

Diocese of Boise Math Curriculum – 1st grade

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	DOMAINS AND CLUSTERS	1st GRADE MATH SKILLS	VOCABULARY	PRACTICES, RESOURCES & ASSESSMENT																	
<p>What is counting and how can it be used?</p> <p>What are the different ways to solve addition and subtraction word problems?</p>	<p>Counting and Cardinality A1</p> <p>Know and use number names and count sequence</p> <p>Count to tell the number of objects</p> <p>Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality</p>	<p align="center">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Count to 120 starting at any number less than 120</td></tr> <tr><td>Identify even and odd numbers</td></tr> <tr><td>Read and write numbers up to 120</td></tr> <tr><td>Identify, read and write ordinal numbers, first, second, etc.</td></tr> </table> <p align="center">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Count forward beginning from a given number</td></tr> <tr><td>Use models (i.e. number lines, drawings, manipulatives) to identify.</td></tr> <tr><td>Count to 100 by ones and tens</td></tr> <tr><td>Skip count by 2s, 5s, 10s, 100s</td></tr> </table> <p align="center">Mastered Skills</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Read and write numbers from 0 to 20</td></tr> </table> <p align="center">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Show that the number of objects is the same regardless of arrangement or order counted</td></tr> <tr><td>Identify the highest and lowest number</td></tr> <tr><td>Given a number, identify more than, less than, equal to, most, least or fewest</td></tr> </table> <p align="center">Mastered Skills</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Count to answer “how many”</td></tr> <tr><td>Explain the relationship between numbers and quantities</td></tr> <tr><td>Say the number names in standard order when counting</td></tr> <tr><td>Pair objects and number names</td></tr> <tr><td>Explain that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted</td></tr> </table>	Count to 120 starting at any number less than 120	Identify even and odd numbers	Read and write numbers up to 120	Identify, read and write ordinal numbers, first, second, etc.	Count forward beginning from a given number	Use models (i.e. number lines, drawings, manipulatives) to identify.	Count to 100 by ones and tens	Skip count by 2s, 5s, 10s, 100s	Read and write numbers from 0 to 20	Show that the number of objects is the same regardless of arrangement or order counted	Identify the highest and lowest number	Given a number, identify more than, less than, equal to, most, least or fewest	Count to answer “how many”	Explain the relationship between numbers and quantities	Say the number names in standard order when counting	Pair objects and number names	Explain that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted	<p>RIT 175-190 & Above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skip count • 5 frame • 10 frame • Tens • Add/addition • Sum • Subtract • Subtraction • Difference • Half • Tallest • Before • After • Greater than • Less than • Double • Fewest • Longest • Shortest • Total • Before • Between • Dollar sign • Cent sign • Fact family • Fewer • Hundred • Largest • Less • Metric • Ray 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them 2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively 3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others 4. Model with mathematics 5. Use appropriate tools strategically 6. Attend to precision 7. Look for and make sense of structure
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<p>What is an example of an addition and subtraction equation that is true?</p>	<p>Operations and Algebraic Thinking A2</p> <p>Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction</p> <p>Add and subtract within 20</p> <p>Demonstrate subtraction as taking apart and taking away</p> <p>Work with addition and subtraction equations</p> <p>Use basic properties of multiplication and division</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td>Solve word problems by adding three whole numbers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Apply the commutative property of addition (i.e. If $8+3=11$ then $3+8=11$)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Apply the associative property of addition [i.e. $(2+6)+4=2+(6+4)=12$]</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Find the number that makes 10 when added to a given number</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Add within 20</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td>Relate counting to addition (i.e. count on 2 to add 2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Solve addition word problems</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 (i.e. $5=2+3$ and $5=4+1$) using objects or drawings</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Represent addition with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (i.e. claps), acting out situations, verbal explanation, expressions or equations</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Mastered Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td>Fluently add within 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Add within 10 by using objects or drawings</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td>Associate subtraction as an unknown-addend problem (i.e. subtract $10-8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Subtract within 20</td> </tr> </table>		Solve word problems by adding three whole numbers		Apply the commutative property of addition (i.e. If $8+3=11$ then $3+8=11$)		Apply the associative property of addition [i.e. $(2+6)+4=2+(6+4)=12$]		Find the number that makes 10 when added to a given number		Add within 20		Relate counting to addition (i.e. count on 2 to add 2)		Solve addition word problems		Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 (i.e. $5=2+3$ and $5=4+1$) using objects or drawings		Represent addition with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (i.e. claps), acting out situations, verbal explanation, expressions or equations		Fluently add within 5		Add within 10 by using objects or drawings		Associate subtraction as an unknown-addend problem (i.e. subtract $10-8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8)		Subtract within 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before • Between • Model • Ordinal number • Fact family • Manipulative • Ones • Tens • Hundreds • Amount • Highest/lowest • Paris • Properties • Number sentence • Work problem • Expression • Operation • Addend • Digit • Place value • Slide • Flip • Turn • Fraction • Arithmetic • Geometric • Strategy • Hour • Half hour • Symmetry • Estimate • Solid/plane shapes • Rectangular prism 	<p>8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning</p> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Math centers • Variety of manipulatives • Geometric shapes 2 & 3 dimensional • Pattern blocks • Connecting cubes • Base ten logs • Numbers chart/cubes • Calendar • Objects of varying size • Calendar • Analog and digital clocks • Coins
