

Grade 1 - MATH
Skills Based Report Card

Skills and Expectations	Standard	Students will be able to...
Geometry		
Creates and names 2 and 3 dimensional objects	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.G.A.2 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.</p>	Compose two-dimensional shapes or three-dimensional shapes.
Compares/contrasts shapes by attribute	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.G.A.1 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.</p>	Distinguish between defining attributes build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.
Divides shapes into equal parts	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.G.A.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words <i>halves</i>, <i>fourths</i>, and <i>quarters</i>, and use the phrases <i>half of</i>, <i>fourth of</i>, and <i>quarter of</i>. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.</p>	<p>Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares.</p> <p>Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.</p>
Measurement and Data		
Measures the length of an object as a number of units	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.MD.A.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</p> <p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.MD.A.2 Express the length of an object as a whole number of</p>	<p>Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</p> <p>Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units.</p> <p>Understand that the length measurement of an object is the number</p>

	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. <i>Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.</i>	of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps.
Tells and writes time to the hour and half hour using analog and digital clocks	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.MD.B.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.
Organizes, represents, and interprets data with up to 3 categories	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.MD.C.4 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.	Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories.
Numbers and Operations in Base Ten		
Counts by 1's, 2's, 5's, and 10's	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.A.1 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.	Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.
Understands place value	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.B.2 Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases: CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.B.2.A 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a "ten." CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.B.2.B The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones. CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.B.2.C The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to	Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.

	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	
Compares numbers with the symbols >, <, and =	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.B.3 Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.	Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.
Adds and subtracts multiples of 10 up to 100	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.C.4 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. CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.C.5 Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used. CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.NBT.C.6 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.	Add within 100. Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used. Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90.
Operations and Algebraic Thinking		
Represents and solves problems involving addition and subtraction	CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.A.1 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,	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. Solve word problems using objects, drawings, and equations with a

	<p>drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.</p> <p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.A.2 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.</p>	<p>symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.</p>
<p>Understands and applies properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction</p>	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.B.3 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>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.B.4 Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.</p>	<p>Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.</p> <p>Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem.</p>
<p>Demonstrates multiple strategies to fluently add and subtract within 20</p>	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.C.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).</p> <p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.C.6 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>	<p>Relate counting to addition and subtraction.</p> <p>Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10.</p>
<p>Solves addition and subtraction equations</p>	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.D.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the</p>	<p>Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.</p> <p>Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction</p>

	<p>following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.</p> <p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.D.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. <i>For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = _ - 3$, $6 + 6 = _$.</i></p>	<p>equation relating three whole numbers.</p>
<p>Uses mental math to fluently add and subtract facts to 20</p>	<p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.C.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).</p> <p>CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.1.OA.C.6 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>	<p>Add and subtract within 20 quickly with good fluency</p>