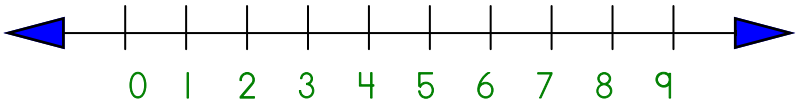
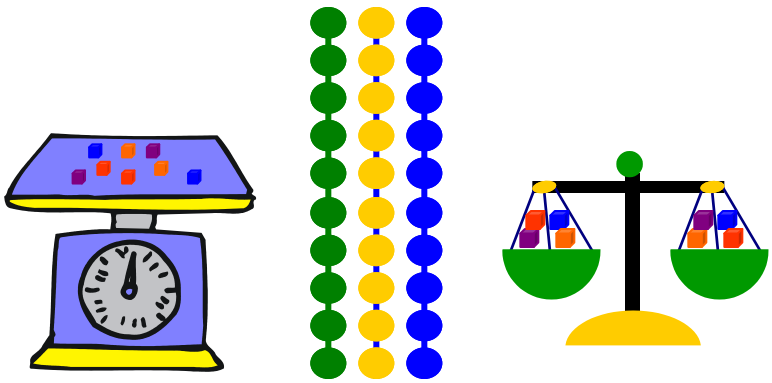
Ages 5-7

First Grade Mathematics

By

Alma A. Longsworth, MBAGM





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Number Systems

Place Value

We use place value to organize large numbers. We can place a large number of objects into groups and then count the number of groups to know how many we have in all.

While other bases are used in mathematics, the place value system is based on groups of 10.

10 ones = 1 ten

10 tens = 1 hundred

You can write a number in standard form, expanded form, or in word form. For example:

Standard Form: 125

Expanded Form: 100 + 20 + 5

Word Form: One hundred twenty-five

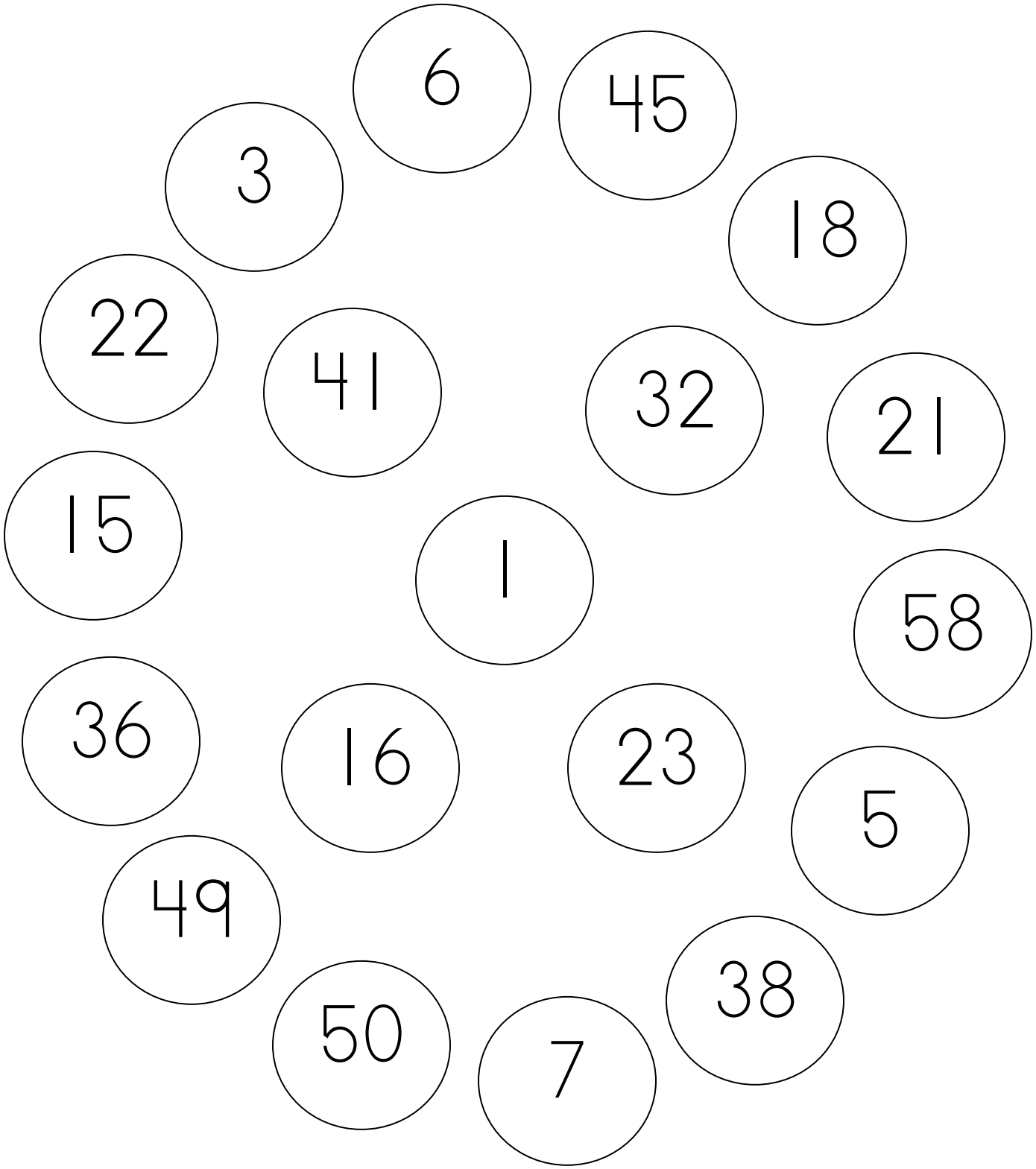
When a number is written in standard form, each digit is given a value. The value given to a digit due to its position or place in a number is called place value. The value of each digit depends on its place in the number. Digits in different places have different values.

