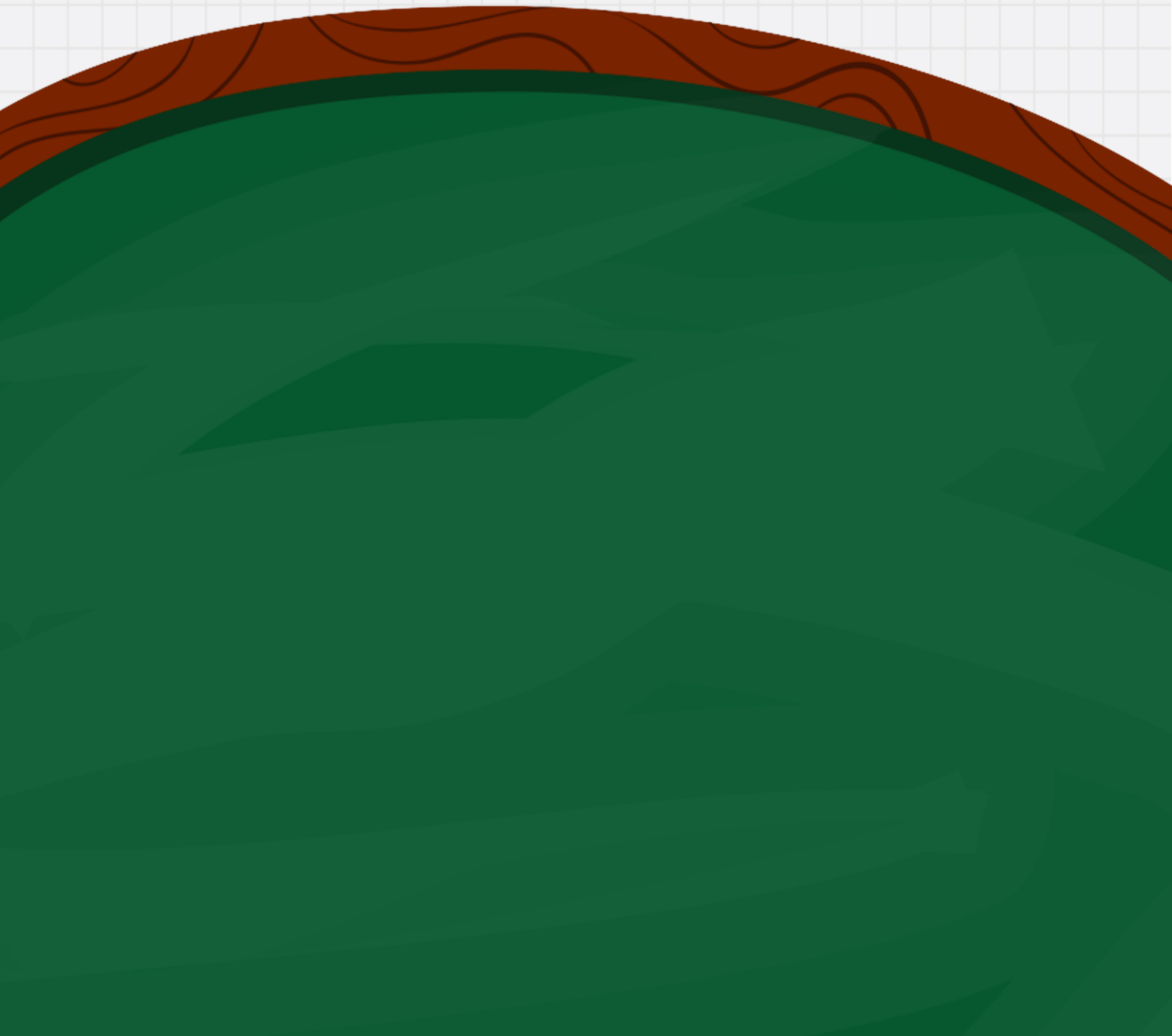




schoolio

GRADE 1 MATH ONTARIO

CURRICULUM





SCHOOLIO ONTARIO CURRICULUM GRADE 1 MATH – TABLE OF CONTENTS





Unit 1: Numbers Part 1: Whole Numbers and Fractions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Counting to 502. Counting to 503. Composing and Decomposing Numbers4. Composing and Decomposing Numbers5. Comparing Numbers6. Ordering Numbers7. Estimating Numbers8. Counting By 10s9. Counting By 5s10. Counting By 2s11. Fair Sharing12. Fair Sharing with Leftovers13. Halves14. Fourths15. Unit Fractions
Unit 2: Numbers Part 2: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, And Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Flipping Numbers in Addition2. Refresh of Subtraction3. Fact Families4. Fact Families Pt. 2: More Practice5. Addition and Subtraction to 106. Doubles to 207. Addition to 508. Subtraction with Borrowing9. Practice Estimating in Addition and Subtraction10. Multiplication11. Division
Unit 3: Algebra	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Patterns2. More Pattern Practice3. Continuing Patterns4. Finding Missing Pieces in a Pattern5. Creating Patterns6. Predicting Patterns7. Variables8. Equalities and Inequalities9. Not Equivalent10. Sequential Coding11. Review Sequencing

Unit 4: Spatial Sense	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2D Shapes 2. 3D Shapes 3. Defining Attributes vs Nondefining Attributes 4. Sorting by Attributes 5. Sorting by Attributes Pt. 2 6. Constructing 3D Objects 7. Shapes in Real Life 8. Matching Halves 9. Matching Halves with 3D Shapes 10. Positional Language 11. Following Directions 12. Giving Directions 13. Length 14. Mass 15. Capacity and Angles 16. Reading a Calendar- Months and Days of the Week Refresh 17. Reading a Calendar- How Many Days? 18. Seasons
Unit 5: Data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sorting Data 2. Sorting Rules 3. Collect Data 4. Assessing the Information in Your Tally Table 5. Concrete Graphs 6. Pictographs 7. Ordering Data 8. Reading Data 9. Drawing Conclusions from Data and Graphs 10. Probability Terms 11. Probability Likelihood 12. Test Predictions Across Groups
Unit 6: Financial Literacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Coin Names 2. Canadian Coin Values 3. Canadian Bills



