

First Grade Mathematics Newsletter

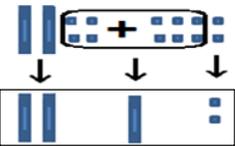
Marking Period 3, Part 2

MT	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) <u>Students will be able to . . .</u>	
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems. • add and subtract within 20 using a variety of strategies. • write and solve equations with an unknown (missing number) in all positions. • add and subtract within 20 to solve word problems by using objects, drawings, and equations. 	
Number and Operations in Base Ten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • add a 2-digit number to a 2-digit number ending in 0. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Examples include: $\square = 40 + 15$ and $25 + 30 = \square$ </div> • subtract 2-digit numbers ending in 0. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Examples include: $70 - 30 = \square$ and $\square = 40 - 20$ </div> • add a 2-digit number and a 1-digit number. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> Examples include: $\square = 45 + 2$ and $32 + 9 = \square$ </div> 	

Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)		
	<u>It is . . .</u>	<u>In mathematics, students will . . .</u>
Synthesis	<p>putting parts together to build understanding of a whole concept or to form a new or unique whole.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solve for a unknown (missing number) by using the relationship between addition and subtraction. • write and solve word problems with unknowns (missing numbers) in all positions. • find possible 2-digit addends that equal a target sum. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> target sum: 54 possible addends: 10 and 44 ($10 + 44 = 54$); 30 and 24 ($30 + 24 = 54$); 40 and 14 ($40 + 14 = 54$); 50 and 4 ($50 + 4 = 54$) </div>
Effort/Motivation/Persistence	<p>working diligently and applying effective strategies to achieve a goal or solve a problem; continuing in the face of obstacles and competing pressures.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persevere when solving for the unknown (missing number) in an equation. • describe how a strategy helped to solve a challenging word problem. • willingly accept suggestions from teacher and peers when a strategy is not working.

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Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)		
MT	 <u>In school, your child will . . .</u>	 <u>At home, your child can . . .</u>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use subtraction to solve an unknown addend problem. For example, when given the problem $4 + \square = 9$, students will identify "5" as the unknown number by solving $9 - 4 = \square$. solve related addition and subtraction equations within ten. For example, when given $5 = 2 + 3$, students will identify "2" as the unknown number in $5 - \square = 3$, as these equations are related. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather a set of fewer than 10 objects (buttons, coins, stuffed animals) and write an addition equation representing the sum of the objects. For example, if 7 objects were selected, a possible equation is $7 = 5 + 2$. Then write a related subtraction equation ($7 - 2 = 5$). Repeat with various amounts of objects. use this website to identify related addition and subtraction facts: http://www.ixl.com/math/grade-1/related-addition-facts
	<p>Number and Operations in Base Ten</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> add any 2-digit number and a 2-digit number ending in 0 (10, 20, 30, etc.) using a place-value manipulative such as base-10 blocks and/or Digi-blocks. <div data-bbox="617 672 999 805" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">$32 + 20 = 52$</p> </div> subtract 2-digit numbers ending in 0 by playing math games. <div data-bbox="714 860 1020 984" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">$50 = 70 - 20$</p> </div> add a 2-digit number to a 1-digit number using place-value manipulatives. <div data-bbox="302 1091 651 1357" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Example 1 (student does not need to compose a ten) $29 = 24 + 5$</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="684 1016 995 1406" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Example 2 (student needs to compose a ten) $24 + 8 = \square$ composing a ten</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">$24 + 8 = 32$</p> </div> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> choose a 2-digit number. Starting with that number, do jumping jacks while adding 10 with each jump. <div data-bbox="1461 678 1948 805" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">  <p style="text-align: center;">24 34 44 54</p> </div> engage in a math discussion. Roll a number cube three times. Use the first two numbers to build a 2-digit number and use the third number as the addend. Discuss whether or not composing a ten is necessary when solving the problem. <div data-bbox="1087 984 1579 1256" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p>For example, if a 4 and a 6 are rolled on the first two rolls, the number 46 can be used. If a 5 is rolled on the third roll, the addition sentence would be $\square = 46 + 5$. In the equation $\square = 46 + 5$, a ten needs to be composed because six ones added to five ones equals 11 ones.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1596 1052 1927 1205" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">1st roll 2nd roll 3rd roll</p>  </div> practice solving 2-digit addition problems using an online resource: http://nlvm.usu.edu/en/nav/frames_asid_154_g_1_t_1.html?from=category_g_1_t_1.html