If a number has only one digit, the value given to the digit is called **ones** or **units**. For example, 6 or 9.

If a number has two digits, each digit has a different value. The left digit is the tens' place and tells you how many groups of tens are in the number. The digit to the right is in the ones place and it tells you the number of units that are less than ten.

Odd and Even Numbers

Color the odd numbers blue and the even numbers red.



Operations

Addition

There are some rules for addition that are always true.

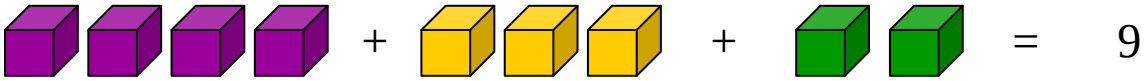
Rule 1 – The Commutative Property

You can add numbers in any order and the sum will be the same.

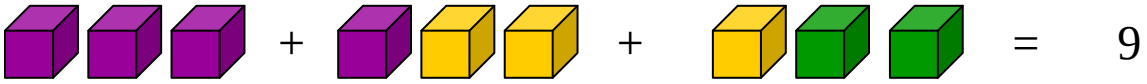
For example: 5 + 3 = 8
3 + 5 = 8

Rule 2 – The Associative Property

You can group addends in any way and the sum will be the same.



4 + 3 + 2 = 9



3 + 3 + 3 = 9

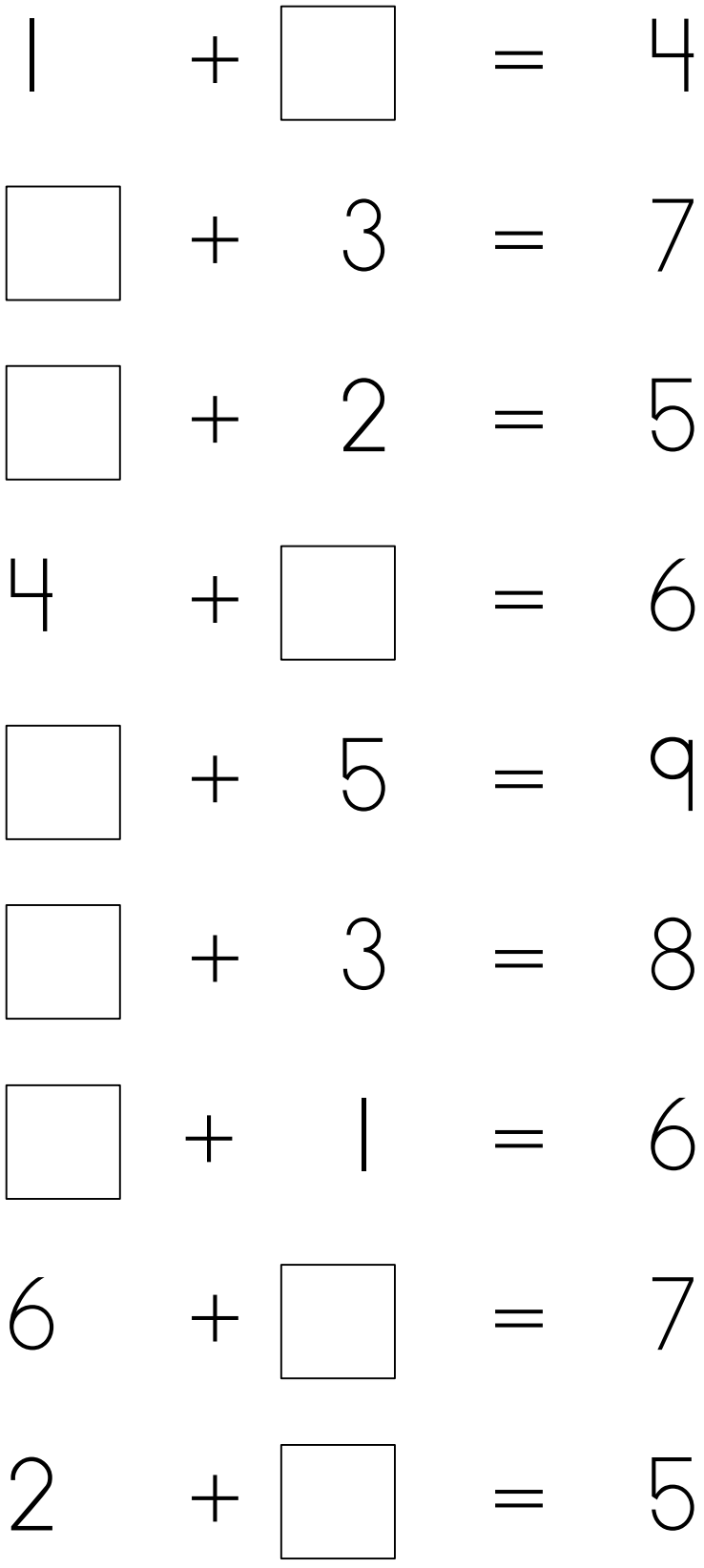
Note that the same exact cubes are used in both examples.

