Mathematical Practices	Research-based Instructional Practices
<ul> <li>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</li> <li>Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</li> <li>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</li> <li>Model with mathematics.</li> <li>Use appropriate tools strategically.</li> <li>Attend to precision.</li> <li>Look for and make use of structure.</li> <li>Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Give students access to a variety of activity settings such as individual, teacher-led small group, whole group, student group work, and choice.</li> <li>Encourage meaningful peer interactions and promote peer conversations. Avoid dominating classroom conversations by maintaining a balance of teacher and student talk.</li> <li>Provide opportunities for students to make predictions and brainstorm consequences. Encourage them to discover and evaluate their own answers.</li> <li>Help students monitor their own thinking by showing them how you approach a problem and the questions you ask yourself to monitor your own thinking process. Think out loud.</li> <li>Help students explain, justify, or demonstrate their own learning by offering opportunities to reflect on, plan, and share their thinking.</li> <li>Use scaffolded instruction to asking open-ended questions, engage in feedback loops, and probe deeply into students thinking and understanding. Balance with didactic instruction.</li> <li>Provide needed practice and repetition, models, demonstration and guidance using didactic instruction.</li> </ul>

#### **Prerequisites**

Last year, teachers spent a large majority of the instructional time on these focus skills. This year, students should have a strong foundation in the following areas:

Major Focus	Supporting Work	Additional Work (Minor)
Know number names to 20 and the count sequence to 100.	Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories.	Describe and compare measureable attributes.
Count to tell the number of objects. Compare numbers to ten using more/less,		Identify and describe shapes and solids.
bigger/smaller. Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.		Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
Recognize numbers 11–19 as one ten and some ones.		



**Yvonne Caamal Canul** Superintendent

Mark Coscarella, Ed.D. Deputy Superintendent

**Camela Diaz** 

**Delsa Chapman** Executive Director for Student Learning

Many thanks to... the teachers and administrators who helped develop and revise the pacing guides.

Mathematics Pacing Guide The is based on the Common Core State Standards, and the I CAN statements are tailored to the needs of the students in the Lansing School District. For easy access to the actual state standards as well as supporting information and resources visit the official Common Core website at: www.corestandards.org.

This Mathematics Pacing Guide has been aligned to the Go Math! Series for this grade level. Please teach the units and concepts with fidelity in the order that they have been laid out.

We will review the pacing guide at the end of the year and adjust accordingly.

## **Introduction to Your Mathematics Pacing Guide**

- · Incorporate the research-based instructional practices listed on the back.
- · Once a skill is mastered, continue to practice it.
- · Continue to reinforce skills and concepts throughout the year until mastery is achieved. · Become familiar with sequencing at previous and subsequent grade levels.
- understand Common Core State Standards.
- An electronic version of the Pacing Guides can be found on the Lansing School District homepage www.lansingschools.net under Links.

Lansing School District ©





# First Grade • First Ouarter Pacing Guide

# Mathematics

#### The following tips may be helpful as you use the Pacing Guide:

- Introduce 9-week content skills according to the Pacing Guide.
- . The website, www.corestandards.org, can be used to find more information and to better

# **Mathematics**

Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Number & Operations in Base Ten	Measurement & Data
<ul> <li>OA.1.1</li> <li>I CAN solve addition word problems within 10 using objects and drawings to find the missing number or answer.</li> <li>I CAN solve subtraction word problems within 10 using objects and drawings to find the missing number or answer.</li> <li>OA.1.3</li> <li>I CAN use the commutative property to solve problems.</li> <li>I CAN use the associative property to solve problems.</li> <li>I CAN use the zero property to solve problems</li> <li>OA.1.7</li> <li>I CAN explain what an equal sign means.</li> <li>OA.1.8</li> <li>I CAN recognize part-part-whole relationships of three whole numbers.</li> </ul>	NTB.1.1  I CAN count to 50 starting at any number less than 50. I CAN read and write numerals to 50.	This is not a focus area during this quarter.         Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.
Vocabulary		
Subtraction Addition Addition Sentence Difference Equal = Manipulatives Number Bond Part-Part-Whole Sum	Compare Digit Numeral Ones Tens	

# First Quarter

#### Geometry

This is not a focus area during this quarter.

Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.

