Geometry
1. Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons).
   a. Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes.
   b. Describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.

2. Correctly name shapes.

3. Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
Counting and Cardinality
1. Know number names and the count sequence.
   a. Count by ones.
   b. Count by tens.
2. Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).
3. Write numbers from 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).
4. Count to tell the number of objects. Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.
   a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.
   b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.
   c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.
5. Count to answer “how many?” questions about things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, things in a scattered configuration; given a number count out that many objects.
6. Compare numbers. Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking
Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.
1. Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations.
2. Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.
3. Decompose numbers into pairs in more than one way.
4. Model addition and subtraction within 5.
5. Add and subtract within 5.

Measurement and Data
1. Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight.
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. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.
3. Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.