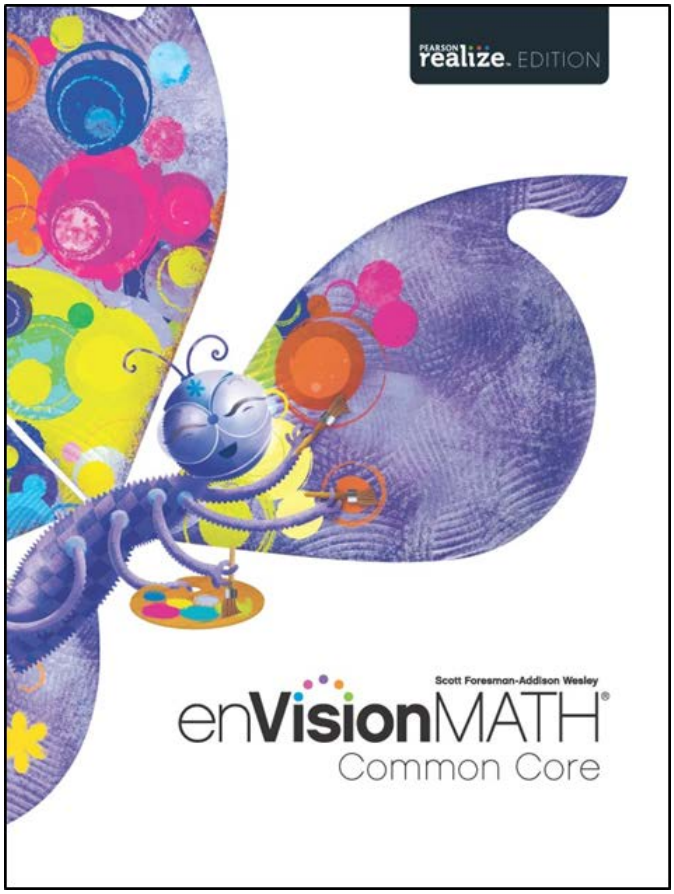
An Alignment of
Minnesota Academic Standards for Mathematics 2007

Minnesota Department of Education



To the Lessons of
enVisionMATH Common Core
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Grade 1

An Alignment of the Minnesota Academic Standards for Mathematics 2007 to *enVisionMATH Common Core*, ©2015

Table of Contents

An Alignment of the Minnesota Academic Standards for Mathematics 2007 to *enVisionMATH Common Core,* ©2015

enVisionMATH Common Core, ©2015 Grade 1	Minnesota Mathematics K-12 Academic Standards
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	
Topic 1: Understanding Addition	
Lesson 1-1: Spatial Patterns for Numbers to 10	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **K.1.1.2** Read, write, and represent whole numbers from 0 to at least 31. Representations may include numerals, pictures, real objects and picture graphs, spoken words, and manipulatives such as connecting cubes. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 1-2: Making 6 and 7	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence.

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(Continued) Lesson 1-2: Making 6 and 7	**K.1.1.2** Read, write, and represent whole numbers from 0 to at least 31. Representations may include numerals, pictures, real objects and picture graphs, spoken words, and manipulatives such as connecting cubes. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 1-3: Making 8	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.1.2** Read, write, and represent whole numbers from 0 to at least 31. Representations may include numerals, pictures, real objects and picture graphs, spoken words, and manipulatives such as connecting cubes. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 1-4: Making 9	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks.

enVisionMATH Common Core, ©2015 Grade 1	**Minnesota Mathematics K-12 Academic Standards**
(Continued) Lesson 1-4: Making 9	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.1.2** Read, write, and represent whole numbers from 0 to at least 31. Representations may include numerals, pictures, real objects and picture graphs, spoken words, and manipulatives such as connecting cubes. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 1-5: Introducing Addition Expressions and Number Sentences	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.

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Lesson 1-6: Stories about Joining	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10.
Lesson 1-7: Adding in Any Order	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.2** Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10.

enVisionMATH Common Core, ©2015 Grade 1	**Minnesota Mathematics K-12 Academic Standards**
(Continued) Lesson 1-7: Adding in Any Order	**2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 1-8: Problem Solving: Use Objects	**1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10.
Topic 2: Understanding Subtraction	
Lesson 2-1: Finding Missing Parts of 6 and 7	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3

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(Continued) Lesson 2-1: Finding Missing Parts of 6 and 7	**1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 2-2: Finding Missing Parts of 8	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 2-3: Finding Missing Parts of 9	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 2-4: Introducing Subtraction Expressions and Number Sentences	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures.

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(Continued) Lesson 2-4: Introducing Subtraction Expressions and Number Sentences	**2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 2-5: Stories about Taking Away	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 2-6: Stories about Comparing	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences.

