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When it comes to teaching first-grade students the common core standards of mathematics, there's no better way to practice than with worksheets geared toward repeatedly applying the same basic concepts such as counting, adding and subtracting without carrying, word problems, telling time, and calculating currency. As young mathematicians progress through their early education, they will be expected to demonstrate comprehension of these basic skills, so it's important for teachers to be able to gauge their students' aptitudes in the subject by administering quizzes, working one on one with each student, and by sending them home with worksheets like the ones below to practice on their own or with their parent. However, in some cases, students may require additional attention or explanation beyond what worksheets alone can offer—for this reason, teachers should also prepare demonstrations in class to help guide students through the coursework. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they understand and work your way up, ensuring that each student masters each concept individually before moving on to the next topic. Click on the links in the rest of the article to discover worksheets for each of the topics addressed. One of the first things first graders have to master is the concept of counting to 20, which will help them quickly count beyond those basic numbers and begin to understand the 100s and 1000s by the time they reach the second grade. Assigning worksheets like "Order the Numbers to 50" will help teachers assess whether or not a student fully grasps the number line. Additionally, students will be expected to recognize number patterns and should practice their skills in counting by 2s, counting by 5s, and counting by 10s and identifying whether a number is greater than or less than 20, and be able to parse out mathematical equations from word problems like these, which may include ordinal numbers up to 10. In terms of practical math skills, the first grade is also an important time to ensure students understand how to tell time on a clock face and how to count U.S. coins up to 50 cents. These skills will be essential as students begin to apply two-digit addition and subtraction in the second grade. First-grade math students will be introduced to basic addition and subtraction, oftentimes in the form of word problems, over the course of the year, meaning they will be expected to add up to 20 and subtract numbers below fifteen, both of which won't require the students to re-group or "carry the one." These concepts are easiest understood through tactile demonstration such as number blocks or tiles or through illustration or example such as showing the class a pile of 15 bananas and taking away four of them, then asking the students to calculate then count the remaining bananas. This simple display of subtraction will help guide students through the process of early arithmetic, which can be additionally aided by these subtraction facts to 10. Students will also be expected to demonstrate a comprehension of addition, through completing word problems that feature addition sentences up to 10, and worksheets like " Adding to 10," " Adding to 15, " and "Adding to 20" will help teachers gauge students' comprehension of the basics of simple addition. First-grade teachers may also introduce their students to a base-level knowledge of fractions, geometric shapes, and mathematical patterns, though none of them are required course material until the second and third grades. Check out "Understanding 1/2," this "Shape Book," and these additional 10 Geometry worksheets for late Kindergarten and Grade 1. When working with first-grade students, it's important to start from where they are. It is also important to focus on thinking concepts. For instance, think about this word problem: A man has 10 balloons and the wind blew 4 away. How many are left? Here's another way to ask the question: A man was holding some balloons and the wind blew 4 away. He only has 6 balloons left, how many did he start with? Too often we ask questions where the unknown is at the end of the question, but the unknown can also be put at the beginning of the question. Explore more concepts in these extra worksheets: asiseeit / Getty Images Great 4th-grade science fair projects involve answering a question, solving a problem, or testing a hypothesis. Usually, a teacher or parent helps work out the hypothesis and design the project. Fourth graders have a good understanding of scientific concepts, but they may need help with the scientific method and organizing a poster or presentation. The key to developing a successful project is finding an idea that is interesting to a 4th grader. The best experiments usually begin with a question to which you don't know the answer. Once you've formulated a question, you can design a simple experiment to help figure out the answer: Do cockroaches have a preference for direction? Catch and release cockroaches. Which way do they go? Is there a common trend or not? You can try this project with ants or other crawling insects as well. Do colored ice cubes melt at the same rate as clear ice cubes? Add food coloring to an ice cube tray and compare how long the colored cubes take to melt compared to the regular ones. Does magnetism travel through all materials? Put different materials between a magnet and metal. Do they affect how strongly the magnet is attracted to the metal? If so, do they all affect the magnetic field to the same degree? Do all crayon colors last the same? Draw a really long line with one color, then draw the same length of line with another color. Are both crayons the same length? What is the effect of microwaving seeds on their germination rate? Test seeds that sprout quickly, like radish seeds, and different microwave times, such as 5 seconds, 10 seconds, 30 seconds, one minute. Use a control (no microwave) treatment for comparison. Will seeds germinate if you soak them in a liquid other than water? You can try milk, juice, vinegar, and other common household liquids. Alternatively, you could see if plants will grow if they are "watered" with liquids other than water. Make a simple homemade windmill. What is the best number of blades for the windmill? How much salt (or sugar) can a plant tolerate? Water plants with a different solution of salt or sugar. How high of a concentration can the plant tolerate? A related question would be to see if plants can survive if they are watered with soapy water such as leftover dishwasher. Do birds have a preference for birdhouse material? In other words, do they seem to care if the birdhouse is made of wood or plastic or metal? Do worms react when they are exposed to light? Do they react differently when they are exposed to different colors of light? Do ants prefer different types of sugar? Test using table sugar, honey, maple syrup, and molasses. Can you taste the difference between foods that contain fat and fat-free versions of the same product? Compare the water filtration rate of different brands of coffee filters. Take one cup of liquid and time how long it takes to pass through the filter. Do the different filters affect the flavor of the coffee? Do white candles and colored candles burn at the same rate? Write messages using different types of invisible ink. Which was the most invisible? Which method produced a message that was easy to read after it was revealed? Discover the world of geometry with these worksheets for 1st-grade students. These 10 worksheets will teach children about the defining attributes of common shapes and how to draw them in two dimensions. Practicing these basic geometry skills will prepare your student for more advanced mathematics in the grades ahead. Deb Russell Print the PDF Learn to distinguish between squares, circles, rectangles, and triangles with this worksheet. This introductory exercise will help young students learn to draw and identify the basic geometric forms. Deb Russell Print the PDF Can you guess the mystery shapes with these clues? Find out how well you can remember basic forms with these seven word puzzles. Deb Russell Print the PDF Practice your shape-identification skills with some help from Mr. Funny Shape Man. This exercise will help students learn to distinguish between basic geometric shapes. Deb Russell Print the PDF Find the shapes and color them in! This worksheet will help youngsters practice their counting skills and their coloring talent while learning to distinguish shapes of various sizes. Deb Russell Print the PDF Each of these 12 animals is different, but you can draw an outline around each of them. First-graders can work on their shape-drawing skills with this fun exercise. Deb Russell Print the PDF Cut and sort basic shapes with this fun hands-on activity. This worksheet builds on early exercises by teaching students how to organize shapes. Deb Russell Print the PDF Find all the triangles and draw a circle around them. Remember the definition of a triangle. In this exercise, youngsters must learn to distinguish between real triangles and other forms that merely resemble them. Deb Russell Print the PDF Time to explore the classroom with this exercise. Take a look around your classroom and look for objects that resemble the shapes you've been learning about. Deb Russell Print the PDF This worksheet gives students a chance to get creative as they use their knowledge of geometry to create simple drawings. Deb Russell Print the PDF This final worksheet will challenge youngsters' thinking skills as they use their new geometry knowledge to solve word problems.



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