

A SAMPLE OF WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL BE LEARNING

- Quickly and accurately adding numbers together that total up to 10 or less and subtracting from numbers up through 10
- Understanding the rules of addition and subtraction ($5+2=2+5$)
- Solving word problems that involve adding or subtracting numbers up through 20
- Understanding what the different digits mean in two-digit numbers (place value)
- Comparing two-digit numbers using the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$
- Understanding the meaning of the equal sign and determining if statements involving addition and subtraction are true or false (for example, which of the following statements are true? $3+3=6$, $4+1=5+2$)
- Adding one- and two-digit numbers together
- Measuring the lengths of objects using a shorter object as a unit of length, and putting objects in order by length
- Organizing objects into categories and comparing the number of objects in different categories
- Dividing circles and rectangles into halves and quarters

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

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 use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

TALK TO YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER

Keep conversations focused on concepts your child will be learning.

Ask to see a sample of your child's work and ask the teacher questions such as:

- Is my child at the level where he/she should be at this point of the school year?
- Where is my child excelling?
- What do you think is giving my child the most trouble? How can I help my child improve in this area?
- What can I do to help my child with upcoming work?

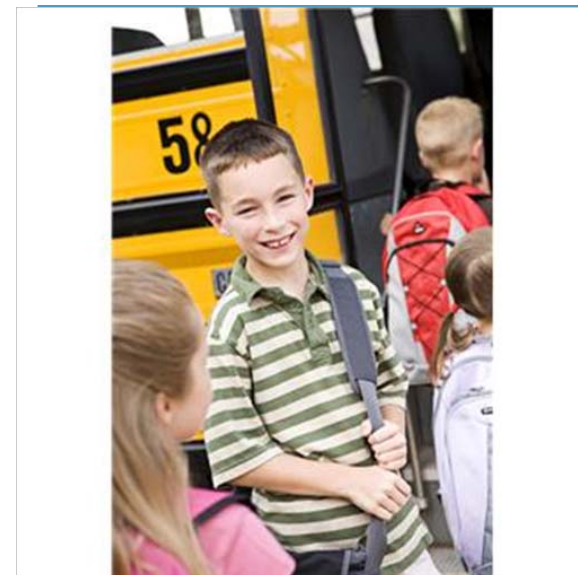
ACTIVITIES FOR HOME TO SUPPORT LEARNING

- Look for everyday opportunities to have your child do mathematics. For examples, if you open a carton of eggs and take out seven, ask, "How many are left in the carton?"
- Play math games with your child. For example, "I'm thinking of a number. When I add five to it, I get 11. What is the number?"
- Encourage your child to read and write numbers in different ways. For example, what are some ways that you can make the number 15? ($10+5$, $7+8$, $20-5$, or $5+5+5$)
- Have your child create story problems. For example, "I have seven pennies. My brother has five pennies. How many pennies does he need to have the same number as I have? He needs two more pennies."
- Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.

1st Grade

Parent Resource

Mathematics



COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

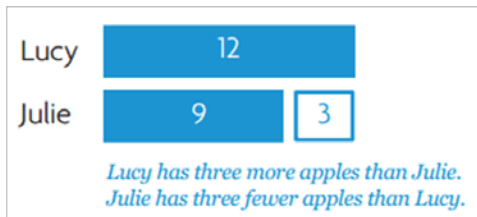


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EXAMPLES OF WORD PROBLEMS

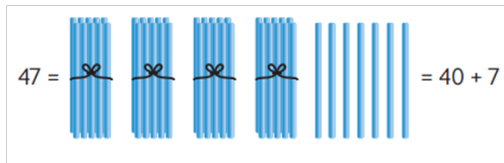
+ Addition	6 bunnies sat on the grass. Some more bunnies hopped over. Then there were 14 bunnies. How many bunnies hopped over?
- Subtraction	14 bunnies were sitting on the grass. Some bunnies hopped away. Then there were 5 bunnies. How many bunnies hopped away?
Comparison	Lucy has 12 apples. Julie has 9 apples. How many more apples does Lucy have than Julie?

Students will use pictures and diagrams to show addition and subtraction and to compare amounts.

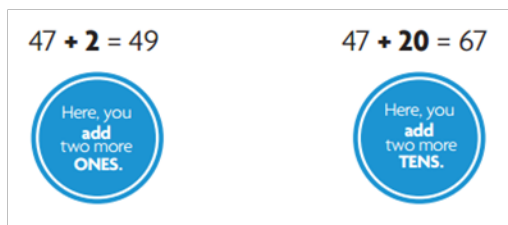


EXAMPLES OF USE AND UNDERSTANDING OF PLACE VALUE

Students use models and pictures to show that 47 is the same as 47 ones, or 4 tens = 7 ones, and to better understand the relative size of units.



Students will use this understanding of place value to add one- and two-digit numbers together.



Word Problems

Kindergarten Mathematics

- Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (such as claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, and equations.
- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 10 using objects and drawings.

1st Grade Mathematics

- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 20.
- Solve addition and subtraction problems for different unknown numbers ($20 - ? = 15$, $9 + 4 = ?$).

2nd Grade Mathematics

- Solve one- and two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100.

Place Value

Kindergarten Mathematics

- Count to 100 by ones and tens.
- Understand that numbers from 11 to 19 contain a ten and some leftover ones (for example, $14 = 10 + 4$).

1st Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones--called a "ten."
- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers through 100 using what students have learned about place value.

2nd Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens--called a "hundred."
- Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundred, tens, and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers through 1,000 using what students have learned about place value.