

First Grade Math Common Core Standards

GRADE 1	
<p>Operations & Algebraic Thinking</p> <p>1.OA.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, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.</p> <p>1.OA.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>1.OA.3 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known.</p> <p>1.OA.4 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.</p> <p>1.OA.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).</p> <p>1.OA.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.</p> <p>1.OA.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 following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 7 - 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.</p> <p>1.OA.8 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 $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = _ - 3$, $6 + 6 = _$.</p> <p>Geometry</p> <p>1.G.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> <p>1.G.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> <p>1.G.3 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.</p>	<p>Number & Operations in Base 10</p> <p>1.NBT.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.</p> <p>1.NBT.2 Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.</p> <p>1.NBT.3 Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.</p> <p>1.NBT.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.</p> <p>1.NBT.5 Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.</p> <p>1.NBT.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.</p> <p>Measurement & Data</p> <p>1.MD.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.</p> <p>1.MD.2 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.</p> <p>1.MD.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.</p> <p>1.MD.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.</p> <p>www.commoncore.org/grade1andmore.com</p>

First grade math common core standards are essential guidelines that outline what students should know and be able to do in mathematics by the end of first grade. These standards serve as a framework for educators, helping them design effective curricula and assessments that align with the expectations for student learning. The Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for Mathematics were developed to ensure that students across the United States have a consistent and high-quality education in math, enabling them to build a strong foundation for future learning. In this article, we will delve into the specifics of the first grade math Common Core standards, exploring their structure, key areas of focus, and the importance of these standards in shaping young learners' mathematical understanding.

Structure of the Common Core Standards

The Common Core State Standards for Mathematics are divided into two main components: Standards for Mathematical Practice and Standards for Mathematical Content.

Standards for Mathematical Practice

The Standards for Mathematical Practice are a set of eight practices that describe the skills and habits of mind that students should develop as they engage with mathematics. These practices emphasize the importance of reasoning, problem-solving, and communication. They include:

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them: Students are encouraged to understand the problem, devise a plan, and work through it, even when faced with challenges.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively: This practice involves students making sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others: Students learn to formulate logical arguments and evaluate the reasoning of their peers.
4. Model with mathematics: This practice emphasizes the use of mathematics to represent and solve real-world problems.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically: Students are encouraged to select and use mathematical tools effectively to solve problems.
6. Attend to precision: Precision in mathematical language and calculations is crucial for effective communication and problem-solving.
7. Look for and make use of structure: Students learn to recognize patterns and structures in mathematics, which can help simplify problems.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning: This practice involves noticing patterns and using them to make generalizations.

Standards for Mathematical Content

The Standards for Mathematical Content outline specific topics and skills that first graders should master. These standards are divided into several domains, each focusing on different mathematical areas. The primary domains for first grade mathematics include:

1. Counting and Cardinality
2. Operations and Algebraic Thinking
3. Number and Operations in Base Ten
4. Measurement and Data
5. Geometry

Let's explore each of these domains in detail.

Counting and Cardinality

The Counting and Cardinality domain focuses on students' understanding of numbers, counting, and the relationships between numbers. Key standards include:

- Recognizing numbers: Students should be able to count to 120, starting at any number less than 120.
- Understanding number relationships: Students learn to understand that the last number counted represents the total number of objects in a set (cardinality).
- Comparing numbers: Students should be able to compare two numbers and understand which is greater, less than, or equal.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

This domain emphasizes students' ability to understand and apply basic operations such as addition and subtraction. Key standards include:

- Understanding addition and subtraction: Students should be able to solve addition and subtraction problems within 20 and understand the concept of adding to and taking away from a group.
- Fluency with basic facts: Students are expected to become fluent in addition and subtraction within 10.
- Using strategies: Students are encouraged to use various strategies to solve problems, including counting on, making ten, and using related facts.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

In this domain, students learn about the place value system and how to work with numbers through various operations. Key standards include:

- Understanding place value: Students should understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.
- Adding and subtracting within 100: First graders should be able to add and subtract numbers up to 100 using strategies based on place value.
- Building numbers: Students learn to compose and decompose numbers into tens and ones.