Rule 3 – The Identity Property

You can add zero to any addend and the sum will be the same as that addend. For example:

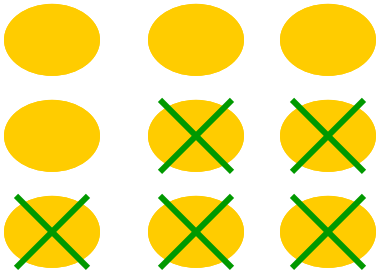
5 + 0 = 5 or 9 + 0 = 9 or 0 + 4 = 4

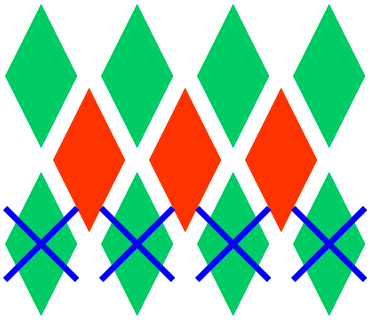
Please find the missing addend.

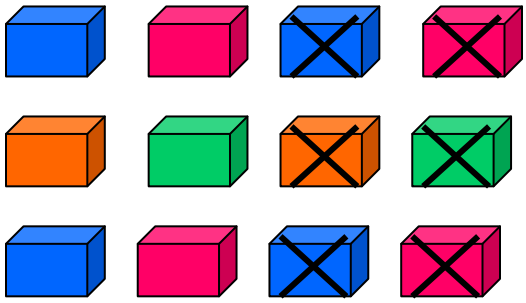


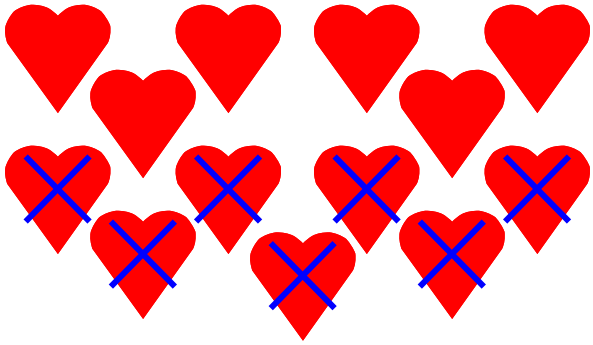
Subtraction

Write a number sentence for each picture shown.

1. 

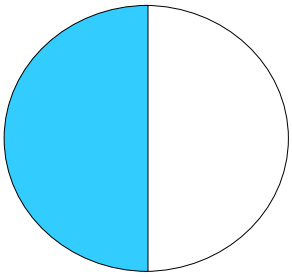
2. 

3. 

4. 

Fractions

Use the >, <, or = symbol to compare the fractions.



