Sadlier Math™

Correlation to the Diocese of Metuchen Mathematics Standards

Grade 1

Volume One

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Sadlier Math

EXPRESS

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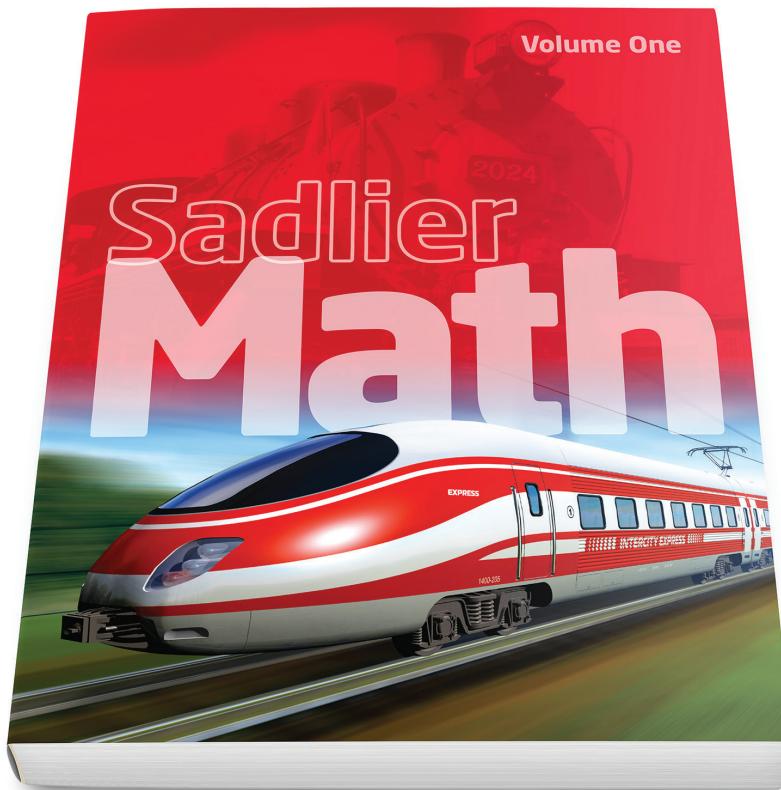
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OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING (1.OA)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1

1.OA All students will be able to represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

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, number lines, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem).	**Chapter 1: 1-1 through 1-4, 1-7** **Chapter 2: 2-5 through 2-7** **Chapter 3: 3-1 through 3-5** **Chapter 4: 4-6 through 4-9** **Chapter 8: 8-2 through 8-6, 8-8** **Chapter 9: 9-2 through 9-5, 9-7 & 9-9**
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).	**Chapter 2: 2-1 & 2-2** **Chapter 8: 8-7**

1.OA All students will understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

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 (Commutative property of addition). To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12 (Associative property of addition).*	**Chapter 1: 1-5** **Chapter 2: 2-1** **Chapter 3: 3-7** **Chapter 4: 4-3** **Chapter 8: 8-2 through 8-7** **Chapter 9: 9-2 through 9-6**
4. Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. *Example: Subtract 10 – 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.*	**Chapter 3: 3-6** **Chapter 4: 4-2, 4-4 & 4-7**

1.OA All students will add and subtract within 20.

5. Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	**Chapter 1: 1-6** **Chapter 3: 3-6**

OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING (1.OA)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
6. Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10, using 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); ○ creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding 6 + 7 by creating the known equivalent 6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13).	**Chapter 3: 3-6** **Chapter 4: 4-1 through 4-5** **Chapter 8: 8-1 through 8-6** **Chapter 9: 9-1 through 9-6**

1.OA All students will work with addition and subtraction equations.	
7. Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. *Example: Which of the following equations are true and which are false? 6 = 6, 7 = 8 – 1, 5 + 2 = 2 + 5, 4 + 1 = 5 + 2.*	**Chapter 1: 1-1** **Chapter 3: 3-1** **Chapter 9: 9-8**
8. Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. *Example: Determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 + ? = 11, 5 = □ – 3, 6 + 6 = □.*	**Chapter 2: 2-7** **Chapter 3: 3-1** **Chapter 4: 4-7** **Chapter 9: 9-9**

NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN (1.NBT)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1

1.NBT All students will be able to extend the counting sequence.

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.	**Chapter 6: 6-3 through 6-9** **Chapter 7: 7-4 through 7-7**

1.NBT All students will understand place value.

2. Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:

a. 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a "ten."	**Chapter 6: 6-1 through 6-8** **Chapter 7: 7-1 through 7-3**
b. The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	**Chapter 6: 6-3**
c. The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	**Chapter 6: 6-2** **Chapter 7: 7-2 & 7-3** **Chapter 11: 11-2** **Chapter 12: 12-2**
3. Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.	**Chapter 7: 7-6 through 7-8**

1.NBT All students will use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

4. a. 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 *continued*	**Chapter 11: 11-2 through 11-9**

NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN (1.NBT)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. b. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	
5. Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	**Chapter 11: 11-1** **Chapter 12: 12-1**
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.	**Chapter 12: 12-2 through 12-5**

MEASUREMENT AND DATA (1.MD)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
1.MD All students will measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.	
1. Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.	**Chapter 5: 5-1 & 5-2**
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 *continued*	**Chapter 5: 5-3 through 5-7**

MEASUREMENT AND DATA (1.MD)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
gaps or overlaps. *(Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.)*	

1.MD All students will tell and write time.

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
3. Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	**Chapter 15: 15-1 through 15-5**

1.MD All students will collect, organize, display and interpret data.

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
4. Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories using tallies, charts, tables, bar graphs, pictographs, and Venn diagrams; 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.	**Chapter 10: 10-1 through 10-5**

GEOMETRY (1.G)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1

1.G All students will reason with shapes and their attributes.

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
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.	**Chapter 13: 13-1 through 13-8, 13-10**
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 *continued*	**Chapter 13: 13-3 & 13-9**

GEOMETRY (1.G)

Grade 1 Content Standards	*Sadlier Math*, Grade 1
cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from a composite shape.	
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.	**Chapter 14: 14-1 through 14-5**