

# Common Core Math First Grade

GRADE 1	
<b>Operations &amp; Algebraic Thinking</b> <b>1.OA.1</b> 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. <b>1.OA.2</b> 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. <b>1.OA.3</b> Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known. <b>1.OA.4</b> Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8. Add and subtract within 20. <b>1.OA.5</b> Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2). <b>1.OA.6</b> 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. <b>1.OA.7</b> 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? $6 = 7 - 8 - 1$ , $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$ , $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$ . <b>1.OA.8</b> 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 $8 + ? = 11$ , $5 = \_ - 3$ , $6 + 6 = \_$ .	<b>Number &amp; Operations in Base 10</b> <b>1.NBT.1</b> 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. <b>1.NBT.2</b> Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. <b>1.NBT.3</b> Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ . <b>1.NBT.4</b> 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. <b>1.NBT.5</b> Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used. <b>1.NBT.6</b> 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.
<b>Geometry</b> <b>1.G.1</b> 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. <b>1.G.2</b> 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. <b>1.G.3</b> 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.	<b>Measurement &amp; Data</b> <b>1.MD.1</b> Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object. <b>1.MD.2</b> 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. <b>1.MD.3</b> Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks. <b>1.MD.4</b> 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. <a href="http://www.commoncoremathandmore.com">www.commoncoremathandmore.com</a>

Common Core math first grade is an educational framework that has transformed how mathematics is taught in the early grades. It focuses on developing a deep understanding of numbers, operations, and mathematical concepts through engaging and hands-on learning experiences. The objective of the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) is to ensure that students are prepared for college and careers by equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge. This article will delve into the key components of Common Core math for first graders, providing insights into its structure, goals, and practical applications.

## Understanding the Common Core Standards for

# First Grade Math

The Common Core standards for first-grade math emphasize a balance between conceptual understanding, procedural skills, and application. The standards are divided into several domains, each focusing on specific areas of mathematics.

## Key Domains of First Grade Math

### 1. Operations and Algebraic Thinking

- Focuses on addition and subtraction within 20.
- Develops strategies for solving word problems.
- Encourages students to understand the relationship between addition and subtraction.

### 2. Number and Operations in Base Ten

- Introduces place value concepts.
- Explores how to compose and decompose numbers up to 120.
- Emphasizes counting by tens and ones.

### 3. Measurement and Data

- Teaches students to measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.
- Introduces the concept of telling time to the hour and half-hour.
- Encourages sorting and classifying objects based on attributes.

### 4. Geometry

- Explores two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes.
- Focuses on the attributes of shapes (sides, vertices).
- Encourages students to compose and decompose shapes.

## Key Concepts in First Grade Math

To help first graders meet the Common Core standards, educators focus on several key concepts and skills. These foundational concepts not only prepare students for future math learning but also help them see the relevance of math in their everyday lives.

## 1. Addition and Subtraction Strategies

First graders learn various strategies for addition and subtraction, including:

- Counting On: Starting with a larger number and counting upwards.
- Making Ten: Breaking numbers into parts that make ten for easier calculations.
- Using Number Lines: Visualizing addition and subtraction through movement along a number line.
- Drawing Pictures: Creating visual representations of problems to aid in understanding.

## 2. Understanding Place Value

Place value is a critical concept that helps students understand the importance of digits in a number. First graders learn to:

- Identify the value of each digit in a two-digit number.
- Break numbers down into tens and ones (e.g.,  $34 = 3$  tens and 4 ones).
- Compare and order numbers based on their place value.

## 3. Measurement Skills

Measurement introduces students to the concept of length and quantity. First graders engage in activities that include:

- Using non-standard units (e.g., paper clips, blocks) to measure objects.
- Understanding the difference between longer and shorter.
- Learning to tell time using analog clocks.

## 4. Exploring Shapes and Their Properties

Geometry in first grade involves recognizing and describing shapes. Students learn to:

- Identify common shapes such as circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles.
- Compare and contrast shapes based on attributes (number of sides, angles).
- Create and manipulate shapes through hands-on activities.

# Teaching Strategies for Common Core Math in First Grade

Effective teaching strategies are crucial for helping first graders grasp mathematical concepts. Here are some approaches that educators can use:

## 1. Hands-On Learning

- Manipulatives: Use physical objects like blocks, counters, and beads to help students visualize math problems.
- Math Games: Incorporate educational games that encourage math practice in a fun and engaging manner.

## **2. Visual Aids**

- Number Lines and Charts: Utilize visual tools to help students understand mathematical relationships and operations.
- Graphic Organizers: Use charts and diagrams to help students organize their thoughts and visualize problems.

## **3. Collaborative Learning**

- Group Work: Encourage students to work together to solve problems, fostering communication and teamwork.
- Peer Teaching: Allow students to explain their reasoning to classmates, reinforcing their understanding.

## **4. Real-World Applications**

- Contextual Learning: Relate math concepts to real-life situations, such as shopping or cooking, to show students the relevance of math.
- Story Problems: Use stories and scenarios that students can relate to, making math more engaging and meaningful.

# **Assessment and Progress Monitoring**

Assessing students' understanding is a critical aspect of teaching Common Core math. Educators can use various methods to evaluate student progress:

## **1. Formative Assessments**

- Observations: Teachers can assess students during activities and discussions to gauge their understanding.
- Quizzes and Exit Tickets: Short assessments can provide insight into students' grasp of specific concepts.

## **2. Summative Assessments**

- End-of-Unit Tests: These assessments evaluate what students have learned over a unit of study.
- Performance Tasks: Have students demonstrate their understanding through projects or presentations.

### **3. Continuous Feedback**

- Regular Check-Ins: Provide timely feedback to students about their progress, helping them understand areas of strength and opportunities for improvement.
- Parent Conferences: Involve parents in the assessment process by discussing their child's progress and ways to support learning at home.

## **Conclusion**

The Common Core math first grade standards provide a comprehensive framework for teaching young students essential mathematical concepts. By focusing on operations and algebraic thinking, number and operations in base ten, measurement and data, and geometry, educators can equip first graders with the foundational skills they need for future learning. Through engaging teaching strategies, hands-on learning opportunities, and effective assessment methods, teachers can foster a positive math experience that encourages curiosity and a love for learning. As students master these essential skills, they will be better prepared for the challenges of higher-level mathematics and real-world problem-solving.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the key components of Common Core math for first graders?**

Key components include understanding addition and subtraction within 20, developing number sense, recognizing patterns, and solving simple word problems.

### **How does Common Core math promote problem-solving skills in first graders?**

Common Core math encourages students to explain their thinking, use multiple strategies to solve problems, and apply math concepts to real-world situations.

### **What strategies can parents use to support their first graders in Common Core math?**

Parents can use everyday activities like cooking to teach measurements, play math games, and encourage their child to explain their math reasoning.

### **How is the assessment of Common Core math different for first graders compared to previous standards?**

Assessments under Common Core focus on deeper understanding and application of concepts rather than rote memorization, often involving performance tasks and real-life

scenarios.

## What resources are available to help first graders learn Common Core math concepts?

Resources include online educational games, math workbooks aligned with Common Core standards, and interactive apps designed for first-grade math learning.

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# Common Core Math First Grade

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