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(Continued) Lesson 2-6: Stories about Comparing	**1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 2-7: Stories about Missing Parts	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 2-8: All Kinds of Subtraction Stories	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.

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(Continued) Lesson 2-8: All Kinds of Subtraction Stories	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 2-9: Connecting Addition and Subtraction	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 2-10: Connecting Models and Symbols	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.2** Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 2-11: Problem Solving: Act It Out	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.

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Topic 3: Five and Ten Relationships	
Lesson 3-1: Representing Numbers on a Ten-Frame	**1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten.
Lesson 3-2: Recognizing Numbers on a Ten-Frame	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.
Lesson 3-3: Parts of 10	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 3-4: Finding Missing Parts of 10	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 3-5: Problem Solving: Make a Table	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures.

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Topic 4: Addition and Subtraction Facts to 12	
Lesson 4-1: Adding with 0, 1, 2	**1.1.1.3** Count, with and without objects, forward and backward from any given number up to 120. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 4-2: Doubles	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 4-3: Near Doubles	**1.2.1.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 4-4: Facts with 5 on a Ten-Frame	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 4-5: Making 10 on a Ten-Frame	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 4-6: Subtracting with 0, 1, 2	**1.1.1.6** Use words to describe the relative size of numbers. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.

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(Continued) Lesson 4-6: Subtracting with 0, 1, 2	**1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 4-7: Thinking Addition	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.2** Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 4-8: Thinking Addition to 8 to Subtract	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.2** Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 4-9: Thinking Addition to 12 to Subtract	**1.2.1.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.

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(Continued) Lesson 4-9: Thinking Addition to 12 to Subtract	**1.2.2.2** Determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 4-10: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence.
Topic 5: Addition Facts to 20	
Lesson 5-1: Doubles	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.

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(Continued) Lesson 5-1: Doubles	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-2: Doubles Plus 1	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-3: Doubles Plus 2	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.

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(Continued) Lesson 5-3: Doubles Plus 2	**2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-4: Problem Solving: Two-Question Problems	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.
Lesson 5-5: Making 10 to Add	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10.

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(Continued) Lesson 5-5: Making 10 to Add	**K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-6: Making 10 to Add 9	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-7: Making 10 to Add 8	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten.

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(Continued) Lesson 5-7: Making 10 to Add 8	**K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 5-8: Adding Three Numbers	For related content, please see: **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 5-9: Word Problems with Three Addends	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences.

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(Continued) Lesson 5-9: Word Problems with Three Addends	**1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.
Topic 6: Subtraction Facts to 20	
Lesson 6-1: Making 10 to Subtract	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.2.2.3** Use number sense and models of addition and subtraction, such as objects and number lines, to identify the missing number in an equation such as: 2 + 4 = _ 3 + _ = 7 5 = _ – 3 **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Lesson 6-2: More with Making 10 to Subtract	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 6-3: Using Related Facts	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures.

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(Continued) Lesson 6-3: Using Related Facts	**2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 6-4: Fact Families	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 6-5: Using Addition to Subtract	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures.

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(Continued) Lesson 6-5: Using Addition to Subtract	**2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 6-6: Subtraction Facts	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 6-7: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence.

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(Continued) Lesson 6-7: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.
Number and Operations in Base Ten	
Topic 7: Counting and Number Patterns to 120	
Lesson 7-1: Making Numbers 11 to 19	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten.
Lesson 7-2: Using Numbers 11 to 19	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.1.6** Use words to describe the relative size of numbers. **1.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 12 with an emphasis on making ten.
Lesson 7-3: Counting by 10s	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.
Lesson 7-4: Counting to 120	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks.

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(Continued) Lesson 7-4: Counting to 120	**1.1.1.3** Count, with and without objects, forward and backward from any given number up to 120. **1.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 120.
Lesson 7-5: Using Counting by 10s	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.1.3** Count, with and without objects, forward and backward from any given number up to 120. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.
Lesson 7-6: Problem Solving: Look for a Pattern	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **K.2.1.1** Identify, create, complete, and extend simple patterns using shape, color, size, number, sounds and movements. Patterns may be repeating, growing or shrinking such as ABB, ABB, ABB or .,..,....

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Topic 8: Tens and Ones	
Lesson 8-1: Counting with Groups of 10 and Leftovers	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 8-2: Numbers Made with Tens	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 8-3: Tens and Ones	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s.

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(Continued) Lesson 8-3: Tens and Ones	**K.1.2.2** Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 with objects and pictures. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Lesson 8-4: Expanded Form	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 8-5: Ways to Make Numbers	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones.