Ma	thematical Practices	R	esearch-based Instructional Practices
	Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.		Give students access to a variety of activity settings such as individual, teacher-led small group, whole group, student group work, and choice.
	Reason abstractly and quantitatively. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.		Encourage meaningful peer interactions and promote peer conversations. Avoid dominating classroom conversations by maintaining a balance of teacher and student talk. Provide opportunities for students to make predictions and brainsterm consequences. Encourage them to discover and
	Model with mathematics.		brainstorm consequences. Encourage them to discover and evaluate their own answers. Help students monitor their own thinking by showing them how you approach a problem and the questions you ask yourself to
	Use appropriate tools strategically. Attend to precision.		monitor your own thinking process. Think out loud. Help students explain, justify, or demonstrate their own learn- ing by offering opportunities to reflect on, plan, and share their
	Look for and make use of structure.		thinking. Use scaffolded instruction to asking open-ended questions, en- gage in feedback loops, and probe deeply into students thinking
	Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.		and understanding. Balance with didactic instruction. Provide needed practice and repetition, models, demonstra- tions, information and guidance using didactic instruction.





#### **Prerequisites**

Last year, teachers spent a large majority of the instructional time on these focus skills. This year, students should have a strong foundation in the following areas:

Supporting Work	Additional Work (Minor)
Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories.	Describe and compare measureable attributes.
	Identify and describe shapes and solids.
	Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
	Classify objects and count the



**Yvonne Caamal Canul** Superintendent

Mark Coscarella, Ed.D. Deputy Superintendent

Camela Diaz Interim Assistant Director for Student Learning

**Delsa Chapman** Executive Director for Student Learning

Many thanks to... the teachers and administrators who helped develop and revise the pacing guides.

Mathematics Pacing Guide The is based on the Common Core State Standards, and the I CAN statements are tailored to the needs of the students in the Lansing School District. For easy access to the actual state standards as well as supporting information and resources visit the official Common Core website at: www.corestandards.org.

This Mathematics Pacing

Guide has been aligned to the Go Math! Series for this grade

level. Please teach the units

and concepts with fidelity in

the order that they have been

We will review the pacing

and adjust accordingly.

guide at the end of the year

laid out.

- · Incorporate the research-based instructional practices listed on the back.
- · Once a skill is mastered, continue to practice it.
- · Continue to reinforce skills and concepts throughout the year until mastery is achieved. · Become familiar with sequencing at previous and subsequent grade levels.
- understand Common Core State Standards.
- An electronic version of the Pacing Guides can be found on the Lansing School District homepage www.lansingschools.net under Links.



# First Grade • Second Ouarter Pacing Guide

# Mathematics

## **Introduction to Your Mathematics Pacing Guide**

#### The following tips may be helpful as you use the Pacing Guide:

- Introduce 9-week content skills according to the Pacing Guide.
- . The website, www.corestandards.org, can be used to find more information and to better

# **Mathematics**

<b>Operations &amp; Algebraic Thinking</b>	Number & Operations in Base Ten	Measurement & Data
<ul> <li>OA.1.1</li> <li>I CAN solve addition word problems within 10 using objects and drawings to find the missing number or answer.</li> <li>I CAN solve subtraction word problems within 10 using objects and drawings to find the missing number or answer.</li> <li>OA.1.2</li> <li>I CAN add three numbers.</li> <li>I CAN show how to solve word problems with 3 numbers.</li> <li>OA.1.3</li> <li>I CAN use the commutative property to solve problems.</li> <li>I CAN use the commutative property to solve problems.</li> <li>I CAN use the associative property to solve problems.</li> <li>I CAN use the zero property to solve problems</li> <li>OA.1.4</li> <li>I CAN use addition to help me solve a subtraction problem.</li> <li>I CAN use fact families to understand the relationship between addition and subtraction.</li> <li>OA.1.5</li> <li>I CAN count on or count back from any number.</li> <li>I CAN explain how counting on and counting back will help me solve addition and subtraction problems.</li> <li>OA.1.6</li> <li>I CAN count on to help me add with 20.</li> <li>I CAN use a fact family to help me add within 20.</li> <li>I CAN use dubles, doubles plus one to solve addition problems to 20.</li> <li>OA.1.7</li> <li>I CAN determine if an equation is true or false.</li> <li>OA.1.8</li> <li>I CAN find the missing number in an addition equation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>NBT.1.1</li> <li>I CAN count to 100 starting at any number less than 100.</li> <li>I CAN read and write numerals to 100.</li> <li>NBT.1.5</li> <li>I CAN mentally find 10 more than a 2-digit number without having to count on.</li> <li>I CAN mentally find 10 less than a 2-digit number without having to count back.</li> <li>I CAN explain how to find 10 more than a number.</li> <li>I CAN explain how to find 10 less than a number.</li> </ul>	This is not a focus area during this quarter.         Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.
Vocabulary		
Associative Property Commutative Property Equation Zero Property (Identity Property)	Count Back Count On False Mentally True	

# Second Quarter

#### Geometry

This is not a focus area during this quarter.

Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.

Mathematical Practices	Research-based Instructional Practices
<ul> <li>Mathematical Practices</li> <li>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</li> <li>Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</li> <li>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</li> <li>Model with mathematics.</li> <li>Use appropriate tools strategically.</li> <li>Attend to precision.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Give students access to a variety of activity settings such as individual, teacher-led small group, whole group, student group work, and choice.</li> <li>Encourage meaningful peer interactions and promote peer conversations. Avoid dominating classroom conversations by maintaining a balance of teacher and student talk.</li> <li>Provide opportunities for students to make predictions and brainstorm consequences. Encourage them to discover and evaluate their own answers.</li> <li>Help students monitor their own thinking by showing them how you approach a problem and the questions you ask yourself to monitor your own thinking process. Think out loud.</li> <li>Help students explain, justify, or demonstrate their own learning by offering opportunities to reflect on, plan, and share their</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Look for and make use of structure.</li> <li>Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>thinking.</li> <li>Use scaffolded instruction to asking open-ended questions, engage in feedback loops, and probe deeply into students thinking and understanding. Balance with didactic instruction.</li> <li>Provide needed practice and repetition, models, demonstrations, information and guidance using didactic instruction.</li> </ul>

#### **Prerequisites**

Last year, teachers spent a large majority of the instructional time on these focus skills. This year, students should have a strong foundation in the following areas:

Major Focus	Supporting Work	Additional Work (Minor)
Know number names to 20 and the count sequence to 100.	Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories.	Describe and compare measureable attributes.
Count to tell the number of objects		Identify and describe shapes and solids
Compare numbers to ten using more/less, bigger/smaller.		Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.		
Recognize the numbers 11–19 as one ten and some ones.		



**Yvonne Caamal Canul** Superintendent

Mark Coscarella, Ed.D. Deputy Superintendent

#### Camela Diaz Interim Assistant Director for Student Learning

**Delsa Chapman** Executive Director for Student Learning

Many thanks to... the teachers and administrators who helped develop and revise the pacing guides.

The Mathematics Pacing Guide is based on the Common Core State Standards, and the I CAN statements are tailored to the needs of the students in the Lansing School District. For easy access to the actual state standards as well as supporting information and resources visit the official Common Core website at: www.corestandards.org.

This Mathematics Pacing Guide has been aligned to the Go Math! Series for this grade level. Please teach the units and concepts with fidelity in the order that they have been laid out.

We will review the pacing guide at the end of the year and adjust accordingly.

# **Introduction to Your Mathematics Pacing Guide**

- · Once a skill is mastered, continue to practice it.
- · Continue to reinforce skills and concepts throughout the year until mastery is achieved. Become familiar with sequencing at previous and subsequent grade levels.
- understand Common Core State Standards.
- · An electronic version of the Pacing Guides can be found on the Lansing School District homepage www.lansingschools.net under Links.

Lansing School District ©



Mathematics



# First Grade • Third Quarter Pacing Guide

Go Math! Chapters 5-8



#### The following tips may be helpful as you use the Pacing Guide:

· Introduce 9-week content skills according to the Pacing Guide.

· Incorporate the research-based instructional practices listed on the back.

The website, www.corestandards.org, can be used to find more information and to better

#### **Operations & Algebraic Thinking**

#### OA.1.1

- □ I CAN solve addition word problems within 15 using drawings and equations to find the missing number in all positions.
- □ I CAN solve subtraction word problems within 15 using drawings and equations to find the missing number in all positions.

#### OA.1.2

- □ I CAN add three numbers.
- □ I CAN show how to solve word problems with 3 numbers.

#### **OA.1.4**

- $\hfill\square$  I CAN use addition to help me solve a subtraction problem.
- □ I CAN use fact families to understand the relationship between addition and subtraction.

