

MATHEMATICS

Measurement and Geometry

Grade K	Grade 1	Grade 2
<p>1. Students understand that there are properties such as length, weight, capacity and time and that comparisons can be made by using these properties.</p> <p>k.1.1 compare the length (inches), weight and capacity of objects by making direct comparisons or using reference objects (e.g., shorter/longer/taller, lighter/heavier, which holds more?)</p> <p>k.1.2 demonstrate understanding of concepts of time (e.g., morning, afternoon, evening, day, yesterday, tomorrow, week, year) including tools that measure time (e.g., clock, calendar)</p> <p>k.1.3 name the days of the week and the months of the year</p> <p>k.1.4 identify the time (to the nearest hour) of everyday events (e.g., lunch time is 12 o'clock, bed time is 8 o'clock at night)</p> <p>2. Students identify common geometric objects in their environment and describe their features.</p> <p>k.2.1 identify and describe common geometric objects (e.g., circle, triangle, square, rectangle, cube, sphere, cone)</p>	<p>1. Students use direct comparison and non-standard units to describe the measurements of objects.</p> <p>1.1.1 compare the length, weight and volume of two or more objects using direct comparison or a non-standard unit</p> <p>1.1.2 tell time to the nearest half hour and compare time related to events (e.g., before/after, shorter/longer)</p> <p>2. Students identify common geometric figures, classify them by common attributes and describe their relative position/or their location in space.</p> <p>1.2.1 identify, describe, and compare triangles, rectangles, squares and circles, including the faces of three-dimensional objects</p>	<p>1. Students understand that measurement is accomplished by identifying a unit of measure, iterating (repeating) that unit and comparing it to the item to be measured.</p> <p>2.1.1 measure the length of objects by iterating (repeating) a non-standard or standard unit</p> <p>2.1.2 use different units to measure the same object and predict whether the measure will be greater or smaller when a different unit is used</p> <p>2.1.3 measure the length of an object to the nearest inch and/or centimeter</p> <p>2.1.4 tell time to the nearest quarter hour and know time relationships (e.g., minutes in an hour, days in a month, weeks in year)</p> <p>2.1.5 determine the duration of time intervals in hours (e.g., 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)</p> <p>2. Students identify and describe the elements that compose common figures in the plane and common objects in space.</p> <p>2.2.1 describe and classify plane and solid geometric shapes (e.g., circle, triangle, square, rectangle, sphere, pyramid, cube, rectangular prism) according to the number and shape of faces, edges and vertices</p>

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<p>k.2.2 compare familiar plane and solid objects by common attributes (e.g., position, shape, size, roundness, number of corners)</p>	<p>1.2.2 classify familiar plane and solid objects by common attributes like color, position, shape, size, roundness, number of corners and explain which attributes are being used for classification</p> <p>1.2.3 give and follow directions about location</p> <p>1.2.4 describe and arrange objects in space in terms of proximity, position and direction (e.g., near, far, below, above, up, down, behind, in front of, next to, left/right)</p>	<p>2.2.2 put shapes together and take them apart to form other shapes (e.g., two congruent right triangles can form a rectangle)</p>

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