Standards to choose from

Level A

Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. (1.OA.2)

Level B

Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape. (2.G.3) (like a square could be cut into 2 triangles -- I googled lesson plans to see what this standard meant, and found this is a part of a lesson plan)

Level C

Find whole-number quotients of whole numbers with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models. (5.NBT.6)

Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as 1/2. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. (4.NF.2)

Level D

Make tables of equivalent ratios relating quantities with whole-number measurements, find missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to compare ratios. (6.RP.3a)

Graph proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways. For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time equation to determine which of two moving objects has greater speed. (8.EE.5) [Also see 7.RP.2b]

Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships. (7.RP.2b) [Also see 8.EE.5]

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume and surface area of two- and three dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms. (7.G.6) [Also see G.GMD.3]

Level E
Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.* (G.GMD.3) [Also see 7.G.6]

Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context. (F.IF.2)