

Main Criteria: MathStart Set Levels 1, 2, 3 Secondary Criteria: Common Core State Standards Subjects: Language Arts, Mathematics, Science Grades: K, 1, 2

MathStart Set Levels 1, 2, 3

Math Start – Level 1 Summary:

Common Core State Standards

Mathematics

Grade K - Adopted: 2010

STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Practic e	Mathematical Practices
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Practic e.MP4	Model with mathematics.
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Practic e.MP7	Look for and make use of structure.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC	Counting and Cardinality
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC.A	Know number names and the count sequence.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC.A .2	Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC	Counting and Cardinality
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. B	Count to tell the number of objects.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. B.4	Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.
EXPECTATION		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.
EXPECTATION	th.Conte	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.
EXPECTATION	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. B.4c	Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC	Counting and Cardinality

CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. B	Count to tell the number of objects.
STANDARD		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.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC	Counting and Cardinality
CATEGORY <i> </i> CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. C	Compare numbers.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.CC. C.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, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD	Measurement and Data
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD. A	Describe and compare measurable attributes.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD. A.1	Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD. A.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.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD	Measurement and Data
CATEGORY/ CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD. B	Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.MD. B.3	Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.G	Geometry
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.G.A	Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).
STANDARD	th.Conte	Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.
STANDARD	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.G.A. 2	Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
STRAND / DOMAIN	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.G	Geometry
CATEGORY / CLUSTER	CCSS.Ma th.Conte nt.K.G.B	Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.
STANDARD	th.Conte	Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/''corners'') and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).

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