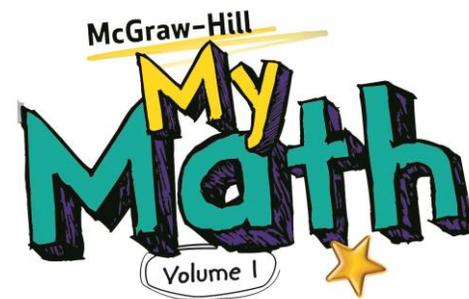
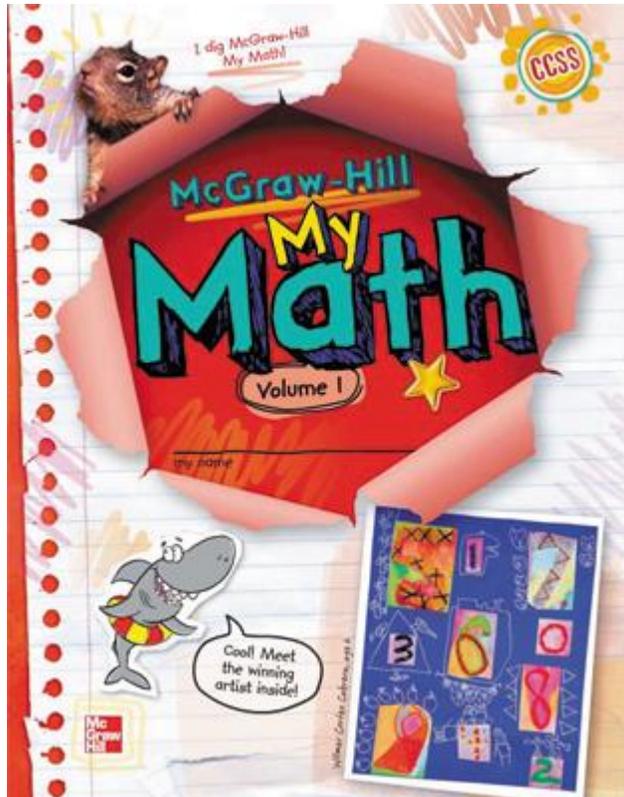




Grade Level Pacing Guide
Grade 1



Volumes 1 and 2
Grade 1

© 2013

Unit Title	Pacing		CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
1. Fluency with Addition and Subtraction within 10	Teach and Unit Test	30 Days	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, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	11–16, 17–22, 23–28, 43–48, 109–114, 121–126, 141–146, 147–152
	Reteach/ Enrichment	5 days	1.OA.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.	
			1.OA.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.)	29–34, 127–132, 255–260
			1.OA.4 Understand subtraction as an unknown–addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.	115–120
			1.OA.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	211–216, 217–222, 223–228, 281–286, 287–292
			1.OA.6 Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use 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 $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).	49–54, 55–60, 61–66, 69–74, 75–80, 81–86, 153–158, 159–164, 167–172, 173–178, 179–184, 185–190

Unit Title	Pacing		CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
			1.OA.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.	87–92
			1.OA.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = \square - 3$, $6 + 6 = \square$.	
			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.MD.4 Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; 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.	509–514, 515–520, 527–532, 535–540
2. Exploring Addition & Subtraction within 10	Teach and Unit Test	20 Days	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, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	243–248, 299–304
	Reteach/ Enrichment	5 days	1.OA.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.	
			1.OA.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.)	
			1.OA.4 Understand subtraction as an unknown–addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.	313–318, 325–330

Unit Title	Pacing	CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
		<p>1.OA.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).</p> <p>1.OA.6 Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use 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 $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).</p> <p>1.OA.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.</p>	229–234, 235–240, 249–254, 293–298, 307–312, 319–324
		<p>1.OA.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = \square - 3$, $6 + 6 = \square$.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.MD.4 Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; 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.</p>	527–532, 541–546

Unit Title	Pacing		CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
3. Counting and Place Value	Teach and Unit Test	30 days	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.	417–422, 423–428, 429–434
	Reteach/ Enrichment	4 days	1.NBT.2 Understand that the two digits of a two–digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:	347–352, 353–358, 365–370, 371–376, 385–390
			1.NBT.3 Compare two two–digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.	403–408, 409–414
			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.	391–396
			1.MD.4 Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; 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.	
4. Exploring Addition and Subtraction within 100	Teach and Unit Test	30 days	1.OA.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.)	
	Reteach/ Enrichment	5 days	1.OA.5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	
			1.OA.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.	
			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. Understand the following as special cases:	

Unit Title	Pacing		CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
			<p>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.</p>	447–452, 453–458, 459–464, 465–470, 471–476
			<p>1.NBT.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.</p>	479–484, 485–490, 491–496
5. Defining Attributes of 2-D and 3-D Shapes	Teach and Unit Test	10 days	<p>1.G.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.</p>	635–640, 641–646, 647–652, 653–658, 711–716, 717–722
	Reteach/ Enrichment	3 days	<p>1.G.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 cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.</p>	661–666, 667–672, 673–678, 731–736
6. Partitioning Circles and Rectangles	Teach and Unit Test	10 days	<p>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 four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.</p>	681–686, 687–692, 693–698
	Reteach/ Enrichment	4 days		

Unit Title	Pacing		CCSS Standards	Page Numbers
7. Measuring Length with Non-Standard Units	Teach and Unit Test	10 days	1.MD.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.	563–568, 569–574
	Reteach/ Enrichment	3 days	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. Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps..	575–580, 581–586
8. Time to the Hour and Half-Hour	Teach and Unit Test	30 days	1.MD.3 Tell and write time in hours and half–hours using analog and digital clocks.	589–594, 595–600, 601–606, 607–612, 613–618
	Reteach/ Enrichment	3 days	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 four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.	