

Kindergarten Math Standards

Key Concepts: Number Sense

The student will:

- . K.NS.1 Count forward by ones and tens to 100.
- . K.NS.2 Count forward by ones beginning from any number less than 100.
- . K.NS.3 Read numbers from 0 – 20 and represent a number of objects 0 – 20 with a written numeral.
- . K.NS.4 Understand the relationship between number and quantity. Connect counting to cardinality by demonstrating an understanding that:
 - a. the last number said tells the number of objects in the set (cardinality);
 - b. the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they are counted (conservation of number);
 - c. each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one more and each previous number name refers to a quantity that is one less.
- . K.NS.5 Count a given number of objects from 1 – 20 and connect this sequence in a one-to-one manner.
- . K.NS.6 Recognize a quantity of up to ten objects in an organized arrangement (subitizing).
- . K.NS.7 Determine whether the number of up to ten objects in one group is more than, less than, or equal to the number of up to ten objects in another group using matching and counting strategies.
- . K.NS.8 Compare two written numerals up to 10 using more than, less than or equal to.
- . K.NS.9 Identify first through fifth and last positions in a line of objects.

Key Concept: Number Sense and Base Ten

The student will:

- . K.NSBT.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 – 19 separating ten ones from the remaining ones using objects and drawings.

Key Concept: Algebraic Thinking and Operations

The student will:

- . K.ATO.1 Model situations that involve addition and subtraction within 10 using objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, and equations.
- . K.ATO.2 Solve real-world/story problems using objects and drawings to find sums up to 10 and differences within 10.
- . K.ATO.3 Compose and decompose numbers up to 10 using objects, drawings, and equations.
- . K.ATO.4 Create a sum of 10 using objects and drawings when given one of two addends 1 – 9.
- . K.ATO.5 Add and subtract fluently within 5.
- . K.ATO.6 Describe simple repeating patterns using AB, AAB, ABB, and ABC type patterns.

Key Concept: Geometry

The student will:

- . K.G.1 Describe positions of objects by appropriately using terms, including below, above, beside, between, inside, outside, in front of, or behind.
- . K.G.2 Identify and describe a given shape and shapes of objects in everyday situations to include two-dimensional shapes (i.e., triangle, square, rectangle, hexagon, and circle) and three-dimensional shapes (i.e., cone, cube, cylinder, and sphere).
- . K.G.3 Classify shapes as two-dimensional/flat or three-dimensional/solid and explain the reasoning used.
- . K.G.4 Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes of different sizes and orientations using informal language.
- . K.G.5 Draw two-dimensional shapes (i.e., square, rectangle, triangle, hexagon, and circle) and create models of three-dimensional shapes (i.e., cone, cube, cylinder, and sphere).

Key Concept: Measurement and Data Analysis

The student will:

- . K.MDA.1 Identify measurable attributes (length, weight) of an object.
- . K.MDA.2 Compare objects using words such as shorter/longer, shorter/taller, and lighter/heavier.
- . K.MDA.3 Sort and classify data into 2 or 3 categories with data not to exceed 20 items in each category.
- . K.MDA.4 Represent data using object and picture graphs and draw conclusions from the graphs.