

Tri 1: Curriculum Map

	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
Week 1- Topic 1 Understand Addition and Subtraction	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	
Week 2 Topic 1 Understand Addition and Subtraction Cont.	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	QUIZ
Week 3 Topic 2 Fluently add and subtract within 10	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	
Week 4 Topic 2 Fluently add and subtract within 10	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	QUIZ
Week 5 Topic 3 Addition facts to 20 : Use strategies	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	
Week 6 Topic 3 Addition facts to 20 : Use strategies	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	QUIZ
End of Grading Period			
Week 7 Topic 4 Subtraction facts to 20: use strategies	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	

Tri 1: Curriculum Map

	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
Week 8 Topic 4 Subtraction facts to 20: use strategies	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	QUIZ
Week 9 Topic 5 Work with addition and subtraction equations	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	
Week 10 Topic 5 Work with addition and subtraction equations	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	QUIZ
Week 11 Topic 6 Represent and interpret data	1.DA.1	With guidance, collect data from a simple survey or collaborative investigation; organize data into appropriate single-unit bar graphs, pictographs, and/or tables and draw conclusions based on mathematical observations, comparisons, and grade-level computation strategies. (E)	
	1.CA.2	Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction within 20 in situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all parts of the addition or subtraction problem (e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem). (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	

Tri 2: Curriculum Map

Weeks	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
Week 1 Topic 6 Represent and interpret data	1.DA.1	With guidance, collect data from a simple survey or collaborative investigation; organize data into appropriate single-unit bar graphs, pictographs, and/or tables and draw conclusions based on mathematical observations, comparisons, and grade-level computation strategies. (E)	QUIZ
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
Week 2 Topic 7 Extend the counting sequences	1.CA.4	Create, extend, and give an appropriate rule for number patterns using addition within 100.	
	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
Week 3 Topic 7 Extend the counting sequences	1.CA.4	Create, extend, and give an appropriate rule for number patterns using addition within 100.	
	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	QUIZ
Week 4 Topic 8 Understand place value	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
Week 5 Topic 8 Understand place value	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	QUIZ
Week 6 Topic 9 Compare 2 digit numbers	1.NS.4	Use place value understanding to compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$. (E)	
End of Grading Period			
Week 7 Topic 9 Compare 2 digit numbers	1.NS.4	Use place value understanding to compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$. (E)	
Week 8 Topic 10 Use models and strategies to add tens and ones	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.3	Using number sense and place value strategies, 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. Use models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; describe the strategy and explain the reasoning used. (E)	
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
Week 9 Topic 10 Use models and strategies to add tens and ones	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	QUIZ
	1.CA.3	Using number sense and place value strategies, 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. Use models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; describe the strategy and explain the reasoning used. (E)	

Tri 2: Curriculum Map

Weeks	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
	1.NS.2	Model place value concepts of two-digit numbers, multiples of 10, and equivalent forms of whole numbers using objects and drawings. (E)	
Week 10 Topic 11 Use models and strategies to subtract tens	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.3	Using number sense and place value strategies, 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. Use models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; describe the strategy and explain the reasoning used. (E)	
Week 11 Topic 11 Use models and strategies to subtract tens	1.CA.1	Demonstrate fluency with addition facts and the corresponding subtraction facts within 20. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a 10 (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 $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$). Model the role of 0 and the equal sign in addition and subtraction using objects or drawings. (E)	
	1.CA.3	Using number sense and place value strategies, 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. Use models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; describe the strategy and explain the reasoning used. (E)	QUIZ

Tri 3: Curriculum Map

Weeks	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
Week 1 Topic 12 Measure lengths	1.M.1	Use direct comparison or a nonstandard unit to compare and order objects according to length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature. (E)	
Week 2 Topic 12 Measure lengths	1.M.1	Use direct comparison or a nonstandard unit to compare and order objects according to length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature. (E)	
Week 3 Topic 13 Time and money	1.M.2	Tell and write time to the nearest half-hour and relate time to events (before/after, shorter/longer) using analog clocks. Explain how to read hours and minutes using digital clocks. (E)	
	1.M.3	Identify the value of a penny, nickel, dime, and a collection of pennies, nickels, and dimes.	
	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	
	1.M.1	Use direct comparison or a nonstandard unit to compare and order objects according to length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature. (E)	
Week 4 Topic 13 Time and money	1.M.2	Tell and write time to the nearest half-hour and relate time to events (before/after, shorter/longer) using analog clocks. Explain how to read hours and minutes using digital clocks. (E)	
	1.M.3	Identify the value of a penny, nickel, dime, and a collection of pennies, nickels, and dimes.	
	1.NS.1	Count to at least 120 by ones, fives, and tens from any given number. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. (E)	QUIZ
	1.M.1	Use direct comparison or a nonstandard unit to compare and order objects according to length, area, capacity, weight, and temperature. (E)	
Week 5 Topic 14 Reason with shapes and attributes	1.G.1	Distinguish between defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size). Create and draw two-dimensional shapes with defining attributes	
	1.G.2	Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. [In grade 1, students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism."]	
	1.G.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the parts 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 parts. Understand for partitioning circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts that decomposing into equal parts creates smaller parts.	
	1.M.2	Tell and write time to the nearest half-hour and relate time to events (before/after, shorter/longer) using analog clocks. Explain how to read hours and minutes using digital clocks. (E)	
Week 6 Topic 14 Reason with shapes and attributes	1.G.1	Distinguish between defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size). Create and draw two-dimensional shapes with defining attributes	
	1.G.2	Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. [In grade 1, students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism."]	QUIZ
	1.G.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the parts 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 parts. Understand for partitioning circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts that decomposing into equal parts creates smaller parts.	
	1.M.2	Tell and write time to the nearest half-hour and relate time to events (before/after, shorter/longer) using analog clocks. Explain how to read hours and minutes using digital clocks. (E)	
End of Grading Period			
Week 7 Topic 15 Equal shares of	1.G.1	Distinguish between defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size). Create and draw two-dimensional shapes with defining attributes	
	1.G.2	Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. [In grade 1, students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism."]	

Tri 3: Curriculum Map

Weeks	Indicator	Standard	Assessment
circles and triangles	1.G.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the parts 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 parts. Understand for partitioning circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts that decomposing into equal parts creates smaller parts.	
Week 8 Topic 15 Equal shares of circles and triangles	1.G.1	Distinguish between defining attributes of two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size). Create and draw two-dimensional shapes with defining attributes	
	1.G.2	Use two-dimensional shapes (e.g., rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (e.g., cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. [In grade 1, students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism."]	
	1.G.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the parts 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 parts. Understand for partitioning circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts that decomposing into equal parts creates smaller parts.	QUIZ