Lesson 3: Composing and Decomposing Numbers

Discussion:

-  Today we're going to learn to compose and decompose numbers.
-  Those are big words but they just mean to build and un-build a number into the smaller numbers that make it up.
-  Let's use the number 23
 - ✓ **23** is made up of what numbers? A 2 and a 3, yes- but what does the 2 represent? We don't say "two three" for the number 23 do we? We say.....?
 - Twenty-three! The 2 represents 20.
 - ✓ $20 + 3$ is the decomposed (un-built) version of 23.
-  To compose (build) a number, it's just the flip. So if I said, "compose this number: $30 + 4$ ", what would it be? 34!

Activity:

Lego Number Building

NUMBER BUILDING

Compose- Build- the numbers:

$30 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$20 + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$40 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

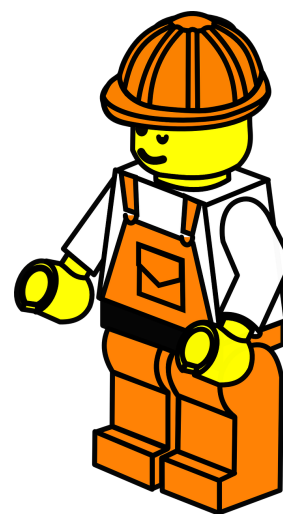
$30 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$20 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$40 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$



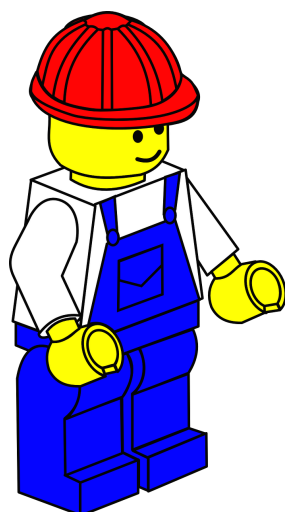
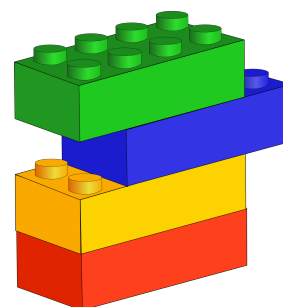
Decompose- Take Apart- the numbers:

$47 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$36 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$4 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$22 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$



$18 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$41 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$33 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$





$9 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$25 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

$13 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$

Lesson 5: Comparing Numbers

Discussion:

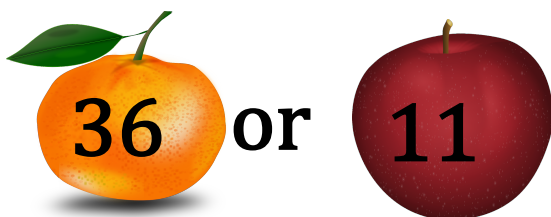
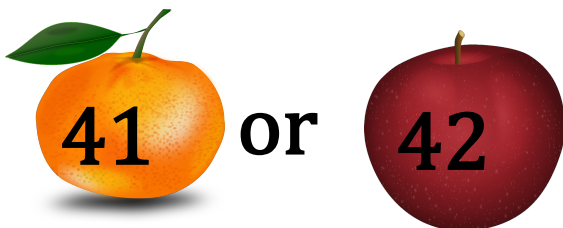
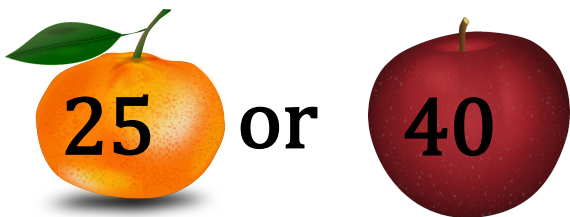
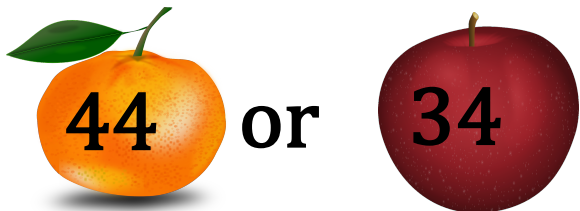
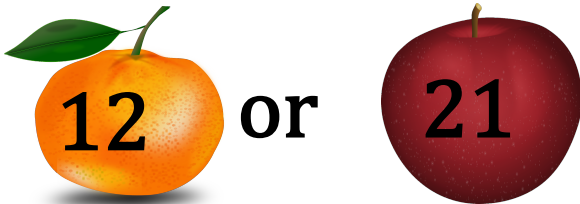
-  If Janna has 5 cookies and Jeremiah has 8 cookies- who has more cookies?
 - ✓ Jeremiah does!
-  Comparing numbers is when we look at two or more numbers and notice how they are different. Usually the question asks us if one number is bigger or smaller than another one.
-  Look at the numbers below and tell me which is biggest:
 - ✓ **14 or 17**
 - ✓ **12 or 9**
 - ✓ **32 or 42**
-  Now look at these numbers and tell me which is the smallest:
 - ✓ **27 or 17**
 - ✓ **18 or 32**
 - ✓ **16 or 12**

Activity:

Comparing Apples to Oranges

COMPARING APPLES TO ORANGES

1. Circle the BIGGER number.



2. Circle the SMALLER number.