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(Continued) Lesson 8-5: Ways to Make Numbers	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 8-6: Problem Solving: Make an Organized List	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.
Topic 9: Comparing Numbers to 100	
Lesson 9-1: 1 More, 1 Less; 10 More, 10 Less	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones.

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(Continued) Lesson 9-1: 1 More, 1 Less; 10 More, 10 Less	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **K.1.1.4** Find a number that is 1 more or 1 less than a given number. **2.1.1.3** Find 10 more or 10 less than a given three-digit number. Find 100 more or 100 less than a given three-digit number.
Lesson 9-2: Making Numbers on a Hundred Chart	**1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 120. **K.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers, with and without objects, from 0 to 20. **2.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 1000.
Lesson 9-3: Using Models to Compare Numbers	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 120. **1.1.1.6** Use words to describe the relative size of numbers.

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(Continued) Lesson 9-3: Using Models to Compare Numbers	**K.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers, with and without objects, from 0 to 20. **2.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 1000.
Lesson 9-4: Comparing Numbers with >, <, =	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 120. **1.1.1.6** Use words to describe the relative size of numbers. **K.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers, with and without objects, from 0 to 20. **2.1.1.5** Compare and order whole numbers up to 1000.
Lesson 9-5: Problem Solving: Make an Organized List	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **2.1.2.1** Use strategies to generate addition and subtraction facts including making tens, fact families, doubles plus or minus one, counting on, counting back, and the commutative and associative properties. Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts.

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Topic 10: Adding with Tens and Ones	
Lesson 10-1: Adding Groups of 10	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 10-2: Adding Tens on a Hundred Chart	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 10-3: Adding Tens to Two-Digit Numbers	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.

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(Continued) Lesson 10-3: Adding Tens to Two-Digit Numbers	**1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 10-4: Using Mental Math to Add Tens	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.2.4** Use mental strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value and equality to add and subtract two-digit numbers. Strategies may include decomposition, expanded notation, and partial sums and differences.
Lesson 10-5: Adding to a Two-Digit Number	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **2.1.2.2** Demonstrate fluency with basic addition facts and related subtraction facts.
Lesson 10-6: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones.

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(Continued) Lesson 10-6: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.1** Represent real-world situations involving addition and subtraction basic facts, using objects and number sentences. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.
Topic 11: Subtracting with Tens and Ones	
Lesson 11-1: Subtracting Groups of 10	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.

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Lesson 11-2: Subtracting Tens on a Hundred Chart	**1.1.1.2** Read, write and represent whole numbers up to 120. Representations may include numerals, addition and subtraction, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives, such as bundles of sticks and base 10 blocks. **1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.1.2** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1000 in terms of hundreds, tens and ones. Know that 100 is 10 tens, and 1000 is 10 hundreds.
Lesson 11-3: Subtracting Tens from Two-Digit Numbers	**1.1.1.1** Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 100 in terms of tens and ones. **1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.2.4** Use mental strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value and equality to add and subtract two-digit numbers. Strategies may include decomposition, expanded notation, and partial sums and differences.

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Lesson 11-4: Using Mental Math to Subtract Tens	**1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.1.2.3** Recognize the relationship between counting and addition and subtraction. Skip count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. **2.1.2.4** Use mental strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value and equality to add and subtract two-digit numbers. Strategies may include decomposition, expanded notation, and partial sums and differences.
Lesson 11-5: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture and Write a Number Sentence	**1.1.1.4** Find a number that is 10 more or 10 less than a given number. **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations. **1.2.2.4** Use addition or subtraction basic facts to represent a given problem situation using a number sentence. **K.1.2.1** Use objects and draw pictures to find the sums and differences of numbers between 0 and 10. **2.1.2.5** Solve real-world and mathematical addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers with up to 2 digits.

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Measurement and Data	
Topic 12: Length	
Lesson 12-1: Comparing and Ordering by Length	For related content, please see: **1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **K.3.2.1** Use words to compare objects according to length, size, weight and position. **K.3.2.2** Order 2 or 3 objects using measurable attributes, such as length and weight.
Lesson 12-2: Indirect Measurement	For related content, please see: **1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **K.3.2.1** Use words to compare objects according to length, size, weight and position. **K.3.2.2** Order 2 or 3 objects using measurable attributes, such as length and weight.
Lesson 12-3: Using Units to Estimate and Measure Length	**1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **2.3.2.1** Understand the relationship between the size of the unit of measurement and the number of units needed to measure the length of an object.
Lesson 12-4: More Measuring Length	**1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **2.3.2.1** Understand the relationship between the size of the unit of measurement and the number of units needed to measure the length of an object.

