Key Statements

Addition	In a sum, only one digit can be written in each place value.
	When a ones digit is larger than 9, regroup to the tens.
	Numbers can be broken apart to add and subtract.
	When adding we put ones with ones, tens with tens and hundreds with hundreds.

Fact Families	Addition and subtraction are related.

Division	Multiplication and division are inverse operations.
	Division can be repeated subtraction.
	Division is a process in which a quantity is made into equivalent smaller groups.

Division with Remainder	The use of a remainder is determined by its context.

Equal Sign Equations (True/False Equations)	The equal sign means "the same amount as".
	Equations can be used to represent problem situations.
	In the equation, the expressions on the two sides of the equal sign are equivalent.
	Equations with equal signs must be balanced.

Order of Operations	PEMDAS (Parenthesis, Exponents, x, ÷,+, -) tells us in what order to solve the parts of the expression/equation.

Variables	A variable is a symbol that stands for a number.

Associative Property Ex. (3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)	When adding (3 or more numbers) changing the groupings of addends does not change the sum.
	When multiplying (3 or more numbers) changing the groupings the factors does not change the products.

Commutative Property	When adding (2 numbers) changing the order of addends does not change the sum.
	When multiplying, (2 numbers) changing the order of factors does not change the product.

Distributive Property	Numbers can be broken apart to make multiplication easier.

Estimation/Rounding	When rounding to the nearest ten, the number in the ones place determines which ten it is closest to.

Fractions (adding unlike)	Equivalent fractions are different ways of showing the same quantity.

Geometry	Shapes are classified by their attributes.

Measurement	Different measurement tools are used to measure different sized objects.
	Inches, feet and yards measure distance.
	Perimeter is the distance around a shape expressed in linear units.
	Area is a measure of covering expressed in square units.
	Area measures the space in a two dimensional shape.

Multiplication	Multiplication and division are inverse operations.
	Multiplication is repeated addition.
	A rectangular array can help solve a multiplication problem.
	Multiplication: number of groups x number in each group.
	Partial products can help determine an answer to a multiplication problem.

Money	The decimal point separates dollars and cents.
	Counting coins involves skip counting by 1s, 5s, 10s and 25s.

Subtraction	Addition and subtraction are related operations.
	Numbers can be decomposed to subtract.

Place Value	Place value is based on groups of 10.
	Numbers can be decomposed based on place value.
	If the first number is larger than the second number use greater than (>).
	If the first number is smaller than the second number use less than (<).
	Every digit has a value determined by its place.

Time	The colon separates the hour from the minutes.
	The small hand tells the hour.
	The large hand tells the minutes.
	We count by 1s and/or 5s when telling time by the minutes.
	The hour hand determines the number that comes first when writing time.
	Each number on a clock represents a group of 5 minutes.

This list, created by Jan Christensen, was adapted DMPS Math Coaches. If you have Key Statements to add to the list, please email Anna Taggart, Elementary Math Coordinator. This is a living document.