

Correlation: 2016 Alabama Course of Study, Mathematics standards and NAEP Objectives

When teaching Alabama Course of Study content, NAEP objectives and items are useful for identifying a level of rigor which matches proficient student performance nationwide. The NAEP objectives identify content that could be included in lessons building toward master of the correlating standards from the *2016 Alabama Course of Study: Mathematics*.

| Grade | Grade 1 Alabama Course of Study Standard | NAEP Objective(s) Grade 4 | NAEP Objective(s) Grade 8 |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | 7. [1.OA.7] Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. - Example: Which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$. | | 8A4b Interpret “=” as an equivalence between two expressions and use this interpretation to solve problems. |
| 1 | 8. [1.OA.8] Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating to three whole numbers. - Example: Determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations, $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = _ - 3$, and $6 + 6 = _$. | 4NPO3f Solve application problems involving numbers and operations. | |
| 1 | 20. [1.G.2] Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. (Students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism.") | 4G3b Assemble simple plane shapes to construct a given shape. 4G3f Describe and compare properties of simple and compound figures composed of triangles, squares, and rectangles. | |