First Grade Mathematics Newsletter

Marking Period 1, Part 1

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) Students will be able to							
	 count to 120 starting from any number. represent any number 1-120 using 		1-120 Chart					
Ten	words, numerals, pictures, objects.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
se	 compose (put together) and 	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
n Bé	decompose (take apart) a number into	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ıi su	different groupings of tens and ones.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
tiol	compare 2-digit numbers using words	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
era	(greater than, less than, equal to) and	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Q	symbols (>, <, =).	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
and		71	72	73	74	75	76	77
er		81	82	83	84	85	86	87
Number and Operations in Base Ten		91	92	93	94	95	96	97
ž	greater than less than equal to	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
	greater than less than equal to	111	112	113	114	115	116	117

			1-120 Chart						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)							
	<u>It is</u>	In mathematics, students will					
Analysis	breaking down a whole into parts that may not be immediately obvious and examining the parts so that the structure of the whole is understood.	 describe various patterns on a 120 chart. For example, the tens place increases by 1 and the ones place stays the same when reading down a column. compare 2-digit numbers by identifying similarities and differences using words (greater than, less than, equal to) and symbols (>, <, =). demonstrate understanding of the value of a 2-digit number by composing (putting together) and decomposing (taking apart) groups of tens and ones. 					
Collaboration	working effectively and respectfully to reach a group goal.	 actively listen to and share different strategies for representing and comparing numbers. demonstrate appropriate behavior during group work by sharing strategies, asking questions, and respecting the ideas of others. 					

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Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT) In school, your child will . . . At home, your child can . . . MT count forward and backward using tools such as a 1-120 chart and count collections of objects (pennies, snacks, street signs, etc.). a number line. represent numbers 1-120 using words, numerals, pictures, and objects. Two examples are shown below. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 **Objects** Word Numeral **Picture** identify missing numbers on a 1-120 chart. (counters) identify numbers that are one more/one less and ten more/ten less than a given number verbally, in writing, and in pictures. 000 5 five **Number and Operations in Base Ten** compare numbers based on tens and ones by playing math games. Example: The number 54 is greater than the number 45 because it $0 \bullet 0$ thirteen 13 has 5 tens in the tens place and 5 tens is greater than the 4 tens in 45. $\circ \circ \circ$ model numbers using Digi-blocks and base-10 blocks. Digi-blocks Base-10 blocks organize a collection of up to 120 objects into groups of ten and skip count by ten. 100 110 play a collaborative number game! Identify a number that is one more/one less and ten more/ten less than a number given by a represent a 2-digit number in different groupings and explain groupings used. Example: 12 family member or friend. count by tens up to a given multiple of 10 (30, 40, 50, etc.) while 0 doing jumping jacks, skipping, clapping, singing, etc. AND use this website to practice working with numbers: http://nlvm.usu.edu/en/nav/frames asid 152 g 1 t 1.html?from= The number 12 can be represented as 1 ten and 2 ones or 12 ones. category_g_1_t_1.html The value of the 1 in 12 is 10. The value of the 2 in 12 is 2.