



**Community Consolidated
School District 46**

565 Frederick Road, Grayslake, IL 60030

24-25 First Grade Math Priority Standards

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Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Operations & Algebraic Thinking
1.OA.1 Student can use different strategies for addition to solve word problems (within 20). Student can use different strategies for subtraction to solve word problems (within 20).	1.OA.6 Student can add facts within 20. Student can subtract facts within 20.	1.OA.6 Student can add facts within 20. Student can subtract facts within 20.
Numbers & Operations in Base Ten	1.OA.8 Student can figure out what a missing number is in an addition or subtraction problem.	Numbers & Operations in Base Ten
1.NBT.1 Student can count up to 120 starting at any number under 120. Student can read and write their numbers to show how many objects are in a group (up to 120).	Numbers & Operations in Base Ten	1.NBT.1 Student can count up to 120 starting at any number under 120. Student can read and write their numbers to show how many objects are in a group (up to 120).
	1.NBT.1 Student can count up to 120 starting at any number under 120. Student can read and write their numbers to show how many objects are in a group (up to 120).	Measurement & Data
	1.NBT.2 Student can tell how many tens and how many ones are in a number. Student can show that they know what a "ten" is. Student can show that any number between 11 and 19 is a group of "ten" and a certain number of ones. Student can show that they understand the numbers they use when they count by tens, have a certain number of tens and 0 ones.	1.MD.3 Student can tell and write time in hours and half-hours using any kind of clock.
	1.NBT.4 Student can use math strategies to help them solve and explain addition problems within 100. Student can use objects and pictures to help them solve and explain addition problems within 100. Student can understand that adding two-digit numbers means they add the ones and then the tens. Student can understand that when they add two-digit numbers, sometimes they have to make a group of ten from the ones (regroup).	1.MD.2 Student can tell the length of an object using whole numbers. Student can show that they understand how to measure something by using a smaller object as a measurement tool.
	Measurement & Data	Geometry
	1.MD.4 Student can organize, show and explain number information in a way that makes sense. Student can ask and answer questions about number information that is organized.	1.G.2 Student can create two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles and quarter-circles). Student can create three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones and right circular cylinders). Student can use two- and three-dimensional shapes to create new shapes.
		1.G.3 Student can understand that "halves" means two equal parts and "fourths" or "quarters" means four equal parts. Student can break circles and rectangles into equal parts and use the words whole, halves, fourths, and quarters to talk about them. Student can understand that breaking circles or rectangles into more equal parts means that the parts will be smaller.