TTUISD - TEKS Tracker					
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TTUISD: GRADE 1 - Math					
TEKS: §111.11 - Mathematics, K-5 Elementary					
TEKS Requirement (Elementary)		Sem. A	Lesson #	Textbook Chapter/Page #	Bloom's Taxonomy
TEKS: §111.3 - Kindergarten Mathematics, Adopted 2012.					
Source: The provisions of this §111.3 adopted to be effective September 10, 2012, 37 TexReg 7109.					
(a) Introduction.					
(1) The desire to achieve educational excellence is the driving force behind the Texas essential knowledge and skills for mathematics, guided by the college and career readiness standards. By embedding statistics, probability, and finance, while focusing on computational thinking, mathematical fluency, and solid understanding, Texas will lead the way in mathematics education and prepare all Texas students for the challenges they will face in the 21st century.					
(2) The process standards describe ways in which students are expected to engage in the content. The placement of the process standards at the beginning of the knowledge and skills listed for each grade and course is intentional. The process standards weave the other knowledge and skills together so that students may be successful problem solvers and use mathematics efficiently and effectively in daily life. The process standards are integrated at every grade level and course. When possible, students will apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. Students will use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution. Students will select appropriate tools such as real objects, manipulatives, algorithms, paper and pencil, and technology and techniques such as mental math, estimation, number sense, and generalization and abstraction to solve problems. Students will effectively communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations such as symbols, diagrams, graphs, computer programs, and language. Students will use mathematical relationships to generate solutions and make connections and predictions. Students will display, explain, or justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.					
(3) For students to become fluent in mathematics, students must develop a robust sense of number. The National Research Council's report, "Adding It Up," defines procedural fluency as "skill in carrying out procedures flexibly, accurately, efficiently, and appropriately." As students develop procedural fluency, they must also realize that true problem solving may tak time, effort, and perseverance. Students in Grade 1 are expected to perform their work without the use of calculators.					
(4) The primary focal areas in Grade 1 are understanding and applying place value, solving problems involving addition and subtraction, and composing and decomposing two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids.					
(A) Students use relationships within the numeration system to understand the sequential order of the counting numbers and their relative magnitude.					
(B) Students extend their use of addition and subtraction beyond the actions of joining and separating to include comparing and combining. Students use properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction to solve problems. By comparing a variety of solution strategies, students use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to perform operations.					
(C) Students use basic shapes and spatial reasoning to model objects in their environment and construct more complex shapes. Students are able to identify, name, and describe basic two-					
dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids. (5) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered					
while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.					
(1) Mathematical process standards. The student uses mathematical processes to acquire and					
demonstrate mathematical understanding. The student uses inathematical processes to acquire and					

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(A) apply mathematics to problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace;		Days 16, 42, 56, 67, 69	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 86-92, 213- 218, 287-292, 327-	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(B) use a problem-solving model that incorporates analyzing given information, formulating a plan or strategy, determining a solution, justifying the solution, and evaluating the problem-solving process and the reasonableness of the solution;		Days 7, 21, 56	332, 339-344 Textbook Vol. 1, pages 43-48, 107- 112, 287-292	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(C) select tools, including real objects, manipulatives, paper and pencil, and technology as appropriate, and techniques, including mental math, estimation, and number sense as appropriate, to solve problems;		Days 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 13-18, 19-24, 25-30, 31-36, 37-42, 49-54, 55-60, 63-68, 69-74, 75-80, 86-92, 95-100, 101-106, 115-120, 121-126, 127-132, 133-138, 139-144, 145-150, 159-164, 165-170, 171-176, 177-182, 183-188, 189-194, 119-224, 225-230, 231-236, 243-248, 249-254, 257-262, 263-268, 269-274, 295-300, 301-306, 307-312, 313-318, 321-326, 327-332, 333-338, 339-344	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(D) communicate mathematical ideas, reasoning, and their implications using multiple representations, including symbols, diagrams, graphs, and language as appropriate;		Days 43, 46, 47	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 119-224, 237- 242, 249-254	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(E) create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas;		Days 14, 26, 46, 54, 55, 66, 68	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 75-80, 115- 120, 237-242, 275- 280, 281-286, 321- 326, 333-338	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(F) analyze mathematical relationships to connect and communicate mathematical ideas; and		Days 7, 12, 13, 15, 21, 29, 30, 32, 38, 44, 45, 52, 53	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 43-48, 63-68, 69-74, 81-86, 107- 112, 133-138, 139- 144, 151-156, 183- 188, 225-230, 231- 236, 263-268, 269- 274	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(G) display, explain, and justify mathematical ideas and arguments using precise mathematical language in written or oral communication.		Days 21, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 107-112, 145- 150, 159-164, 165- 170, 171-176, 177- 182, 189-194	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(2) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to represent and compare whole numbers, the relative position and magnitude of whole numbers, and relationships within the numeration system related to place value. The student is expected to:				
(A) recognize instantly the quantity of structured arrangements;		Days 2, 3, 4, 19	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 13-18, 19-24, 25-30, 95-100	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(B) use concrete and pictorial models to compose and decompose numbers up to 120 in more than one way as so many hundreds, so many tens, and so many ones;		Days 5, 6, 7	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 31-36, 37-42	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval

