Common Core State Standards with no Iowa Core Matches - Mathematics

Keys:

MP = Mathematical Practices
In K-5 the keys are:
CC = Counting and Cardinality
OA = Operations and Algebraic Thinking
NBT = Number Operations in Base Ten
NF = Number and Operations - Fractions
MD = Measurement and Data
G = Geometry
In grades 6-8 the keys are:
RP = Ratios and Proportional Relationships
NS = The Number System
EE = Expressions and Equations
F = Functions
G = Geometry
SP = Statistics and Probability
In high school the keys are:
N = Number and Quantity
RN = The Real Number System
Q = Quantities
CN = The Complex Number System
VM = Vector and Matrix Quantities
A = Algebra
SSE = Seeing Structure in Expressions
APR = Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Functions

CED = Creating Equations
REI = Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities
F = Functions
IF = Interpreting Functions
BF = Building Functions
LE = Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models
TF = Trigonometric Functions
G = Geometry
CO = Congruence
SRT = Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry
C = Circles
GPE = Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations
GMD = Geometric Measurement and Dimension
MG = Modeling with Geometry
S = Statistics and Probability
ID = Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data
IC = Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions
CP = Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability
MD = Using Probability to Make Decisions

Grade	Strand	Standard #	Standard
2	MD	8	CC.2.MD.8 Work with time and money. Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using $ (dollars) and ¢ (cents) symbols appropriately. Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?
4	OA	4	CC.4.OA.4 Gain familiarity with factors and multiples. Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1-100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1-100 is prime or composite.
4	NF	3b	CC.4.NF.3b Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way, recording each decomposition by an equation. Justify decompositions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model. Examples: 3/8 = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/8 ; 3/8 = 1/8 + 2/8 ; 2 1/8 = 1 + 1 + 1/8 = 8/8 + 8/8 + 1/8.
5	NBT	4	CC.5.NBT.4 Understand the place value system. Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

Grade	Strand	Standard #	Standard
8	SP	4	CC.8.SP.4 Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data. Understand that patterns of association can also be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way table. Construct and interpret a two-way table summarizing data on two categorical variables collected from the same subjects. Use relative frequencies calculated for rows or columns to describe possible association between the two variables. For example, collect data from students in your class on whether or not they have a curfew on school nights and whether or not they have assigned chores at home. Is there evidence that those who have a curfew also tend to have chores?
9-12	G	C.4	CC.9-12.G.C.4 (+) Understand and apply theorems about circles. Construct a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle.