



MATH

1

FOR FAMILIES

FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children are becoming more independent. Their counting skills are improving, and they are beginning to learn addition and subtraction. As first-graders use math tools, ask questions and develop problem-solving strategies, they are gaining a deeper understanding of mathematical ideas by working in a classroom group, in smaller groups and on their own. Play is a developmentally appropriate method for young learners to explore the world and make sense of their environment. This information is a snapshot of learning in mathematics for Grade 1. For a complete set of mathematics standards, [click here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Count forward from any number up to 100 by 1's, 2's, 5's and 10's.
- Solve addition and subtraction problems up to 10.
- Identify coins and their values.
- Create and complete repeating and growing patterns. (For example, when we count forward, numbers get bigger by one, and we use this pattern frequently.)
- Identify trapezoids (four-sided shapes with one pair of parallel sides like a lampshade, table or clock) and hexagons (six-sided shapes like a honeycomb).
- Tell time to the hour and half-hour.

What to do at home:

- Ask your child what time it is, what day of the week it is, what day tomorrow is and what day yesterday was.
- Hand your child a few coins of the same value and ask them to tell you the total amount.
- Create math problems about things happening at home. (For example, ask your child, "If we started dinner with 6 pieces of bread but have eaten 3, how many are left?")
- Identify patterns found in the real world. (For example, ask your child, "If the clock chimes once at one o'clock and twice at two o'clock, what will happen at three o'clock?")
- Separate objects into equal groups. (For example, ask your child to cut a pizza into slices so every family member has the same number of slices.)

YOU ARE your child's first teacher. Learn how to support the goals of Oklahoma's academic standards and why they are important to your child. Please be in regular communication with your child's teachers and ask how you can support math learning at home. When schools and families work together as partners, it helps your child achieve academic success!



OKLAHOMA
Education



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Fostering Curiosity

Children are naturally curious and motivated to learn about things that interest them. Since curiosity helps students be successful in the classroom, it is important to encourage it at home. Play is a wonderful way to nurture curiosity in young children, so be sure to allow plenty of playtime. Encourage your child to ask questions, discover answers and explore their world.

Support your child's curiosity with questions like these:

- What are you interested in knowing more about?
- What else does that make you think of?
- Where do you think we can learn more about these things?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't always have the answer. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Build your child's vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions to make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one point of view about a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others, encouraging positive relationships with other children and a strong self-image.

Support your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- What patterns did you see today? Where did you see them?
- Did the day go quickly or slowly today? What made it seem that way and why?
- How much more _____ do you need? How much do you have right now? How do you know?
- Did you get to listen to someone else's math idea today? What was it, and did it make sense to you?

Fostering Comprehension

Comprehension in math can be thought of as making sense of a problem or real-world situation. Children often have difficulty seeing how math connects to the real world or struggle to be sure their answer makes sense. Help your child with math comprehension by asking if their solution actually answers the problem. Asking children, "Does your answer make sense to you?" helps them stop and think deeply about the solution.

BEFORE YOU SOLVE

- What do you notice about this math problem?
- What do you wonder about it?
- What do you think will happen?

WHILE YOU SOLVE

- What has happened so far in this problem?
- What do you think will happen next?
- What information do we already know?
- How can that help you solve the problem?

AFTER YOU SOLVE

- Could this have been solved in other ways? How?
- Where else would you see situations like this?

Join the conversation!

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