



Kindergarten Math Progress Report: Fourth Quarter

Assessment Schedule: April through May/June

CCSS	Needing	Meeting	Exceeding
K.CC.1		Counts to 100 by ones	
K.CC.1		Counts to 100 by tens	
K.OA.1		Shows addition and subtraction using objects, fingers, drawings, numbers, or equations	
K.OA.2		Solves addition and subtraction story problems, and adds and subtracts within 10	
K.OA.3		For any number to 10, finds different pairs of numbers that combine to make that number, and records them (e.g., $8 = 5 + 3$, $4 + 4$, $6 + 2$, $7 + 1$, and so on)	
K.OA.5		Adds and subtracts quickly and easily to 5	
K.NBT.1		Understands that teen numbers are 10 and some more	
K.MD.1		Understands weight as something that can be measured	
K.MD.2		Compares the weights of two objects and describes the difference using words like <i>lighter</i> and <i>heavier</i>	
K.G.6		Puts smaller shapes together to make larger shapes	

Comments



Kindergarten Math Progress Report: First Trimester

Assessment Schedule: August/September through November

CCSS	Needing	Meeting	Exceeding
K.CC.1		Counts to 20 by ones	
K.CC.2		Counts forward to 10 starting with numbers other than 1	
K.CC.3		Writes numerals 0–10 (reversals are OK)	
K.CC.4a		Counts sets of objects accurately in the range of 1–10	
K.CC.4b		Can tell the number of objects counted in the range of 1–10	
K.CC.5		Tells “how many” objects in the range of 1–10 without moving the objects	
K.CC.6		Compares sets of objects in the range of 1–10, and tells which set has more and which has less	
K.G.1		Describes two-dimensional shapes (triangle, square, circle, rectangle, hexagon) by number of sides, number of corners, and so on	
K.G.2		Names two-dimensional shapes (triangle, square, circle, rectangle, hexagon) in the environment	
K.G.4		Sorts two-dimensional shapes by attributes (number of sides/corners, sides are of equal length or different lengths, and so on)	
K.G.5		Draws two-dimensional shapes (circle, square, triangle)	

Comments



Kindergarten Math Progress Report: Second Trimester

Assessment Schedule: December through early March

CCSS	Needing	Meeting	Exceeding
K.CC.1		Counts to 40 or more by ones	
K.CC.2		Counts forward to 32 starting with numbers other than 1	
K.CC.3		Writes numerals 0–10 to represent a number of objects (reversals are OK)	
K.CC.4a		Counts sets of objects accurately in the range of 1–20	
K.CC.4b		Can tell the number of objects counted in the range of 1–20	
K.CC.5		Tells “how many” objects in the range of 1–20 without moving the objects	
K.CC.6		Compares sets of objects in the range of 1–10, and tells which set has more and which has less	
K.MD.1		Understands length as something that can be measured	
K.MD.2		Compares the lengths of two objects and describes the difference using words like <i>shorter</i> and <i>longer</i>	
K.MD.3		Sorts objects into groups, counts how many in each group, and puts the groups in order from least to most	
K.G.1		Describes two- and three-dimensional shapes and objects	
K.G.1		Describes the location of objects using words like <i>above</i> , <i>below</i> , <i>beside</i> , <i>in front of</i> , <i>behind</i> , and <i>next to</i>	
K.G.2		Identifies two- and three-dimensional shapes by name	
K.G.3		Tells whether shapes are two-dimensional (flat) or three-dimensional (solid)	
K.G.4		Sorts two- and three-dimensional shapes in various ways	
K.G.5		Builds and draws two- and three-dimensional shapes	

Comments



Kindergarten Math Progress Report: Third Trimester

Assessment Schedule: Late March through May/June

CCSS	Needing	Meeting	Exceeding
K.CC.1		Counts to 100 by ones	
K.CC.1		Counts to 100 by tens	
K.CC.3		Writes numerals 0–20 <i>Reversals of individual numerals are OK, but not reversals of digits. Writing the number 5 backward is common among young students and OK even now, but it is not OK to write 13 as 31.</i>	
K.CC.4c		Understands that each number means 1 more than the one before it	
K.CC.6		Compares sets of objects in the range of 1–10, and tells which set has more and which has less	
K.CC.7		Compares numbers in the range of 1–10, and tells which is more and which is less	
K.OA.1		Shows addition and subtraction using objects, fingers, drawings, numbers, or equations	
K.OA.2		Solves addition and subtraction story problems, and adds and subtracts within 10	
K.OA.3		For any number to 10, finds different pairs of numbers that combine to make that number, and records them (e.g., $8 = 5 + 3$, $4 + 4$, $6 + 2$, $7 + 1$, and so on)	
K.OA.4		For any number 1–9, finds the other number needed to make 10	
K.OA.5		Adds and subtracts quickly and easily to 5	
K.NBT.1		Understands that teen numbers are 10 and some more	
K.MD.1		Understands weight as something that can be measured	
K.MD.2		Compares the weights of two objects and describes the difference using words like <i>lighter</i> and <i>heavier</i>	
K.G.6		Puts smaller shapes together to make larger shapes	

Comments