

Adventures in Aeronautics			
2004 Mathematics			
Curriculum Standards			
Kansas Mathematics			
Grade 3			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.1.1.K2.a	Compares and orders whole numbers from 0 through 10,000 with and without the use of concrete objects
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.1.1.K3.a	Knows, explains, and uses equivalent representations including the use of mathematical models for addition and subtraction of whole numbers from 0 through 1,000
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.1.4.K4.a	Performs and explains these computational procedures (adds and subtracts whole numbers from 0 through 10,000)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.1.4.K4.b	Performs and explains these computational procedures (multiplies whole numbers when one factor is 5 or less and the other factor is a multiple of 10 through 1,000 with or without the use of concrete objects, e.g., $400 \times 3 = 1200$ or $70 \times 5 = 350$)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.1.4.K6	Explains the relationship between addition and subtraction.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.1.K2.e	Uses these attributes to generate patterns (money and time, e.g., \$.25, \$.50, \$.75, ... or 1:05 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:15 p.m., ...)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.3.K1	States mathematical relationships between whole numbers from 0 through 200 using various methods including mental math, paper and pencil, concrete objects, and appropriate technology, e.g., every time a quarter is added to the amount; 25¢ is added to the total.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.3.K2	Finds the values and determines the rule with one operation (addition, subtraction) of whole numbers from 0 through 200 using a horizontal or vertical function table (input/output machine, T-table).
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.4.K1.b	Knows, explains, and uses mathematical models to represent mathematical concepts, procedures, and relationships. Mathematical models include (place value models (place value mats, hundred charts, base ten blocks or unifix cubes) to compare, order, and represent numerical quantities and to model computational procedures)

Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.4.K1.c	Knows, explains, and uses mathematical models to represent mathematical concepts, procedures, and relationships. Mathematical models include (fraction models (fraction strips or pattern blocks) and decimal models (base ten blocks or coins) to compare, order, and represent numerical quantities)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.2.4.K1.d	Knows, explains, and uses mathematical models to represent mathematical concepts, procedures, and relationships. Mathematical models include (money models (base ten blocks or coins) to compare, order, and represent numerical quantities)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.3.2.K1	Uses whole number approximations (estimations) for length, width, weight, volume, temperature, time, and perimeter using standard and nonstandard units of measure.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.3.3.2.K3.c	Selects, explains the selection of, and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and degree of accuracy appropriate for a given situation to measure weight to the nearest whole unit of a nonstandard unit
Adventures in Aeronautics			
2004 Mathematics			
Curriculum Standards			
Kansas Mathematics			
Grade 4			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.1.1.K2.a	Compares and orders whole numbers from 0 through 100,000
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.1.4.K3.a	Performs and explains these computational procedures (adds and subtracts whole numbers from 0 through 100,000 and when used as monetary amounts)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.1.4.K3.d	Performs and explains these computational procedures (multiplies monetary amounts less than \$100.00 by whole numbers less than ten, e.g., \$14.12 x 7)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.1.4.K5	Reads and writes horizontally, vertically, and with different operational symbols the same addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division expression, e.g., $6 * 4$ is the same as 6×4 is the same as 4 and 6(4) or 10 divided by 2 is the same as $10 \div 2$ or $10/2$.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.2.1.K2.e	Uses these attributes to generate patterns (money and time, e.g., \$.25, \$.50, \$.75, or 1:05 p.m., 1:10 p.m., 1:15 p.m., ...)

Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.2.2.K2.a	Solves one-step equations using whole numbers with one variable and a whole number solution that find the unknown in a multiplication or division equation based on the multiplication facts from 1 x 1 through 12 X 12 and corresponding division facts, e.g., $60 = 10 \times n$
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.2.2.K2.b	Solves one-step equations using whole numbers with one variable and a whole number solution that find the unknown in a money equation using multiplication and division based upon the facts and addition and subtraction with values through \$10, e.g., $8 \text{ quarters} + 10 \text{ dimes} = y \text{ dollars}$
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.2.4.K1.d	Knows, explains, and uses mathematical models to represent mathematical concepts, procedures, and relationships. Mathematical models include (money models (base ten blocks or coins) to compare, order, and represent numerical quantities)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.3.2.K1	Uses whole number approximations (estimations) for length, width, weight, volume, temperature, time, perimeter, and area using standard and nonstandard units of measure.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.3.2.K2.c	Selects, explains the selection of, and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and degree of accuracy appropriate for a given situation to measure weight to the nearest ounce or pound or to the nearest whole unit of a nonstandard unit of measure
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.4.3.2.K2.e	Selects, explains the selection of, and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and degree of accuracy appropriate for a given situation to measure time including elapsed time
Adventures in Aeronautics			
2004 Mathematics			
Curriculum Standards			
Kansas Mathematics			
Grade 5			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.1.1.K2.a	Compares and orders integers,
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.1.4.K2.f	Performs and explains these computational procedures (multiplies and divides by 10; 100; 1,000; or single-digit multiples of each, e.g., $20 \cdot 300$ or $4,400 \div 500$)

Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.1.4.K3	Reads and writes horizontally, vertically, and with different operational symbols the same addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division expression, e.g., $6 \cdot 4$ is the same as 6×4 is the same as $6(4)$ and 6×4 or 10 divided by 2 is the same as $10 \div 2$ or $10/2$.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.2.3.K3	Generalizes numerical patterns using whole numbers from 0 through $5,000$ up to two operations by stating the rule using words, e.g., If the sequence is $2400, 1200, 600, 300, 150, \dots$; in words, the rule could be split the number in half or divide the number before by 2 or if the sequence is $4, 11, 25, 53, 109, \dots$; in words, the rule could be double the number and add 3 to get the next number or multiply the number by 2 and add 3 .
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.2.4.K1.b	Knows, explains, and uses mathematical models to represent mathematical concepts, procedures, and relationships. Mathematical models include (place value models (place value mats, hundred charts, base ten blocks, or unifix cubes) to compare, order, and represent numerical quantities and to model computational procedures)
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.3.2.K1	Determines and uses whole number approximations (estimations) for length, width, weight, volume, temperature, time, perimeter, and area using standard and nonstandard units of measure.
Adventures in Aeronautics	KS	MA.5.3.2.K2.d	Selects, explains the selection of, and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and degree of accuracy appropriate for a given situation to measure length, width, weight, volume, temperature, time, perimeter, and area using time including elapsed time