



1st Grade Math Curriculum

1.OA.A - Represent and Solve Problems Involving Addition and Subtraction

Unit Description	Standards
Module 1-Sums and Differences to 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction Add and Subtract within 20 Work with addition and subtraction equations 	1.OA.A1- Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

1.OA.B - Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction

Module 1-Sums and Differences to 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction Add and Subtract within 20 Work with addition and subtraction equations 	1.OA.B3- Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. <i>Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$. (Associative property of addition.)</i> 1.OA.B4- Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. <i>For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.</i>
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1.OA.C - Add and Subtract within 20

Module 1-Sums and Differences to 10

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction
- Add and Subtract within 20
- Work with addition and subtraction equations

1.OA.C5-Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).

1.OA.C6- Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).

1.OA.D - Work with addition and subtraction equations

Module 1-Sums and Differences to 10

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction
- Add and Subtract within 20
- Work with addition and subtraction equations

1.OA.D7-Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.

1.OA.D8- Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. *For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = _ - 3$, $6 + 6 = _$.*

1.OA.A - Represent and Solve Problems Involving Addition and Subtraction

Module 2- Introduction to Place Value through Addition and Subtraction within 20

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Understand Place Value
- Add and Subtract within 20
- Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between

1.OA.A1-Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

1.OA.A2- 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.

addition and subtraction	
1.OA.B - Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction	
<p>Module 2- Introduction to Place Value through Addition and Subtraction within 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction • Understand Place Value • Add and Subtract within 20 • Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction 	<p>1.OA.B3- Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. <i>Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$. (Associative property of addition.)</i></p> <p>1.OA.B4- Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. <i>For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.</i></p>
1.OA.C - Add and Subtract within 20	
<p>Module 2- Introduction to Place Value through Addition and Subtraction within 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction • Understand Place Value • Add and Subtract within 20 • Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction 	<p>1.OA.C6- Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).</p>
1.NBT.- Understand Place Value	
<p>Module 2- Introduction to Place Value through Addition and Subtraction within</p>	<p>1.NBT.B2- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:</p>

20

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Understand Place Value
- Add and Subtract within 20
- Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction

1.NBT.B2a- 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a "ten."

1.NBT.B2b- The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

1.NBT.B2c- The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).

1.OA.A - Represent and Solve Problems Involving Addition and Subtraction

Module 3- Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Represent and Interpret Data
- Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units

1.OA.A1-Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

1.MD.A- Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units

Module 3- Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Represent and Interpret Data
- Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units

1.MD.A1- Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

1.MD.A2- Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. *Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.*

1.MD.C- Represent and Interpret Data

Module 3- Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as Numbers

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Represent and Interpret Data
- Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units

1.MD.C4- Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.

1.OA.A - Represent and Solve Problems Involving Addition and Subtraction**Module 4- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40**

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract
- Understand Place Value
- Extend the Counting Sequence

1.OA.A1-Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

1.NBT.A- Extend the Counting Sequence**Module 4- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40**

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract
- Understand Place Value
- Extend the Counting Sequence

1.NBT.A1- Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

1.NBT.B- Understand Place Value

Module 4- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract
- Understand Place Value
- Extend the Counting Sequence

1.NBT.B2-Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.

Understand the following as special cases:

1.NBT.B2a- 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a "ten."

1.NBT.B2b- The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

1.NBT.B2c- The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).

1.NBT.B3-Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.

1.NBT.C- Use Place Value Understanding and Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract

Module 4- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract
- Understand Place Value
- Extend the Counting Sequence

1.NBT.C4-Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.

1.NBT.C5-Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.

1.NBT.C6-Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

1.MD.B- Tell and Write Time

Module 5- Identifying , Composing and Partitioning Shapes

- Tell and write time
- Reason with Shapes and their Attributes

1.MD.B3- Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.

1.G.A- Reason with Shapes and their Attributes

Module 5- Identifying , Composing and Partitioning Shapes

- Tell and write time
- Reason with Shapes and their Attributes

1.G.A1- Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.

1.G.A2-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.

1.G.A3-Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words *halves*, *fourths*, and *quarters*, and use the phrases *half of*, *fourth of*, and *quarter of*. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.

1.OA.A - Represent and Solve Problems Involving Addition and Subtraction

Module 6- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract

1.OA.A1-Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand Place Value • Extend the Counting Sequence 	
1.NBT.A - Extend the Counting Sequence	
<p>Module 6- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction • Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract • Understand Place Value • Extend the Counting Sequence 	<p>1.NBT.A1- Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.</p>
1.NBT.B - Understand Place Value	
<p>Module 6- Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction • Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract • Understand Place Value • Extend the Counting Sequence 	<p>1.NBT.B2-Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases: 1.NBT.B2a- 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a "ten." 1.NBT.B2b- The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones. 1.NBT.B2c- The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones). 1.NBT.B3-Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.</p>
1.NBT.C - Use Place Value Understanding and Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract	

**Module 6- Place Value, Comparison,
Addition and Subtraction to 100**

- Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction
- Use Place Value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract
- Understand Place Value
- Extend the Counting Sequence

1.NBT.C4-Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.

1.NBT.C5-Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.

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