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Lesson 12-5: Problem Solving: Use Reasoning	**1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **2.3.2.1** Understand the relationship between the size of the unit of measurement and the number of units needed to measure the length of an object.
Lesson 12-6: Measuring Using Different Units	**1.3.2.1** Measure the length of an object in terms of multiple copies of another object. **2.3.2.1** Understand the relationship between the size of the unit of measurement and the number of units needed to measure the length of an object.
Topic 13: Time	
Lesson 13-1: Understanding the Hour and Minute Hands	**1.3.2.2** Tell time to the hour and half-hour.
Lesson 13-2: Telling and Writing Time to the Hour	**1.3.2.2** Tell time to the hour and half-hour.
Lesson 13-3: Telling and Writing Time to the Half Hour	**1.3.2.2** Tell time to the hour and half-hour.
Lesson 13-4: Problem Solving: Use Data from a Table	**1.3.2.2** Tell time to the hour and half-hour.
Topic 14: Using Data to Answer Questions	
Lesson 14-1: Lesson 1: Using Data from Real Graphs	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.

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Lesson 14-2: Using Data from Picture Graphs	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.
Lesson 14-3: Using Data from Bar Graphs	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.
Lesson 14-4: Collecting Data Using Tally Marks	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.

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Lesson 14-5: Making Real Graphs	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.
Lesson 14-6: Making Picture Graphs	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.
Lesson 14-7: Problem Solving: Make a Graph	**1.1.1.7** Use counting and comparison skills to create and analyze bar graphs and tally charts. **2.1.2.6** Use addition and subtraction to create and obtain information from tables, bar graphs and tally charts. **3.4.1.1** Collect, display and interpret data using frequency tables, bar graphs, picture graphs and number line plots having a variety of scales. Use appropriate titles, labels and units.

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Geometry	
Topic 15: Geometry	
Lesson 15-1: Identifying Plane Shapes	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.1** Recognize basic two- and three-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders and spheres. **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-2: Problem Solving: Make an Organized List	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders. **K.3.1.1** Recognize basic two- and three-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders and spheres. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.

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Lesson 15-3: Properties of Plane Shapes	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.1** Recognize basic two- and three-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders and spheres. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners).
Lesson 15-4: Building with Shapes	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-5: Making New Shapes from Shapes	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres.

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(Continued) Lesson 15-5: Making New Shapes from Shapes	**1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-6: Identifying Solid Figures	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.1** Recognize basic two- and three-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders and spheres. **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-7: Flat Surfaces and Vertices	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.1** Recognize basic two- and three-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders and spheres.

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(Continued) Lesson 15-7: Flat Surfaces and Vertices	**2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-8: Sorting Solid Figures	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.2** Sort objects using characteristics such as shape, size, color and thickness. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-9: Building with Solid Figures	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders.

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(Continued) Lesson 15-9: Building with Solid Figures	**2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Lesson 15-10: Problem Solving: Use Reasoning	**1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **K.3.1.3** Use basic shapes and spatial reasoning to model objects in the real-world. **2.3.1.1** Describe, compare, and classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to number and shape of faces, and the number of sides, edges and vertices (corners). **2.3.1.2** Identify and name basic two- and three-dimensional shapes, such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids, hexagons, cubes, rectangular prisms, cones, cylinders and spheres.
Topic 16: Fractions of Shapes	
Lesson 16-1: Making Equal Parts	For related content, please see: **1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders.

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(Continued) Lesson 16-1: Making Equal Parts	**3.1.3.1** Read and write fractions with words and symbols. Recognize that fractions can be used to represent parts of a whole, parts of a set, points on a number line, or distances on a number line.
Lesson 16-2: Describing Equal Parts of Whole Objects	For related content, please see: **1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders. **3.1.3.1** Read and write fractions with words and symbols. Recognize that fractions can be used to represent parts of a whole, parts of a set, points on a number line, or distances on a number line. **3.1.3.2** Understand that the size of a fractional part is relative to the size of the whole.
Lesson 16-3: Making Halves and Fourths of Rectangles and Circles	For related content, please see: **1.3.1.1** Describe characteristics of two- and three-dimensional objects, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms, cylinders, cones and spheres. **1.3.1.2** Compose (combine) and decompose (take apart) two- and three-dimensional figures such as triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, rectangular prisms and cylinders. **3.1.3.1** Read and write fractions with words and symbols. Recognize that fractions can be used to represent parts of a whole, parts of a set, points on a number line, or distances on a number line.

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(Continued) Lesson 16-3: Making Halves and Fourths of Rectangles and Circles	**3.1.3.2** Understand that the size of a fractional part is relative to the size of the whole.
Lesson 16-4: Problem Solving: Draw a Picture	For related content, please see: **1.1.2.1** Use words, pictures, objects, length-based models (connecting cubes), numerals and number lines to model and solve addition and subtraction problems in part-part-total, adding to, taking away from and comparing situations.