#### OA.1.6

- □ I CAN subtract fluently within 10 without counting.
- □ I CAN add fluently within 10 without counting.

#### NBT.1.1

- □ I CAN count to 120 starting at any number less than 120.
- □ I CAN read and write numerals to 120.
- □ I CAN represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

#### **NBT.1.2**

- □ I CAN explain what each digit of a two digit number represents.
- □ I CAN show numbers 11-99 as tens and ones.
- □ I CAN identify how many tens and ones are in a 2-digit number.
- □ I CAN show multiples of 10 as groups of tens.
- □ I CAN identify the number of tens and ones in numbers ending with zero.
- □ I CAN understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones called a "ten".
- □ I CAN show numbers 11-19 as a ten and ones.

#### **NBT.1.3**

- □ I CAN explain what each symbol means (<, >, and =).
- □ I CAN compare two 2-digit numbers.
- □ I CAN use the symbols >, <, and = to compare two 2-digit numbers.
- □ I CAN Identify the number that is greater than or less than using the tens and ones.

## Number & Operations in Base Ten

**Mathematics** 

#### **NBT.1.4**

- □ I CAN add a 2-digit number and a 1-digit number within 100.
- □ I CAN add a 2-digit number and a multiple of 10 within 100.
- □ I CAN choose and explain what strategy I used to solve my prob
- □ I CAN decide when to rearrange objects in an addition problem using manipulatives (regroup).
- □ I CAN show that in adding 2 digit numbers you add ones to ones and tens to tens.
- □ I CAN use a drawing or model to write an addition number senter

#### NBT.1.5

- □ I CAN mentally find 10 more than a 2-digit number without having count on.
- □ I CAN mentally find 10 less than a 2-digit number without having count back.
- □ I CAN explain how to find 10 more than a number.
- □ I CAN explain how to find 10 less than a number.

#### **NBT.1.6**

- □ I CAN subtract a multiple of 10 from another multiple of 10 (10-9
- □ I CAN use models for solving subtraction problems with tens.
- □ I CAN use drawings for solving subtraction problems with tens.
- $\hfill\square$  I CAN use place value for solving subtraction problems with tens
- $\hfill\square$   $\hfill$  I CAN use addition for solving subtraction problems with tens

#### Vocabulary

Addend
Decompose
Doubles
Fact Family
Fluently
Greater Than >
Less Than <

Greater Than Less Than Multiples Rods Units

Third Quarte	
	Measurement & Data, Geometry
	These are not focus areas during this quarter.
olem.	Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.
S	
ence.	
g to	
to	
0).	
5.	

Mathematical Practices	Research-based Instructional Practices
<ul> <li>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</li> <li>Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</li> <li>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</li> <li>Model with mathematics.</li> <li>Use appropriate tools strategically.</li> <li>Attend to precision.</li> <li>Look for and make use of structure.</li> <li>Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Give students access to a variety of activity settings such as individual, teacher-led small group, whole group, student group work, and choice.</li> <li>Encourage meaningful peer interactions and promote peer conversations. Avoid dominating classroom conversations by maintaining a balance of teacher and student talk.</li> <li>Provide opportunities for students to make predictions and brainstorm consequences. Encourage them to discover and evaluate their own answers.</li> <li>Help students monitor their own thinking by showing them how you approach a problem and the questions you ask yourself to monitor your own thinking process. Think out loud.</li> <li>Help students explain, justify, or demonstrate their own learning by offering opportunities to reflect on, plan, and share their thinking.</li> <li>Use scaffolded instruction to asking open-ended questions, engage in feedback loops, and probe deeply into students thinking and understanding. Balance with didactic instruction.</li> <li>Provide needed practice and repetition, models, demonstrations, information and guidance using didactic instruction.</li> </ul>

# Lansing School District •





## **Introduction to Your Mathematics Pacing Guide**

- · Incorporate the research-based instructional practices listed on the back.
- · Once a skill is mastered, continue to practice it.
- · Continue to reinforce skills and concepts throughout the year until mastery is achieved. · Become familiar with sequencing at previous and subsequent grade levels.
- understand Common Core State Standards.
- An electronic version of the Pacing Guides can be found on the Lansing School District homepage www.lansingschools.net under Links.

