CLICK HERE for the Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for Grade 1 Mathematics.

Topic 1: Solve Addition and Subtraction Problems to 10

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings

- **Operations Meanings and Relationships -** There are multiple interpretations of addition and subtraction of rational numbers, and each operation is related to other operations. The lessons in this topic present various addition and subtraction situations. It is important for students to understand early in their mathematics education that an operation can have various meanings.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies -** Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question

- What are ways to think about addition and subtraction?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Solve Problems: Add To	Adding-to is one interpretation of addition. Addition equations can be used to show add-to addition situations.	1.OA.A.1
Solve Problems: Put Together	Putting two parts together to make a whole is one interpretation of addition. Addition equations can be used to show situations in which two parts are put together.	1.OA.A.1
Solve Problems: Both Addends	Decomposing numbers can be used to solve addition word problems in which the total is known, but the parts are unknown. Addition equations can be used to show addition situations where both parts are unknown.	1.OA.A.1
Solve Problems: Take From	Taking away one part from a whole is one interpretation of subtraction. Subtraction equations can be used to show subtraction situations in which one part is taken from the whole.	1.OA.A.1

Solve Problems: Compare Situations	Comparing two groups to find how many more objects are in one group than another group is one interpretation of subtraction. Subtraction equations can be used to show situations in which two quantities are compared.	1.OA.A.1
Continue to Solve Problems: Compare Situations	Comparing two groups to find how many fewer objects are in one group than another group is one interpretation of subtraction. Subtraction equations can be used to show situations in which two quantities are compared.	1.OA.A.1
Practice Solving Problems: Add To	Adding-to is one interpretation of addition. Addition equations can be used to show add-to addition situations.	1.OA.A.1
Solve Problems: Put Together/Take Apart	Finding a missing part of a whole is an interpretation of both addition and subtraction. Addition or subtraction equations can be used to show situations involving a missing part.	1.OA.D.8 1.OA.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Construct Arguments	Good math thinkers use math to explain why they are right. They can talk about the math that others do, too.	MP.3

Topic 2: Fluently Add and Subtract Within 10

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Equivalence -** Any numerical expression or equation can be represented in an infinite number of ways that have the same value.
- **Basic Facts and Algorithms -** Some strategies for basic facts and most algorithms for operations with rational numbers, both mental math and paper and pencil, use equivalence to transform calculations into simpler ones.
  Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies - Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What strategies can you use while adding and subtracting?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Count On to Add	You can count on to find the sum for addition facts. A number line can help you count on.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Doubles	Doubles facts have the same number for both addends and can be used to solve problems involving real-world situations.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Near Doubles	Basic addition facts that are near doubles can be found using a related doubles fact.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Facts with 5 on a Ten-Frame	Facts with sums 6 through 10 can be broken into 5 plus some more.	1.OA.C.6
Add in Any Order	Two numbers can be added in any order and the sum will stay the same.	1.OA.B.3
Count Back to Subtract	You can count back to find the difference for subtraction facts. A number line can help you count back.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6

Think Addition to Subtract	Addition and subtraction have an inverse relationship. This relationship can be used to solve subtraction facts; every subtraction fact has a related addition fact.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.6 1.OA.D.8
Continue to think Addition to Subtract	Addition and subtraction have an inverse relationship. This relationship can be used to solve subtraction facts; every subtraction fact has a related addition facts.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.6 1.OA.D.8
Solve Word Problems with Facts to 10	Drawings and equations can help you solve different types of word problems.	1.OA.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Look For and Use Structure	Good math thinkers look for patterns in math to help solve problems.	MP.7

Topic 3: Addition Facts to 20: Use Strategies

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Basic Facts and Algorithms -** Some strategies for basic facts and most algorithms for operation with rational numbers, both mental math and paper and pencil, use equivalence to transfer calculations into simpler ones. For example, adding 10 can be simpler than adding a different number. So, students are shown how to make 10 to help them find sums greater than 10.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies -** Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What strategies can you use for adding to 20?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Count On to Add	Students can solve an addition problem by using a number line to count on.	1.OA.C.5
Count On to Add Using an Open Number Line	Students can solve addition problems by counting on an open number line.	1.OA.C.5
Doubles	Doubles facts have the same number for both addends and can be used to solve problems involving real-world situations.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Doubles Plus 1	Basic addition facts that are near doubles can be found by using a related doubles fact.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Doubles Plus 2	Basic addition facts that are near doubles can be found by using a related doubles fact.	1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Make 10 to Add	Some addition facts can be solved by changing them to an equivalent fact with 10.	1.OA.C.6
Continue to Make 10 to Add	Some addition facts can be solved by changing them to an equivalent fact with 10.	1.OA.C.6

