Kindergarten

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20.

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

K.CC.5 Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

K.CC.6 Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group for groups with up to 10 objects

K.CC.7 Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.

K.OA.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

K.OA.2 Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10.

K.OA.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., 5 = 2 + 3 and 5 = 4 + 1).

K.OA.4 For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number

K.OA.5 Fluently add and subtract within 5, including zero.

K.NBT.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones.

K.MD.1 Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight.

K.MD.2 Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference.

K.MD.3 Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category (up to and including 10) and sort the categories by count.

K.G.1 Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions

K.G.2 Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientation or overall size.

K.G.3 Identify shapes as two-dimensional or three-dimensional.

K.G.4 Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts and other attributes.

K.G.5 Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components and drawing shapes.

K.G.6 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.