Measurement and Data

The Measurement and Data domain focuses on students' ability to measure and compare various attributes. Key standards include:

- Measuring lengths: Students learn to measure lengths using non-standard units (like paper clips) and compare lengths of objects.
- Data representation: Students should be able to organize, represent, and interpret data using simple charts and graphs.
- Understanding time: First graders learn to tell time to the hour and half-hour on analog and digital clocks.

Geometry

The Geometry domain helps students understand shapes and their attributes, as well as spatial reasoning. Key standards include:

- Identifying shapes: Students should be able to identify and describe 2D shapes (like circles, squares, and triangles) and 3D shapes (like cubes and spheres).
- Understanding spatial relationships: Students learn to analyze the spatial relationships between objects and understand concepts such as above, below, and beside.
- Partitioning shapes: First graders should be able to divide shapes into halves and quarters, recognizing that shapes can be divided into equal parts.

Importance of First Grade Math Common Core Standards

The first grade math Common Core standards are crucial for several reasons:

1. Consistency Across States: These standards provide a consistent framework for mathematics education across different states, ensuring that all students receive a similar quality of education, regardless of where they live.
2. Foundation for Future Learning: Mastery of first grade math concepts is essential as it lays the groundwork for more advanced mathematical concepts in subsequent grades. A strong foundation in first grade mathematics helps students develop confidence and skills necessary for future academic success.
3. Focus on Critical Thinking: The inclusion of practices that promote critical thinking, problem-solving, and reasoning helps students develop skills that are essential not only in mathematics but also in everyday life.
4. Engagement and Relevance: The Common Core standards encourage the use of real-world applications and scenarios, making math more relevant and engaging for young learners.
5. Equity in Education: By establishing clear expectations for all students, the Common Core standards help to promote equity in education, ensuring that all students, regardless of their background, have access to a high-quality

math education.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the first grade math Common Core standards play a vital role in shaping the mathematics education of young learners. By focusing on essential skills in counting, operations, number sense, measurement, and geometry, these standards provide a comprehensive framework for educators to guide their instruction. The emphasis on critical thinking and real-world applications further enhances students' engagement and understanding of mathematics. As educators and parents work together to support first graders in mastering these standards, they are not only preparing students for future academic success but also instilling a lifelong appreciation for mathematics.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key areas of focus in first grade math Common Core standards?

The key areas include operations and algebraic thinking, number and operations in base ten, measurement and data, and geometry.

How do first grade Common Core standards help students understand addition and subtraction?

The standards emphasize understanding the concepts of addition and subtraction through various strategies, including using objects, drawings, and number lines.

What is the significance of using manipulatives in first grade math according to Common Core?

Manipulatives help students build a concrete understanding of mathematical concepts, making it easier for them to grasp abstract ideas and perform operations.

How are students expected to represent and solve addition and subtraction problems in first grade?

Students are expected to use various methods such as drawings, equations, and word problems to represent and solve addition and subtraction problems.

What role does number sense play in first grade math

standards?

Number sense is crucial as it helps students understand the relationships between numbers, including counting, comparing, and understanding place value.

How do the Common Core standards address the teaching of measurement in first grade?

The standards introduce concepts of measurement through activities that involve length, weight, capacity, and time, encouraging students to compare and describe objects.

What geometry concepts are introduced in first grade under the Common Core standards?

First grade students learn to identify and describe 2D shapes, understand their attributes, and explore spatial relationships and simple 3D shapes.

How do first grade Common Core standards support problem-solving skills?

The standards encourage students to engage in problem-solving by using mathematical reasoning, modeling with mathematics, and discussing their thinking with peers.

What assessments are commonly used to measure first graders' understanding of Common Core math standards?

Assessments often include formative assessments like quizzes, observations, and performance tasks, as well as standardized tests aligned with the Common Core standards.

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Explore the essential first grade math Common Core standards that guide young learners. Learn more about effective strategies and resources for success!

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