Explain Addition Strategies	There are different ways to solve addition facts. Certain strategies may be easier to use for different facts.	1.OA.C.6
Solve Addition Word Problems With Facts to 20	Objects, drawings, and equations can help you solve different types of word problems.	1.OA.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Critique Reasoning	Good math thinkers use math to explain why they are right. They can talk about the math that others do, too.	MP.3

Topic 4: Subtraction Facts to 20: Use Strategies

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Operations Meanings and Relationships -** Each operation is related to other operations. When students see subtraction as an unknown-addend problem, they see how addition and subtraction are related.
- **Basic Facts and Algorithms** - Some strategies for basic facts and most algorithms for operations with rational numbers, both mental math and paper and pencil, use equivalence to transform calculations into simpler ones.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies** - Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What strategies can you use while subtracting?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Count to Subtract	When using a number line to subtract, you can count back the number of spaces you are subtracting or find the distance between the two numbers.	1.OA.C.5
Make 10 to Subtract	Some subtraction facts can be simplified by making use of the numbers' relationships to 10.	1.OA.C.6
Continue to Make 10 to Subtract	Some subtraction facts can be simplified by making use of the numbers' relationships to 10.	1.OA.C.6
Fact Families	The inverse relationship between addition and subtraction can be used to find subtraction facts; every subtraction fact has at least one related addition fact.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.6
Use Addition to Subtract	The inverse relationship between addition and subtraction can be used to find subtraction facts; every subtraction fact has at least one related addition fact.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.6
Continue to Use Addition to Subtract	The inverse relationship between addition and subtraction can be used to find subtraction facts; every subtraction fact has at least one related addition fact.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.6

Explain Subtraction Strategies	There are different ways to solve subtraction facts. Certain strategies may be easier to use for different facts.	1.OA.B.4 1.OA.C.5 1.OA.C.6
Solve Word Problems with Facts to 20	Objects, drawings, and equations can help you solve different types of word problems.	1.OA.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Reasoning	Good math thinkers know how to think about words and numbers to solve problems.	MP.2

Topic 5: Work with Addition and Subtraction Equations

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Equivalence -** Any number, measure, numerical expression, algebraic expression, or equation can be represented in an infinite number of ways that have the same value. For example, $6 + 5$ can also be expressed as $8 + 3$. This equivalence can be shown with an equal sign: $6 + 5 = 8 + 3$. Students use this understanding to find missing numbers in equations and to decide whether equations are true or false.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies -** Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- How can adding and subtracting help you solve or complete equations?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Find the Unknown Number in an Equation	Models and the relationship between addition and subtraction can be used to solve equations with an unknown part.	1.OA.D.8
True or False Equations	An addition or subtraction equation is true if the values on each side of the equal sign are the same. An addition or subtraction equation is false if the values on each side of the equal sign are not the same.	1.OA.D.7
Make True Equations	Find the missing numbers in equations to make them true.	1.OA.D.7 1.OA.D.8
Word Problems with Three Addends	Numbers can be grouped in different ways to solve word problems with three addends.	1.OA.A.2 1.OA.B.3
Add Three Numbers	Three numbers can be grouped and added in any order.	1.OA.B.3 1.OA.A.2
Solve Addition and Subtraction Word Problems	Drawings, diagrams, and equations can help you solve different types of word problems.	1.OA.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Precision	Good math thinkers are careful about what they write and say, so their ideas about math are clear.	MP.6

Topic 6: Represent and Interpret Data

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings

- **Data Collection and Representation -** Data can be represented visually using tables, charts, and graphs. Some questions can be answered by collecting and analyzing data. In topic 6, students solve the same types of problems they solved in topic 1 using data that are presented in tally charts and picture graphs.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies -** Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question