#### **Prerequisites**

Last year, teachers spent a large majority of the instructional time on these focus skills. This year, students should have a strong foundation in the following areas:

Major Focus	Supporting Work	Additional Work (Minor)
Know number names to 20 and the count sequence to 100.	Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories.	Describe and compare measureable attributes.
Count to tell the number of objects.		Identify and describe shapes and solids.
Compare numbers to 10 using more/less, bigger/smaller.		Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.		compose snapes.
Recognize numbers 11–19 as one ten and some ones.		



**Yvonne Caamal Canul** Superintendent

Mark Coscarella, Ed.D. Associate Superintendent

#### Camela Diaz Interim Assistant Director for Student Learning

**Delsa Chapman** Executive Director for Student Learning

Many thanks to... the teachers and administrators who helped develop and revise the pacing guides.

The Mathematics Pacing Guide is based on the Common Core State Standards, and the I CAN statements are tailored to the needs of the students in the Lansing School District. For easy access to the actual state standards as well as supporting information and resources visit the official Common Core website at: www.corestandards.org.

This Mathematics Pacing Guide has been aligned to the Go Math! Series for this grade level. Please teach the units and concepts with fidelity in the order that they have been laid out.

We will review the pacing guide at the end of the year and adjust accordingly.



# First Grade • Fourth Quarter Pacing Guide

#### The following tips may be helpful as you use the Pacing Guide:

- Introduce 9-week content skills according to the Pacing Guide.
- . The website, www.corestandards.org, can be used to find more information and to better

## **Mathematics**

Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Number & Operations in Base Ten	Measurement & Data
<ul> <li>OA.1.1</li> <li>I CAN solve addition word problems within 20 using drawings and equations to find the missing number in all positions.</li> <li>I CAN solve subtraction word problems within 20 using drawings and equations to find the missing number in all positions.</li> </ul>	This is not a focus area during this quarter.         Continue to reinforce skills and concepts previously introduced, as necessary.	<ul> <li>MD.1.1</li> <li>I CAN order three objects by length.</li> <li>I CAN use one object to help me describe the length of two other objects.</li> <li>I CAN use words to compare three objects</li> <li>MD.1.2</li> <li>I CAN measure an object using non-standard units.</li> <li>I CAN express the length of the measured object as a number and unit (example: 9 blocks).</li> <li>MD.1.3</li> <li>I CAN identify the hour hand and minute hand.</li> <li>I CAN tell time to the hour using an analog and digital clock.</li> <li>I CAN model time to the half-hour using an analog clock.</li> <li>I CAN model time to the half-hour using an analog clock.</li> <li>I CAN write the time in hours.</li> <li>I CAN write the time in half-hours.</li> <li>MD.1.4</li> <li>I CAN compare how many more or less are in one category than another.</li> <li>I CAN organize and show data with up to three categories (tally marks, sorting, classifying, categorizing).</li> <li>I CAN ask and answer questions about data.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary		
		Analog Clock Bar Graph Category Categorize Data Digital Clock Hour Hand Length Minute Hand Non-standard Units Pictograph Sort

# **Fourth Quarter**

#### Geometry

#### G.1.1

- □ I CAN identify defining attributes of different shapes (size, shape, open, closed).
- □ I CAN identify non-defining attributes of different shapes (color, orientation).
- □ I CAN sort shapes by their attributes (size, shape, color, orientation, open, closed).
- □ I CAN build shapes to show attributes using manipulatives (straws, geoboards).
- I CAN draw shapes to show attributes (size, color, orientation, open, closed, number of faces, sides, corners, etc.)
- □ I CAN build and draw a shape when given attributes.

#### **G.1.2**

- □ I CAN build a new shape using 2-dimensional shapes.
- □ I CAN build a new shape using 3-dimensional shapes.
- □ I CAN take a shape I have made from other shapes and change it to make a new shape.

#### **G.1.3**

- □ I CAN divide shapes into two equal shares.
- □ I CAN describe the equal share using math vocabulary.
- □ I CAN divide shapes into four equal shares.
- $\Box$  I CAN describe the whole as the sum of the parts.
- □ I CAN explain what happens when an object is cut into more pieces.

Attribute Closed Cone Cube Cylinder Defining Attribute Equal Parts/Equal Share Fourths/Quarters Halves Hexagon Non-defining Attribute Open Rectangular Prism Rhombus Trapezoid 2-dimensional 3-dimensional