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<p>What are the different ways that you can count to 120?</p> <p>What is place value?</p>	<p>Numbers and Operations in Base Ten A3</p> <p>Extend the counting sequence</p> <p>Compare numbers</p> <p>Explain and use the place value system</p> <p>Use place value understanding and properties of operation to do arithmetic</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td>Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Compare using the symbols $>$, $<$, and $=$</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td>Compare two numbers between 1 and 10</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td>Explain that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td>Explain that the numbers 11-19 are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight or nine ones.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Explain that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones – called a “ten”, 100 as ten tens... etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Explain that 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), and 100, 200, 300, etc. refer to one, two, three, etc. hundreds</td> </tr> </table>		Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place		Compare using the symbols $>$, $<$, and $=$		Compare two numbers between 1 and 10		Explain that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones		Explain that the numbers 11-19 are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight or nine ones.		Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones		Explain that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones – called a “ten”, 100 as ten tens... etc.		Explain that 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), and 100, 200, 300, etc. refer to one, two, three, etc. hundreds		
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<p>Why do we need mental math?</p> <p>Why should we compare things?</p> <p>How do we compare things (one, two and three objects)?</p>	<p>Measurement and Data B1</p> <p>Describe and compare measurable attributes</p> <p>Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units</p> <p>Solve problems using measurement</p> <p>Recognize and identify coins, their names and their value</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td>Compare the length of two objects indirectly by using a third object</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units by laying multiple copies of a shorter object end to end</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Explain that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td>Describe several measurable attributes of objects (i.e. length, weight, temperature)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Classify objects into given categories</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Count and sort the categories of objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Describe temperature as hot, warm, cold, warmer than, cooler than, as warm as, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Associate temperature in degrees Fahrenheit with weather</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Mastered Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td>Order three objects by length</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td>Observe Celsius and Fahrenheit thermometers to measure and record temperature to the nearest degree</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec, degrees</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td>Recognize that temperature is measured in degrees</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Identify temperatures in degrees Celsius and Fahrenheit</td> </tr> </table>		Compare the length of two objects indirectly by using a third object		Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units by laying multiple copies of a shorter object end to end		Explain that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps		Describe several measurable attributes of objects (i.e. length, weight, temperature)		Compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common		Classify objects into given categories		Count and sort the categories of objects		Describe temperature as hot, warm, cold, warmer than, cooler than, as warm as, etc.		Associate temperature in degrees Fahrenheit with weather		Order three objects by length		Observe Celsius and Fahrenheit thermometers to measure and record temperature to the nearest degree		Know relative sizes of measurement units within one system of units including km, m, cm; kg, g; lb, oz; l, ml; hr, min, sec, degrees		Recognize that temperature is measured in degrees		Identify temperatures in degrees Celsius and Fahrenheit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole number • Length • Width • Height • Weight • Temperature • Compare • Classify • Categories • Degrees • Thermometer • Meter • Centimeter • Kilometer • Hour • Minute • Second 	