- What are some ways you can collect, show, and understand data?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Organize Data into Three Categories	Tally charts are useful in recording and organizing some kinds of data.	1.MD.C.4 1.OA.A.1 1.OA.A.2
Collect and Represent Data	A picture graph uses pictures to show and organize data.	1.MD.C.4 1.OA.A.1 1.OA.A.2
Interpret Data	Some problems can be solved by making, reading, and analyzing a tally chart or picture graph.	1.MD.C.4 1.OA.A.1 1.OA.A.2
Continue to Interpret Data	Some problems can be solved by making, reading, and analyzing a tally chart or picture graph.	1.MD.C.4 1.OA.A.1 1.OA.A.3
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Make Sense and Persevere	Good math thinkers know what the problem is about. They have a plan to solve it. They keep trying if they get stuck.	MP.1

Topic 7: Extend the Counting Sequence

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings

- **Base-Ten Numeration System** - The base-ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using the digits 0-9, groups of 10, and place value.

Essential Question

- How can you use what you already know about counting to count past 100?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Count By 10s to 120	The decade numbers are built on groups of 10. The oral names are similar, but not the same as the number of tens counted.	1.NBT.B.2c 1.NBT.A.1
Count By 1s to 120	Counting forward by 1s to 120 follows the same place-value counting rules as counting forward by 1s to two-digit numbers. Counting and place value patterns can be seen on a number chart.	1.NBT.A.1
Count on a Number Chart to 120	Counting and place value patterns can be seen on a number chart.	1.NBT.A.1
Count By 1s OR 10s to 120	Counting and place-value patterns can be seen on a number chart.	1.NBT.A.1
Count on an Open Number Line	An open number line can be used to show counting by tens and ones.	1.NBT.A.1
Count and Write Numerals	The number of objects in a group is determined by the last number said when they are counted. A written numeral represents the number of objects in a group. Counting objects by tens and then ones can help you count objects faster than counting by just ones.	1.NBT.A.1
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Repeated Reasoning	Good math thinkers look for things that repeat in a problem. They use what they learn from one problem to help them solve other problems.	MP.8

Topic 8: Understand Place Value

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Base-Ten Numeration System** - The base-ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using the digits 0 - 9, groups of 10, and place value.

Essential Question
- How can you count and add using tens and ones?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Make Numbers 11 to 19	Numbers can be used to tell how many. Numbers 11 to 19 can be shown as a group of 10 and up to 9 more; they can be written as a number word.	1.NBT.B.2b 1.NBT.B.2a
Numbers Made with Tens	The decade numbers to 100 are built on groups of ten. When there are only tens, counting by 10s can be used to find how many there are in all.	1.NBT.B.2a 1.NBT.B.2c
Count with Groups of Tens and Leftovers	When objects are grouped in sets of tens and leftovers (ones), counting the groups of tens and adding ones tell how many there are in all. Numbers can be used to tell how many in a standard numeral, the tens are written to the left of the ones.	1.NBT.B.2
Tens and Ones	When objects are grouped in sets of tens and leftovers (ones), counting the groups of tens and adding ones tell how many there are in all. Numbers can be used to tell how many in a standard numeral, the tens are written to the left of the ones.	1.NBT.B.2
Continue with Tens and Ones	In a standard numeral, the tens are written to the left of the ones. A drawing can show how many tens and ones are in a number.	1.NBT.B.2
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Look for and Use Structure	Good math thinkers look for patterns in math to help solve problems.	MP.7

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Base-Ten Numeration System -** The base-ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using the digits 0-9, groups of 10, and place value.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies -** Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What are ways to compare numbers to 120?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
1 More, 1 Less; 10 More, 10 Less	1 more, 1 less, 10 more, and 10 less express a relationship between two numbers.	1.NBT.B.3 1.NBT.C.5
Make Numbers on a Hundred Chart	Place value relationships can be represented on a hundreds chart.	1.NBT.C.5
Compare Numbers	For 2 two-digit numbers, the number with more tens is greater. If the 2 numbers have an equal number of tens, then the number with more ones is greater.	1.NBT.B.3
Compare Numbers with Symbols (>, <, =)	For 2 two-digit numbers, the number with more tens is greater. If the 2 numbers have an equal number of tens, then the number with more ones is greater.	1.NBT.B.3
Compare Numbers on a Number Line	For any two-digit number shown on a number line, the numbers to its left are less than the number and the numbers to its right are greater than the number.	1.NBT.B.3
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Make Sense and Persevere	Good math thinkers know what the problem is about. They have a plan to solve it. They keep trying if they get stuck.	MP.1

