1st Grade Math Testing Calendar 2019-2020

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| Standards | Chapter | Start Date | Test Date | Quarter |
| 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.1.OA.3 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.1.OA.6 Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten; decomposing a number leading to a ten; using relationship between addition and subtraction; and creating equivalent but easier or known sums.1.OA.7 Understand the meaning of an equal sign, and determine if the equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.1.OA.8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating to three whole numbers. | 1: Addition Concepts | Aug. 19 | Sept. 13 | 1 |
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| 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: a. 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a “ten” b. the numbers from 11-19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones. 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).1.NBT.3 Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, <, and =.1.NBT.5 Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reason used. | 5: Place Value | Nov. 19 | Dec. 18 | 2 |
| 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.6 Subtract multiples of 10 in the range of 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range of 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. | 6: Two-Digit Addition and Subtraction | Jan. 6 | Jan. 22 | 3 |
| 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 another. | 7: Organize and Use Graphs | Jan. 23 | Feb. 5 | 3 |
| 1.MD.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly 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 end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of the same-size length units that spans it with no gaps or overlaps.1.MD.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks. | 8: Measurement and Time | Feb. 6 | Feb. 26 | 3 |
| 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.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.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. | 9: 2-D Shapes and Equal Shares | Feb. 27 | Mar. 23 | 4 |
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| 1.MD.3b Identify pennies and dimes by name and value. | Money | April 6 | April 24 | 4 |
| End of the year review |  |  |  |  |