

# Mathematics

Key for "Province":

**Bold type – BC Big Ideas**

Regular type – BC content (K-9)

K-9 Curricular Competencies used throughout all topics: reasoning and analyzing, understanding and solving, communicating and representing

Topics	Gr	North American Division	Province:
Numbers and Operations	1	<i>Numbers:</i> 1.NO.1 Count, read, write, and understand numbers up to 120 (1.NBT.1)	<b>(1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> number concepts to 20. <b>(2) Numbers to 100 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> number concepts to 100.
		<i>Numbers, cont:</i> 1.NO.2 Count by twos, fives, and twenty-fives up to 100	<b>(1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> ways to make 10. <b>(2) Numbers to 100 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> benchmarks of 25, 50, and 100 and personal referents.
		<i>Place Value:</i> 1.NO.3 Understand and compare two-digit numbers organized as groups of tens and ones (1.NBT.2,3)	<b>(1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> ways to make 10.
		<i>Place Value, cont:</i> 1.NO.4 Understand and mentally find ten more or ten less than a given two-digit number (1.NBT.5)	<b>(1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s:</b> ways to make 10.
		<i>Place Value, cont:</i> 1.NO.5 Add and subtract multiples of ten within 100 using models or drawings (1.NBT.4,6)	<b>(1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.</b> <b>(2) Development of computational fluency in addition and subtraction with numbers to 100 requires an understanding of place value.</b>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	1	<i>Addition/Subtraction:</i> 1.OAT.1 Understand, represent, compare, and apply addition and subtraction properties to word problems within 20; fluently add and subtract within 10 (1.OA.1,2,3,4,5,6); add up to three whole numbers within 20 (1.OA.2); add two-digit and one-digit numbers with regrouping within 100 using models or drawings (1.NBT.4)	<b>(1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency:</b> ways to make 10, change in quantity to 220, concretely and verbally. <b>(2) Development of computational fluency in addition and subtraction with numbers to 100 requires an understanding of place value:</b> change in quantity, using pictorial & symbolic representation.
		<i>Addition/Subtraction, cont:</i> 1.OAT.2 Work with addition and subtraction equations including unknowns (1.OA.7,8)	<b>(1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency:</b> addition and subtraction to 20.
Measurement	1	<i>Length:</i> 1.M.1 Measure, order, compare, and express lengths of objects by counting non-standard units (1.MD.1,2)	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> direct measurement with non-standard units.
		<i>Time:</i> 1.M.2 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks (1.MD.3)	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> direct comparative measurement.
		<i>Money:</i> 1.M.3 Identify pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars, and dollar bills	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> financial literacy.

Geometry	1	<i>Shapes:</i> 1.GEO.1 Describe, build, and draw shapes with defining attributes (1.G.1)	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> comparison of 2D shapes and 3D objects.
		<i>Shapes, cont:</i> 1.GEO.2 Compose two- and three- dimensional shapes to form composite or new shapes (1.G.2)	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> comparison of 2D shapes and 3D objects.
		<i>Fractions:</i> 1.GEO.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal parts; describe the whole and its parts using the words halves, fourths, quarters, half of, quarter of and third of (1.G.3)	<b>(1) Objects and shapes have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared:</b> comparison of 2D shapes and 3D objects, and meaning of equality and inequality.
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability	1	<i>Data</i> 1.DSP.1 Organize, represent, compare, and interpret data with up to three categories (1.MD.4)	<b>(1) Concrete graphs help us to compare and interpret data and show one-to-one correspondence:</b> concrete graphs, and likelihood of familiar life events.