Topic 10: Use Models and Strategies to Add Tens and Ones

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **The Base Ten Numeration System -** The base ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using digits 0-9, groups of ten, and place value. An understanding of the base ten numeration system is essential for using various addition and subtraction strategies.
- **Basic Facts and Algorithms -** There is more than one algorithm for each of the operations with rational numbers. Some strategies for basic facts and most algorithms for operations with rational numbers, both mental math and paper and pencil, use equivalence to transform calculations into simpler ones.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies** - Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What are ways to use tens and ones to add?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Add Tens Using Models	Adding groups of 10 is similar to adding numbers less than 10.	1.NBT.C.4
Mental Math: Ten More Than a Number	When adding tens to a two-digit number, the tens digit changes. The ones digit remains unchanged.	1.NBT.C.5
Add Tens and Ones Using a Hundred Chart	When a two-digit number is added to a one-digit number, the ones are added to the ones. When a two-digit number is added to a multiple of ten, the tens are added to the tens.	1.NBT.C.4
Add Tens and Ones Using an Open Number Line	When a two-digit number is added to a one-digit number, the ones are added to the ones. When a two-digit number is added to a multiple of ten, the tens are added to the tens.	1.NBT.C.4
Add Tens and Ones Using Models	When a two-digit number is added to a one-digit number, the ones are added to the ones. When a two-digit number is added to a multiple of ten, the tens are added to the tens.	1.NBT.C.4
Make a Ten to Add	When a two-digit number is added to a one-digit number, the ones are added to the ones and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	1.NBT.C.4

Add Using Place Value	When a two-digit number is added to a one-digit number, the ones are added to the ones and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten. The tens are added to the tens.	1.NBT.C.4
Practice Adding Using Strategies	You can use different strategies to solve addition problems.	1.NBT.C.4 1.NBT.C.5
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Model with Math	Good math thinkers use math they know to show and solve problems.	MP.4

Topic 11: Use Models and Strategies to Subtract Tens

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **The Base Ten Numeration System -** The base-ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using digits 0-9, groups of ten, and place value. An understanding of the base-ten numeration system is essential for using various addition and subtraction strategies.
- **Basic Facts and Algorithms -** There is more than one algorithm for each of the operations with rational numbers. Some strategies for basic facts and most algorithms for operations with rational numbers, both mental math and paper and pencil, use equivalence to transform calculations into simpler ones.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies** - Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- How can I use what I know about subtraction to subtract tens?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Subtract Tens Using Models	Subtracting a multiple of 10 from another multiple of 10 is similar to subtracting numbers less than 10.	1.NBT.C.5 1.NBT.C.6
Subtract Tens Using a Hundred Chart	Subtracting multiples of 10 is like counting back by 10s. You can show how to subtract a multiple of 10 from another multiple of 10 on a hundreds chart.	1.NBT.C.5 1.NBT.C.6
Subtract Tens Using an Open Number Line	Subtracting multiples of 10 is like counting back by 10s. You can show how to subtract a multiple of 10 from another multiple of 10 on an open number line.	1.NBT.C.5 1.NBT.C.6
Use Addition to Subtract Tens	Addition and subtraction have an inverse relationship. This relationship can be used to solve subtraction equations; every subtraction equation has a related addition equation.	1.NBT.C.6
Mental Math: Ten Less Than a Number	When subtracting tens from a two-digit number, the tens digit changes. The ones digit remains unchanged.	1.NBT.C.5
Use Strategies to Practice Subtraction	You can use different strategies to solve subtraction problems.	1.NCT.C.5 1.NBT.C.6
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Model with Math	Good math thinkers use math they know to show and solve problems.	MP.4

Topic 12: Measure Lengths

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Measurement -** Some attributes of objects are measurable and can be quantified using unit amounts. In topic 12, students learn that the lengths of objects can be compared in two different ways, by direct or indirect measurement.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies** - Mathematics content and processes are applied to solve problems.