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<p>What is time?</p> <p>How can we tell when time has passed?</p> <p>How do you read a clock?</p> <p>What is the difference between an analog and digital clock?</p> <p>What is data?</p> <p>How do we interpret data?</p>	<p>Time – B2</p> <p>Work with time</p> <p>Read a clock</p> <p>Money – B3</p> <p>Work with money</p> <p>Name all coins with proper names</p> <p>Data – B4</p> <p>Represent and interpret data</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td>Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Read the clock to tell time in terms of minutes before and after the hour</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Write the date using words and numbers</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Mastered Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td>Describe orientation in time: today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning (AM), afternoon (PM), etc.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Locate dates on a calendar</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Indicate days of the week and months of the year</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td>Identify and recognize relative value of penny, nickel, dime, quarter and dollar</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Show how different combinations of coins equal the same amount of money</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td>Organize, represent and interpret data with up to three categories</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Ask and answer questions about the total number of data points – how many, how many more or less</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td>Show data with a picture graph and a bar graph</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Solve simple put-together, take-apart and compare problems using information presented in a graph</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in a graph</td></tr> </table>		Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and		Read the clock to tell time in terms of minutes before and after the hour		Write the date using words and numbers		Describe orientation in time: today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning (AM), afternoon (PM), etc.		Locate dates on a calendar		Indicate days of the week and months of the year		Identify and recognize relative value of penny, nickel, dime, quarter and dollar		Show how different combinations of coins equal the same amount of money		Organize, represent and interpret data with up to three categories		Ask and answer questions about the total number of data points – how many, how many more or less		Show data with a picture graph and a bar graph		Solve simple put-together, take-apart and compare problems using information presented in a graph		Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in a graph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clock • Digital/analog • Calendar • All days of the week • All months of the year 	
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	Show data with a picture graph and a bar graph																													
	Solve simple put-together, take-apart and compare problems using information presented in a graph																													
	Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in a graph																													

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	DOMAINS AND CLUSTERS	1 st GRADE MATH SKILLS	VOCABULARY	PRACTICES, RESOURCES & ASSESSMENT																																		
<p>Why do we have shapes?</p> <p>How can you define an shape?</p> <p>How can we use a shape to create another shape?</p>	<p>Geometry – C</p> <p>Reason with shapes and their attributes</p> <p>Identify and describe shapes</p> <p>Analyze, compare, create, classify and compose shapes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td>Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Correctly name shapes regardless of orientation or size (square, circle, triangle, rectangle, hexagon, cube, cone, cylinder, sphere)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Identify shapes as two-dimensional</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Identify shapes as three-dimensional</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Describe the relative positions of objects (i.e. above, below, beside, in front of, behind, next to)</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduced Skills</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td>Distinguish between defining attributes (i.e. triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (i.e. color, orientation, overall size)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Compose two-dimensional shapes or three-dimensional shapes to create a composite shape</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Compose new shapes from composite shapes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Partition circles and rectangles into equal shares</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Describe the divisions of shapes using the words halves, half of, fourths, fourth of, quarters and quarter of.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Describe the whole of a shape as two of or four of the shares, two halves, three thirds, etc.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Show that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares of an object</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Reviewed</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 5%;"></td><td>Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Use informal language to describe similarities, different parts</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Model shapes in the world by building and drawing shapes</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes (i.e. join two triangles to make a rectangle)</td></tr> </table>		Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes		Correctly name shapes regardless of orientation or size (square, circle, triangle, rectangle, hexagon, cube, cone, cylinder, sphere)		Identify shapes as two-dimensional		Identify shapes as three-dimensional		Describe the relative positions of objects (i.e. above, below, beside, in front of, behind, next to)		Distinguish between defining attributes (i.e. triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (i.e. color, orientation, overall size)		Compose two-dimensional shapes or three-dimensional shapes to create a composite shape		Compose new shapes from composite shapes		Partition circles and rectangles into equal shares		Describe the divisions of shapes using the words halves, half of, fourths, fourth of, quarters and quarter of.		Describe the whole of a shape as two of or four of the shares, two halves, three thirds, etc.		Show that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares of an object		Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes		Build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes		Use informal language to describe similarities, different parts		Model shapes in the world by building and drawing shapes		Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes (i.e. join two triangles to make a rectangle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Square • Circle • Triangle • Rectangle • Oval • Hexagon • Cube • Cone • Cylinder • sphere 	
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