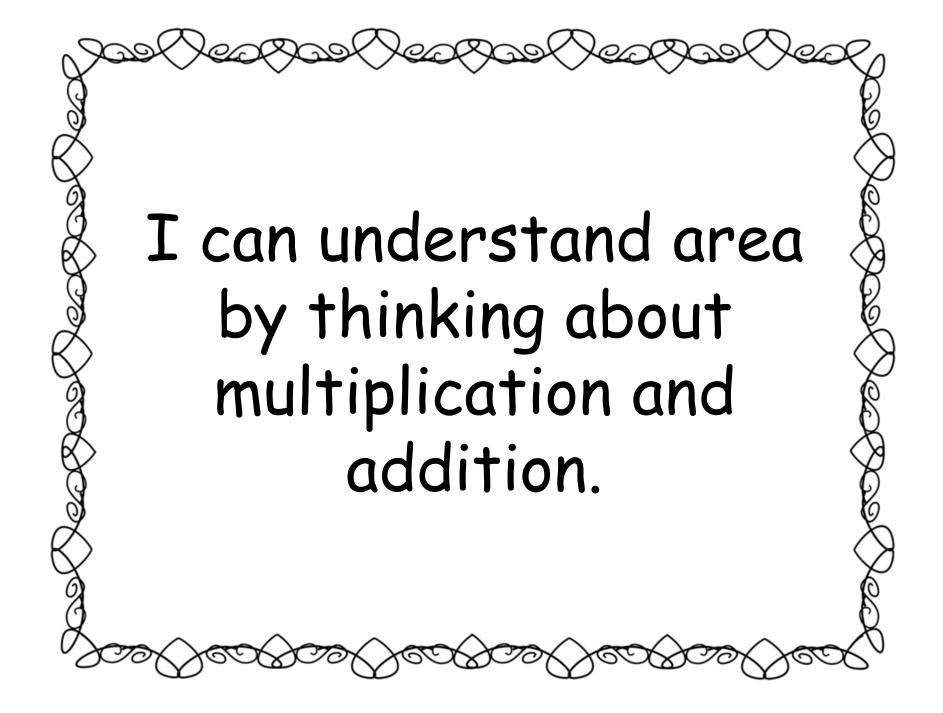


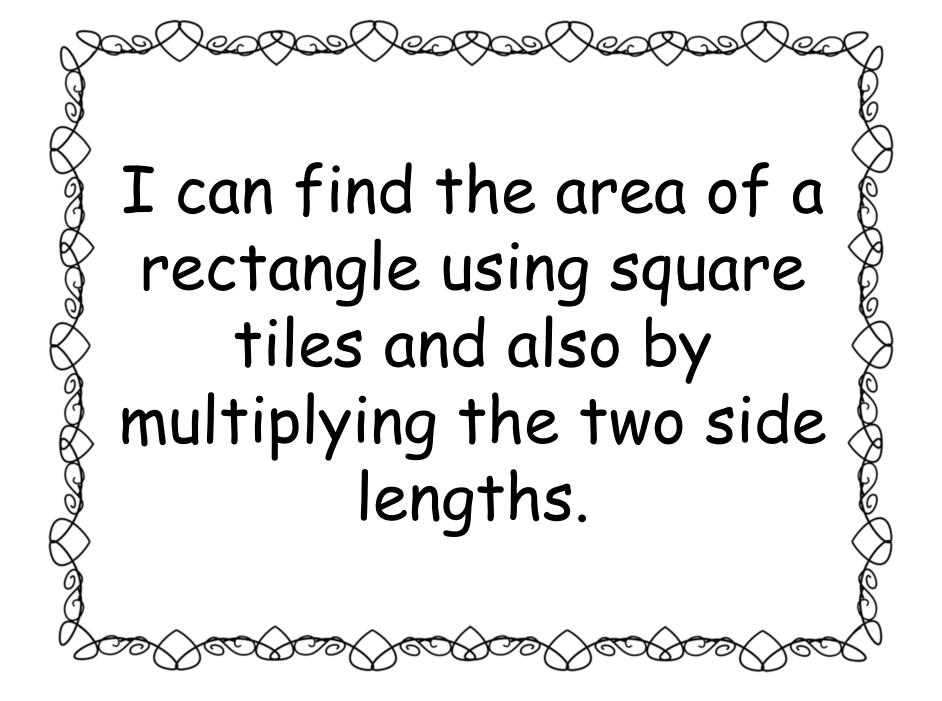


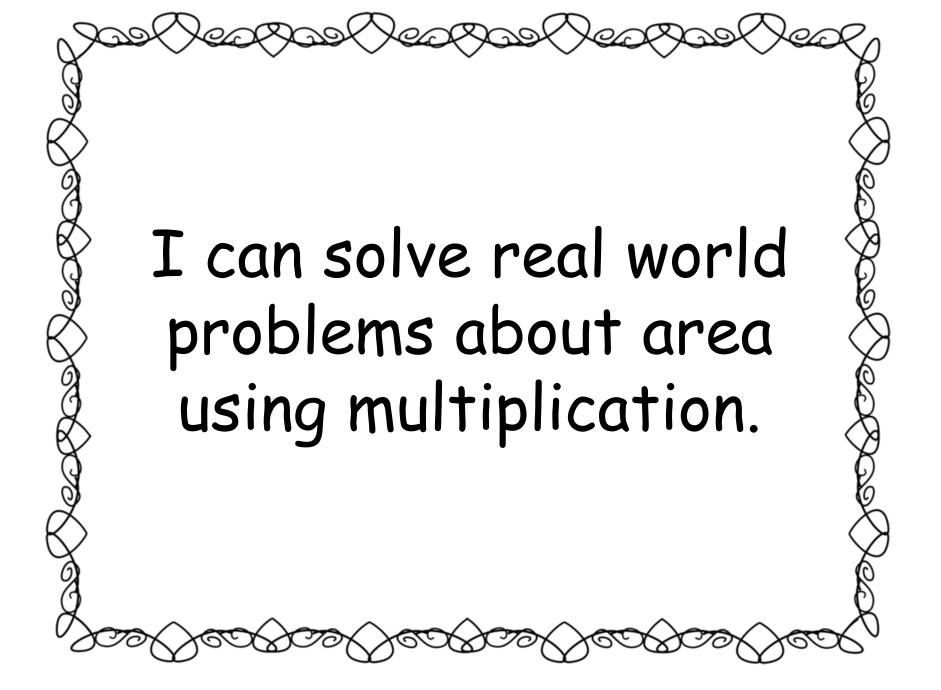
I can understand that a "unit square" is a square with side lengths of 1 unit and that it is used to measure the area of plane shapes. 070











I can use models to show that the area of a rectangle can be found by using the distributive property (side lengths a and b+c is the sum of a x b and a x c).

