**Physical Education**

**Movement Skills and Knowledge**
- Continue to improve basic skills (walk, run, slide, gallop, hop, jump, stop/go, fast/slow) as demonstrated by fluid movement.
- Combine and adapt movement skills in physical activity setting (e.g., simple games and dances).
- Explore movement (e.g., throw, catch, bounce, strike, roll and kick) using a variety of equipment (ball, hoops, bean bags).
- Sustain moderate to vigorous physical activity for short periods of time.

**Self-Image and Personal Development**
- Enjoy participation in physical activity alone and with a partner.

**Social Development**
- Demonstrate value and respect of individual differences by working together cooperatively.
- Respect each other and authority.

**Technology**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Recognize letter keys and number keys.
- Use simple computer-assisted programs.

**Health**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Develop an understanding of a healthy lifestyle through basic body safety, drug awareness, nutrition, hygiene, and exercise.
- Introduce safety concerns (e.g., phone number, 911, address, first and last names, stranger awareness).

**History/Social Science**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Students describe the rights and individual responsibilities of citizenship.
- Students compare and contrast the locations of people and places; describe characteristics of places.
- Students understand the symbols, images, and traditions of the United States.
- Students compare and contrast everyday life in different times and places around the world.
- Students describe the varied backgrounds of people who live in America.
- Students understand basic economic concepts.

**Science**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Students understand the following:
  - **Physical Science**
    - Properties of materials come in different forms (states).
  - **Life Science**
    - Plants and animals meet their needs in different ways.
  - **Earth Science**
    - Weather can be observed, measured, and described.

**Investigation and Experimentation**
- The skill of asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations increases scientific knowledge.

**Art**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Recognize and verbalize, through discovery and observation, awareness of line, shape, space, color, texture, repetition, and pattern.
- Identify basic forms of art; drawing, painting, sculpture, and printmaking.
- Become more adept in handling and manipulating basic art tools.
- Become aware of how art is used by people throughout the world.

**Music**

**End of the Year Standards**
- Explore the difference in rhythm and beat through chants, nursery rhymes, songs and dances.
- Explore melody through songs and movement (i.e., high/low, same/different pitch).
- Use simple musical terms to talk about music that is heard.
- Sing and play song games of many different cultures.
- Become aware of how music creates images, moods and feelings.
Operations & Algebraic Thinking

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction

1. Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

2. Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction

3. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If 8 + 3 = 11 is known, then 3 + 8 = 11 is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12. (Associative property of addition.)

4. Understand subtraction as an unknown-adding problem. For example, subtract 10 - 8 by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.

Add and subtract within 20

5. Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).

6. Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., 8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., 13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that 8 + 4 = 12, one knows 12 - 8 = 4); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding 6 + 7 by creating the known equivalent 6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13).

Work with addition and subtraction equations

7. Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? 6 = 6; 7 = 8 - 1; 5 + 2 = 2 + 5; 4 + 1 = 5 + 2.

8. Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 + ? = 11, 5 = _ - 3, 6 + 6 = _.

Number & Operations in Base Ten

Extend the counting sequence

1. Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

Understand place value

2. Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases: a. 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a “ten.” b. The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

3. Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, and <.

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract

4. Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.

5. Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.

6. Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Measurement & Data

Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units

1. Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

2. Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.

Tell and write time

3. Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.

Represent and interpret data

4. Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.

Geometry

Reason with shapes and their attributes

1. Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.

2. Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.

3. Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.