

Grade 1 Priority Standards

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

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.

1.OA.3- Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract (commutative, associative properties)

1.OA.4- Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem.

1.OA.5- Relate counting to addition and subtraction.

1.OA.6- Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for adding and subtracting within 10- using a variety of strategies.

1.OA.7- Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.

1.OA.8- Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

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.

1.NBT.2- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.

1.NBT.3- Compare two two-digit numbers based on the meaning of the tens and ones digits, regarding the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $<$, and $=$.

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.

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.

Measurement and Data

1.MD.1- Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

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

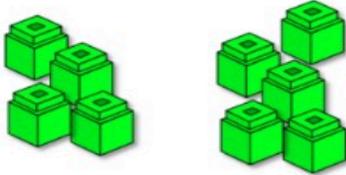
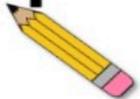
Geometry

1.G.1- Distinguish between defining attributes versus non-defining attributes; build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.

1.G.2- Compose 2-D shapes or 3-D shapes to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.

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 fruit of the shares.

CRA Sequence of Instruction

CONCRETE	REPRESENTATIONAL	ABSTRACT
Students use hands-on, concrete objects.	Students draw shapes, x's and o's or tally marks to 'represent' concrete objects.	Students use numerals and equations to describe the concrete.
		$5 + 4 = 9$ 

Eureka Math
[Edreports.org](https://www.eureka-math.org/)

Module 1
Sums and Differences to 10

Module 1 builds on Kindergarten fluency with addition and subtraction to 5 by advancing students' skills with numbers to 10. It focuses on moving from counting all to counting on, helping students decompose and compose numbers using number bonds. Students progress from basic counting on to greater fluency with addition and subtraction within 10, confidently decomposing numbers and quickly solving problems without counting all.

Module 2
Introduction to Place Value through Addition and Subtraction Within 20

Module 2 bridges addition and subtraction from numbers within 10 to working with teen numbers (up to 100). It builds on earlier strategies by introducing Level 3 methods—"make ten" and "take from ten"—to develop flexible thinking about composing and decomposing numbers using place value. Throughout the module, students use models like 5-groups, number bonds, and equations to build fluency and deepen understanding of place value and operations within the teens. Mathematical practices emphasized include reasoning abstractly, modeling with math, recognizing structure, and using repeated reasoning to make strategic calculations more efficient.

Module 3
Ordering and Comparing Length Measurements as numbers

Module 3 builds on Kindergarten length comparison by introducing indirect comparison and standard measurement units. Key lessons focus on precision, reasoning quantitatively, constructing arguments, and using structure like transitivity in comparisons. The module emphasizes fluency with measurement before moving to later topics.

Module 4
Place Value, Comparison, Addition and Subtraction to 40

Module 4 builds on place value concepts within 20 to deepen students' understanding of addition and subtraction with numbers up to 40. It emphasizes precise understanding of place value, strategic use of tools and representations, constructing arguments about addition strategies, and recognizing numerical structure through place value charts and decompositions.

<p>Module 5 Identifying, Composing, and Partitioning Shapes</p>	<p>Module 5 shifts students' exploration of part-whole relationships into geometry. Daily fluency with addition and subtraction continues to prepare students for future work with numbers within 100. This foundational geometry module emphasizes perseverance with spatial reasoning, precise use of shape attributes and terms (halves, fourths), and recognizing structural features that define shapes versus non-defining qualities like color or size.</p>
<p>Module 6 Place Value, Comparison, Addition, and Subtraction to 100</p>	<p>Module 6 synthesizes and extends learning from previous modules, tackling the most challenging Grade 1 standards. Focus is on problem-solving perseverance, constructing and critiquing arguments, modeling with math tools like tape diagrams and number bonds, and strategic use of representations and methods for addition and subtraction within 100.</p>