Essential Question
- What are ways to measure how long an object is?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Compare and Order by Length	Objects can be compared and ordered by length.	1.MD.A.1
Indirect Measurement	Two objects can be compared indirectly by comparing both to a third object.	1.MD.A.1
Use Units to Measure Length	Measurement is a process of comparing a unit to the object being measured. The length of any object can be used as a measurement unit for length.	1.MD.A.2
Continue to Measure Length	Measurement is a process of comparing a unit to the object being measured. The length of any object can be used as a measurement of length. Objects can be measured to compare and order their lengths and heights.	1.MD.A.1 1.MD.A.2
Math Practice and Problem Solving: Use Appropriate Tools	Good math thinkers know how to pick the right tools to solve math problems.	MP.5

Topic 13: Time

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Measurement -** Some attributes of objects are measurable and can be quantified using unit amounts. Time is measurable and can be represented on a clock using units of hours and minutes.

Essential Question
- What are different ways to tell time?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Understand the Hour and Minute Hands	The hour hand tells the hour, and the minute hand tells the number of minutes before or after the hour when telling time on a clock.	1.MD.B.3
Tell and Write Time to the Hour	Time to the hour can be shown on an analog clock or a digital clock and can be written in two ways: ____'clock or ____:00.	1.MD.B.3
Tell and Write Time to the Half Hour	Time can be given to the half hour.	1.MD.B.3
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Reasoning	Good math thinkers know how to think about words and numbers to solve problems.	MP.2

Topic 14: Reason with Shapes and Their Attributes

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Geometric Figures -** Two- and three-dimensional objects can be described, classified, and analyzed by their attributes. In topic 14, students explore attributes of 2-D and 3-D shapes. They look at defining attributes for classifying shapes such as number of sides and number of vertices. Students also understand some non-defining attributes such as size, color, and orientation.

Essential Question
- How can you define shapes and compose new shapes?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Use Attributes to Define Two-Dimensional (2-D) Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes have attributes that define them and make them different from one another.	1.G.A.1
Defining and Non-Defining Attributes of 2-D Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes have attributes that define them and make them different from one another.	1.G.A.1
Build and Draw 2-D Shapes by Attributes	Two-dimensional shapes have attributes that define them and make them different from one another. These properties can be used to create shapes.	1.G.A.1
Compose 2-D Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes can be combined to make new two-dimensional shapes.	1.G.A.2
Compose New 2-D Shapes from 2-D Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes can be combined to make new two-dimensional shapes.	1.G.A.2
Use Attributes to Define Three-Dimensional (3-D) Shapes	Three-dimensional shapes have attributes that define them and make them different from one another.	1.G.A.1
Defining and Non-Defining Attributes of 3-D Shapes	Three-dimensional shapes have attributes that define them and make them different from one another.	1.G.A.1

Compose with 3-D Shapes	Three-dimensional shapes can be combined to form other three-dimensional shapes or the shapes of common, everyday objects	1.G.A.2
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Make Sense and Persevere	Good math thinkers know what the problem is about. They have a plan to solve it. They keep going if they get stuck.	MP.1

Topic 15: Equal Shares of Circles and Rectangles

Primary Resource: *enVisionmath2.0 Grade 1,* Savvas Learning Company, 2016.

Enduring Understandings
- **Geometric Figures -** Two- and three-dimensional objects can be described, classified, and analyzed by their attributes.

Essential Question
- What are some different names for equal shares?

Lesson Title	Lesson Overview	Standards
Make Equal Shares	A shape can be divided into equal-sized shares in different ways.	1.G.A.3
Make Halves and Fourths of Rectangles and Circles	Shapes can be divided into equal parts called haves and quarters, or fourths.	1.G.A.3
Understand Halves and Fourths	When dividing a whole into equal pieces, the smaller the pieces, the greater the number of pieces; the larger the pieces, the fewer the number of pieces	1.G.A.3
Math Practices and Problem Solving: Model with Math	Good math thinkers use math they know to show and solve problems.	MP.4