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(C) use objects, pictures, and expanded and standard forms to represent numbers up to 120;		Days 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 13-18, 19-24, 25-30 31-36, 37-42, 43-48, 49-54, 55-60	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(D) generate a number that is greater than or less than a given whole number up to 120;		Days 14, 15	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 75-80, 81-86	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(E) use place value to compare whole numbers up to 120 using comparative language;		Days 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 63-68, 69-74, 75-80, 81-85, 86-92	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(F) order whole numbers up to 120 using place value and open number lines; and		Days 16	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 86-92	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(G) represent the comparison of two numbers to 100 using the symbols >, <, or =.		Days 12, 13, 14	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 63-68, 69-74, 75-80	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(3) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to develop and use strategies for whole number addition and subtraction computations in order to solve problems. The student is expected to:				
(A) use concrete and pictorial models to determine the sum of a multiple of 10 and a one- digit number in problems up to 99;		Days 19, 20, 21	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 95-100, 101- 106, 107-112	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(B) use objects and pictorial models to solve word problems involving joining, separating, and comparing sets within 20 and unknowns as any one of the terms in the problem such as $2 + 4 = []; 3 + [] = 7;$ and $5 = [] - 3;$		Days 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 60, 62	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 115-120, 121- 126, 127-132, 159- 164, 165-170, 171- 176, 177-182, 183- 188, 301-306, 313- 318	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(C) compose 10 with two or more addends with and without concrete objects;		Days 31, 32	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 145-150, 151- 156	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(D) apply basic fact strategies to add and subtract within 20, including making 10 and decomposing a number leading to a 10;		Days 29, 30, 32, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 133-138, 139- 144, 151-156, 189- 194, 213-218, 219- 224, 225-230, 231- 236, 237-242, 243- 248, 249-254, 257- 262, 263-268, 269- 274, 275-280, 281- 286, 287-292	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(E) explain strategies used to solve addition and subtraction problems up to 20 using spoken words, objects, pictorial models, and number sentences; and		Days 44, 46, 59	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 225-230, 237- 242, 295-300	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(F) generate and solve problem situations when given a number sentence involving addition or subtraction of numbers within 20.		Days 60, 61, 62	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 301-306, 307- 312, 313-318	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(4) Number and operations. The student applies mathematical process standards to identify coins, their values, and the relationships among them in order to recognize the need for monetary transactions. The student is expected to:				
(A) identify U.S. coins, including pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters, by value and describe the relationships among them;		Days 66, 67, 68, 69	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 321-326, 327- 332, 333-338, 339- 344	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval

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(B) write a number with the cent symbol to describe the value of a coin; and		Days 66, 67, 68, 69	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 321-326, 327- 332, 333-338, 339- 344	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(C) use relationships to count by twos, fives, and tens to determine the value of a collection of pennies, nickels, and/or dimes.		Days 66, 67, 68, 69	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 321-326, 327- 332, 333-338, 339- 344	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(5) Algebraic reasoning. The student applies mathematical process standards to identify and apply number patterns within properties of numbers and operations in order to describe relationships. The student is expected to:				
(A) recite numbers forward and backward from any given number between 1 and 120;				
(B) skip count by twos, fives, and tens to determine the total number of objects up to 120 in a set;		Days 4	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 25-30	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(C) use relationships to determine the number that is 10 more and 10 less than a given number up to 120;				
(D) represent word problems involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers up to 20 using concrete and pictorial models and number sentences;		Days 26, 27, 28, 34, 36	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 115-120, 121- 126, 127-132, 159- 164, 171-176	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(E) understand that the equal sign represents a relationship where expressions on each side of the equal sign represent the same value(s);		Days 27, 35	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 121-126, 165- 170	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(F) determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation when the unknown may be any one of the three or four terms in the equation; and				
(G) apply properties of operations to add and subtract two or three numbers.		Days 29, 30	Textbook Vol. 1, pages 133-138, 139- 144	K, C, App, Anl, Syn, Eval
(6) Geometry and measurement. The student applies mathematical process standards to analyze attributes of two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional solids to develop generalizations about their properties. The student is expected to:				
(A) classify and sort regular and irregular two-dimensional shapes based on attributes using informal geometric language;				
(B) distinguish between attributes that define a two-dimensional or three-dimensional figure and attributes that do not define the shape;				
(C) create two-dimensional figures, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares, as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons;				
(D) identify two-dimensional shapes, including circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares, as special rectangles, rhombuses, and hexagons and describe their attributes using formal geometric language:				
(E) identify three-dimensional solids, including spheres, cones, cylinders, rectangular prisms (including cubes), and triangular prisms, and describe their attributes using formal geometric language;				
(F) compose two-dimensional shapes by joining two, three, or four figures to produce a targe shape in more than one way if possible;				
(G) partition two-dimensional figures into two and four fair shares or equal parts and describe the parts using words; and				
(H) identify examples and non-examples of halves and fourths.				
(7) Geometry and measurement. The student applies mathematical process standards to select and use units to describe length and time. The student is expected to:				
(A) use measuring tools to measure the length of objects to reinforce the continuous nature of linear measurement:				
 (B) illustrate that the length of an object is the number of same-size units of length that, wher laid end-to-end with no gaps or overlaps, reach from one end of the object to the other; 				
(C) measure the same object/distance with units of two different lengths and describe how and why the measurements differ;				
(D) describe a length to the nearest whole unit using a number and a unit; and(E) tell time to the hour and half hour using analog and digital clocks.				

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(8) Data analysis. The student applies mathematical process standards to organize data to				
make it useful for interpreting information and solving problems. The student is expected to:				
(A) collect, sort, and organize data in up to three categories using models/representations				
such as tally marks or T-charts;				
(B) use data to create picture and bar-type graphs; and				
(C) draw conclusions and generate and answer questions using information from picture and				
bar-type graphs.				
(9) Personal financial literacy. The student applies mathematical process standards to manage				
one's financial resources effectively for lifetime financial security. The student is expected to:				
(A) define money earned as income;				
(B) identify income as a means of obtaining goods and services, oftentimes making choices				
between wants and needs;				
(C) distinguish between spending and saving; and				
(D) consider charitable giving.				