Really Good Stuff® **Activity Guide**

Common Core Resource Folders - First Grade

This Really Good Stuff® product includes:
- 12 **Common Core Resource Folders - First Grade**
- This Really Good Stuff® Activity Guide

Congratulations on your purchase of these Really Good Stuff® **Common Core Resource Folders - First Grade**—a set of two-pocket folders that provide a convenient Common Core State Standards reference for first grade students.

Meeting Common Core State Standards

These Really Good Stuff® **Common Core Resource Folders - First Grade** is aligned with the following Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Mathematics:

Phonological Awareness

RF.1.2 Demonstrate understanding … syllables and sounds …
RF.1.2a Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.

Phonics and Word Recognition

RF.1.3a Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
RF.1.3c Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
RF.1.3d Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.

Conventions of Standard English

L.1.1.a Print all upper- and lowercase letters.
L.1.1b Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.
L.1.1c Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (for example, *He hops*; *We hop*).
L.1.1e Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (for example, *Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home*).
L.1.2b Use end punctuation for sentences.
L.1.2c Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

L.1.5d Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (for example, *look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl*) and adjectives differing in intensity (for example, *large, gigantic*) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

1.1 Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, for example, by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
1.3 Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. *Examples: If 8 + 3 = 11 is known, then 3 + 8 = 11 is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12. (Associative property of addition.)*
1.4 Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. *For example, subtract 10 – 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.*

Number and Operations in Base Ten

1.1 Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.
1.2 Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases.
1.2a 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a "ten."
1.3 Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.

Measurement and Data

1.3 Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.

Geometry

1.2 Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.
1.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words *halves, fourths,* and *quarters,* and use the phrases *half of, fourth of,* and *quarter of.* Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.

All activity guides can be found online.