

# Grade K: Standards

## Number Sense and Operations

### 1 Develop an understanding for counting using objects in a set.

- 1 Given a group of up to 20 objects, count the number of objects in that group and represent the number of objects with a written numeral. State the number of objects in a rearrangement of that group without recounting. [MA.K.NSO.1.1](#)
- 2 Given a number from 0 to 20, count out that many objects. [MA.K.NSO.1.2](#)
- 3 Identify positions of objects within a sequence using the words “first,” “second,” “third,” “fourth” or “fifth.” [MA.K.NSO.1.3](#)
- 4 Compare the number of objects from 0 to 20 in two groups using the terms less than, equal to or greater than. [MA.K.NSO.1.4](#)

### 2 Recite number names sequentially within 100 and develop an understanding for place value.

- 1 Recite the number names to 100 by ones and by tens. Starting at a given number, count forward within 100 and backward within 20. [MA.K.NSO.2.1](#)
- 2 Represent whole numbers from 10 to 20, using a unit of ten and a group of ones, with objects, drawings and expressions or equations. [MA.K.NSO.2.2](#)
- 3 Locate, order and compare numbers from 0 to 20 using the number line and terms less than, equal to or greater than. [MA.K.NSO.2.3](#)

### 3 Develop an understanding of addition and subtraction operations with one-digit whole numbers.

- 1 Explore addition of two whole numbers from 0 to 10, and related subtraction facts. [MA.K.NSO.3.1](#)
- 2 Add two one-digit whole numbers with sums from 0 to 10 and subtract using related facts with procedural reliability. [MA.K.NSO.3.2](#)

## Algebraic Reasoning

### 1 Represent and solve addition problems with sums between 0 and 10 and subtraction problems using related facts.

- 1 For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number. [MA.K.AR.1.1](#)
- 2 Given a number from 0 to 10, find the different ways it can be represented as the sum of two numbers. [MA.K.AR.1.2](#)
- 3 Solve addition and subtraction real-world problems using objects, drawings or equations to represent the problem. [MA.K.AR.1.3](#)

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## **2 Develop an understanding of the equal sign.**

- 1 Explain why addition or subtraction equations are true using objects or drawings. [MA.K.AR.2.1](#)
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### **Measurement**

#### **1 Identify and compare measurable attributes of objects.**

- 1 Identify the attributes of a single object that can be measured such as length, volume or weight. [MA.K.M.1.1](#)
  - 2 Directly compare two objects that have an attribute which can be measured in common. Express the comparison using language to describe the difference. [MA.K.M.1.2](#)
  - 3 Express the length of an object, up to 20 units long, as a whole number of lengths by laying non-standard objects end to end with no gaps or overlaps. [MA.K.M.1.3](#)
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### **Geometric Reasoning**

#### **1 Identify, compare and compose two- and three-dimensional figures.**

- 1 Identify two- and three-dimensional figures regardless of their size or orientation. Figures are limited to circles, triangles, rectangles, squares, spheres, cubes, cones and cylinders. [MA.K.GR.1.1](#)
  - 2 Compare two-dimensional figures based on their similarities, differences and positions. Sort two-dimensional figures based on their similarities and differences. Figures are limited to circles, triangles, rectangles and squares. [MA.K.GR.1.2](#)
  - 3 Compare three-dimensional figures based on their similarities, differences and positions. Sort three-dimensional figures based on their similarities and differences. Figures are limited to spheres, cubes, cones and cylinders. [MA.K.GR.1.3](#)
  - 4 Find real-world objects that can be modeled by a given two- or three-dimensional figure. Figures are limited to circles, triangles, rectangles, squares, spheres, cubes, cones and cylinders. [MA.K.GR.1.4](#)
  - 5 Combine two-dimensional figures to form a given composite figure. Figures used to form a composite shape are limited to triangles, rectangles and squares. [MA.K.GR.1.5](#)
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### **Data Analysis and Probability**

#### **1 Develop an understanding for collecting, representing and comparing data.**

- 1 Collect and sort objects into categories and compare the categories by counting the objects in each category. Report the results verbally, with a written numeral or with drawings. [MA.K.DP.1.1](#)