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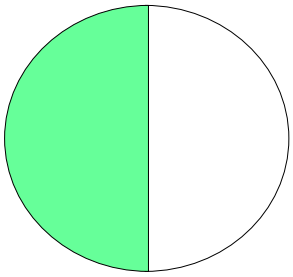

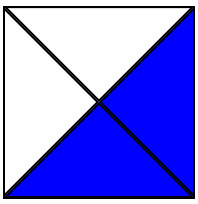

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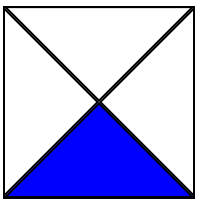

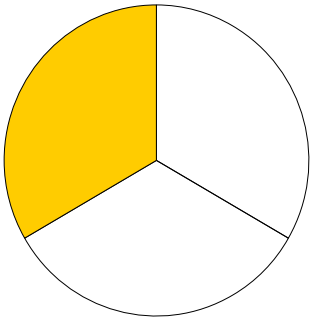

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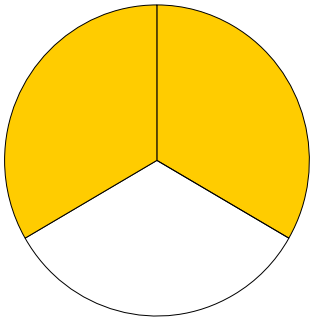

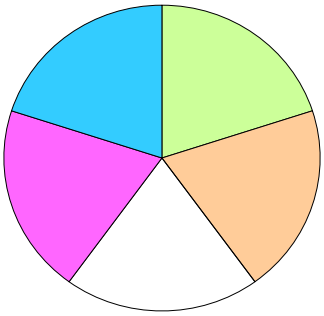

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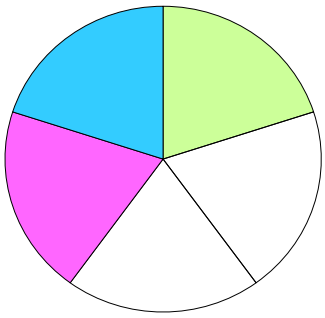

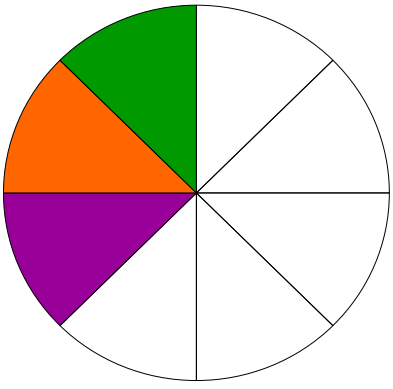

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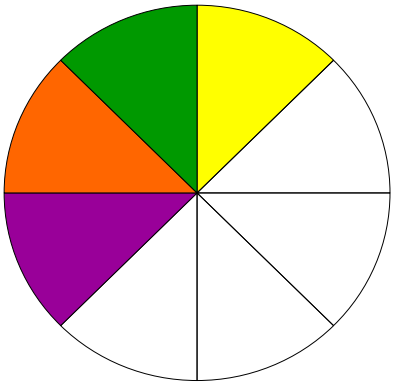


Look at the relationship among the numbers. Write the missing symbol to complete the each number sentence.

1. 8 ☐ 6 = 14
2. 5 + 8 ☐ 13
3. 16 ☐ 4 = 12
4. 12 + 4 ☐ 16
5. 10 ☐ 0 = 10
6. 9 ☐ 3 = 6
7. 13 ☐ 5 = 18
8. 17 + 3 ☐ 20
9. 25 ☐ 4 = 21
10. 1 ☐ 9 = 10

Look at the relationship between the numbers. Use the <, >, or = symbol to compare the numbers.

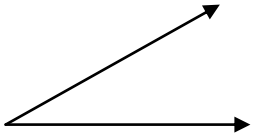
1. 38 ☐ 61
2. 56 ☐ 54
3. 27 ☐ 27
4. 74 ☐ 84
5. 69 ☐ 63
6. 23 ☐ 55
7. 14 ☐ 17
8. 45 ☐ 42

Lines, Angles, and Curves

Use the words in the Word Bank to label the drawings below.

Word Bank

angle closed curve line open curve



In each row, circle the amount that tells the value of the currencies.


$3.00
$4.00
$5.00


$2.00
$4.00
$5.00

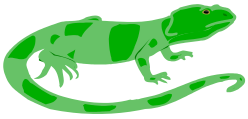

$5.00
$7.00
$8.00



$10.00
$11.00
$12.00


$10.00
$11.00
$12.00

Read the chart and answer the questions below.

Pet owned	Number of Children
	𝍸 III
	𝍸 𝍸
	III
	II
	𝍸 IIII

1. How many children have a  as their pet?

_____

2. Circle the picture of the pet that is owned by the least number of children.

3. How many children have a  as their pet?

_____

4. Circle the picture of the pet that is owned by exactly eight children.