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Wisconsin Standards for Mathematics Correlated to *Moving with Math Extensions 2nd Edition Grade 1*

		Student Book	Skill Builders
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking (1.OA)		
A.	**Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.**		
M.1.OA.A.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. *See Appendix, Table 1 forspecific problem situations and category information.*	8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 23	26-2, 26-3, 27-9, 28-7, 28-8, 39-1 to 39-3, 40-1, 41-1, 42-1 to 42-3
M.1.OA.A.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.	32	33-4, 33-5
B.	**Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.**		
M.1.OA.B.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. (Informal use of the commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12. (Informal use of the associative property of addition.)*	11, 32	26-4, 26-7, 26-8, 33-1, 33-2
M.1.OA.B.4	Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. *For example, subtract 10 - 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.*		28-5, 28-13
C.	**Add and subtract within 20.**		
M.1.OA.C.5	Use counting and subitizing strategies to explain addition and subtraction.		
a.	Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	10, 17, 19, 25, 31	26-3, 27-1, 28-2, 28-3, 28-11

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b.	Use conceptual subitizing in unstructured arrangements with totals up to 10 and structured arrangements anchored to 5 or 10 (e.g., ten frames, double ten frames, math rack/rekenrek) with totals up to 20 to relate the compositions and decompositions to addition and subtraction.		
M.1.OA.C.6	Use multiple strategies to add and subtract within 20.	9, 10, 12, 15-21, 25, 30-32	26-1 to 26-9, 27-1 to 27-8, 28-1 to 28-6, 28-10, 28-12, 29-1 to 29-9, 33-1, 33-2
a.	Flexibly and efficiently add and subtract within 10 using strategies that may include mental images and composing and decomposing up to 10.		
b.	Add and subtract within 20 using objects, drawings, or equations. Use multiple strategies that may include counting on; making a ten (e.g., 8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., 13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that 8 + 4 = 12, one knows 12 - 8 = 4); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding 6 + 7 by creating the known equivalent 6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13).		
D.	**Work with addition and subtraction equations.**		
M.1.OA.D.7	Understand the meaning of the equal sign as “has the same value or amount as” 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.*	9, 11	27-7, 27-8, 28-9, 29-7, 29-8
	Number and Operations in Base Ten (1.NBT)		
A.	**Extend the counting sequence.**		
M.1.NBT.A.1	Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	1-4, 10, 24, 26-28, 33-35, 38, 39, 41, 42	2-1, 2-2, 4-1 to 4-3, 5-1 5-2, 7-1, 7-2, 8-1 to 8-5, 10-1, 10-2, 11-1 to 11-3, 11-5, 12-3, 46-1
B.	**Understand place value.**		
M.1.NBT.B.2	Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:	24-27, 34, 41-43	11-1 to 11-6
a.	10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a "ten."		
b.	The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.		

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c.	The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).		
M.1.NBT.B.3	Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits and describe the result of the comparison using words and symbols (>, =, and <).	6, 28, 29	6-1 to 6-3
C.	**Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.**		
M.1.NBT.C.4	Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a twodigit 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.	44-46	30-1, 30-2, 31-1
M.1.NBT.C.5	Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.		
M.1.NBT.C.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.	50	35-1, 35-2
	Measurement and Data (1.MD)		
A.	**Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.**		
M.1.MD.A.1	Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.		16-1 to 16-4
M.1.MD.A.2	Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.	53	19-3 to 19-5
B.	**Tell and write time.**		
M.1.MD.A.3	Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	57, 59	17-2, 17-3, 18-1, 18-2, 18-4, 18-5
C.	**Represent and interpret data.**		
M.1.MD.A.4	Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.	13, 14	38-1, 38-2
	Geometry (1.G)		
A.	**Reason with shapes and their attributes.**		

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M.1.G.A.1	Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus nondefining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.	61, 62	1-2, 13-1 to 13-5, 14-1, 14-3, 15-1, 44-1
M.1.G.A.2	Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. Student use of formal names such as "right rectangular prism" is not expected.	63	13-6 to 13-8, 14-2
M.1.G.A.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe and count the shares using the words halves and fourths, and use the phrases *half of* and *fourth of the whole*. Describe the whole as being two of the shares, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.	66, 67	25-1, 25-2, 43-1