

5th 6 Weeks - Subtraction Facts to 18; Adding and Subtracting with Tens and Ones; Geometry and Spatial Reasoning

TEKS	Essential Understanding	Vocabulary	Resources	Manipulatives
<p>1.3 The student recognizes and solves problems in addition and subtraction situations. The student is expected to: (A) model and create addition and subtraction problem situations with concrete objects and write corresponding number sentences; and (B) use concrete and pictorial models to apply basic addition and subtraction facts (up to $9 + 9 = 18$ and $18 - 9 = 9$).</p> <p>1.5 The student recognizes patterns in numbers and operations. The student is expected to: (E) identify patterns in related addition and subtraction sentences (fact families for sums to 18) such as $2 + 3 = 5$, $3 + 2 = 5$, $5 - 2 = 3$, and $5 - 3 = 2$.</p> <p>1.6 The student uses attributes to identify two- and three-dimensional geometric figures. The student compares and contrasts two- and three-dimensional geometric figures or both. The student is expected to: (A) describe and identify two-dimensional geometric figures, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares (a special type of rectangle); (B) describe and identify three-dimensional geometric figures, including spheres, rectangular prisms (including cubes), cylinders, and cones; (C) describe and identify two- and three-dimensional geometric figures in order to sort them according to a given attribute using informal and formal language; and (D) use <u>concrete models</u> to combine two-dimensional geometric figures to make new geometric figures.</p>	<p>When adding a two-digit number to a two-digit number, the tens digit changes when adding the tens and the ones digit changes when adding ones.</p> <p>When subtracting a two-digit number from a two-digit number, the tens digit changes when subtracting the tens and the ones digit changes when subtracting ones.</p> <p>Plane shapes have many properties that make them different from one another.</p> <p>Many solid figures are comprised of flat surfaces and vertices; the flat surfaces on prisms are called faces.</p> <p>Attributes can be used to sort solid figures.</p>	<p>related facts fact family rectangle triangle circle square plane shapes sort side corner solid figure rectangular prism sphere cylinder cone flat surface vertex(vertices)</p>	<p><u>Joint Usage</u></p> <p><u>enVision Math</u> Topic 15: Subtraction facts to 18</p> <p><u>Investigations</u> Unit 6: Number Games and Crayon Puzzles Unit 8: Twos, Fives, and Tens -----</p> <p><u>enVision Math</u> Topic 16: Adding and Subtracting with Tens and Ones</p> <p><u>Investigations</u> Unit 8: Twos, Fives, and Tens -----</p> <p><u>enVision Math</u> Topic 17: Geometry and Spatial Reasoning</p> <p><u>Investigations</u> Unit 2: Making Shapes and Designing Quilts Unit 9: Blocks and Boxes</p>	<p>counters connecting cubes number cards 0-20</p> <p>teacher-made index cards with subtraction sentences, in which a number 7-9 is subtracted from a number 13-18, and corresponding addition sentences (one card per child).</p> <p>hundred chart chart paper pattern blocks geometric solids plane shape cards</p>

On-Going Practices/TEKS 1.11 A/B/C/D, 1.12 A/B, 1.13 A

1st Graders must be able to: mathematically solve problems connected to everyday experiences and activities; solve problems with guidance that incorporate the processes of understanding the problem, making a plan, carrying out the plan, evaluate the solution for reasonableness; explain and record observations using objects, words, pictures, numbers, technology; relate informal language to mathematical language and symbols, use logical reasoning.