## Grade 1 Addition and Subtraction

## Common Core Standards

1.OA. 1 Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. $\Delta$
1.OA. 2 Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 , e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
1.OA.3 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If 8 $+3=11$ is known, then $3+8=11$ is also known (Commutative property). To add $2+$ $6+4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2+6+4=2+10+$
12. (Associative property)
1.OA. 4 Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract $10-8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8 .
1.OA. 5 Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2 ).
1.OA. 6 Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within $10 \Delta$
1.OA. 7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6=6,7=8-1,5+2=2+5,4+$ $1=5+2$
1.OA. 8 Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8+?=11,5={ }_{-}-3,6+6=$. 1.NBT. 4 Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10 , using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten. 1.NBT. 6 Subtract multiples of 10 in the range $10-90$ from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

> Academic Vocabulary

addition
add
addend
sum
subtraction subtract equation equal sign true equation false equation count on count back make 10 place value

## Parent Friendly Standards

$\sqrt{ }$ Model addition and subtraction word problems using objects, drawings, and equations with unknown numbers in different positions.
$\sqrt{ }$ Add 3 whole numbers whose sum is less than 20.
$\sqrt{ }$ Show that adding zero to any number does not change the number.
$\sqrt{ }$ Show that when adding three numbers in any order, the sum does not change.
$\sqrt{ }$ Rewrite a subtraction equation as an addition equation with a missing addend.
$\sqrt{ }$ Add by counting on.
$\sqrt{ }$ Subtract by counting back.
$\sqrt{ }$ Add and subtract within 20 by using equal but easier numbers.
$\sqrt{ }$ Explain that the equal sign means "same as."
$\sqrt{ }$ Determine the unknown value in an addition and subtraction equation when two out of three numbers in an equation are given.

## Big Ideas

$\Delta$ When we add, we join two or more quantities together to make one whole set.
$\Delta$ When we subtract, we take a quantity away from another quantity to find how much will be left over or find the distance between two quantities.
$\Delta$ The commutative property shows us that we can add numbers in any order and still get the same sum.
$\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ The equal sign in an equation means "the same as" the quantity on one side of the equal sign should always be the same as the quantity on the other side of the equal sign.

