Older Preschoolers

Number Sense, Quantity, and Counting

1a Number Sense and Quantity

Children count in sequence, recognize numerals, connect numerals with quantities, and compare quantities.

1. Recite numbers to 20 in sequence with only occasional errors
2. Say the next number that comes before or after in a sequence of 1-10
3. Count a group of up to 10 objects and understand that the last number represents the number of objects in the group
4. Quickly identify number of 1-5 objects without counting
5. Read numerals up to 10 and connect them to the quantities they represent
6. Compare groups of up to 10 objects and identify which group has more or less, or if they are the same (equal)

Number Relationships and Operations

2a Number Relationships and Operations

Children increasingly use numbers to describe relationships and to solve mathematical problems.

1. Use simple strategies to solve mathematical problems and communicate how they solved the problems
2. Combine and separate small groups of objects to make new groupings, and identify the resulting number in the group
3. Match two equal sets using one-to- one correspondence and understand they are the same
4. Use a range of strategies such as counting, matching to compare quantity in two sets of objects and describe the relationship with comparative terms (e.g., more, less, fewer, equal)

Measurement, Classification and Data

3a Measurement, Comparison, Classification, and Time

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Children develop awareness of the differences of the objects and learn to sort, compare and classify objects by their attributes and properties. They also develop a rudimentary sense of time based mostly on common routines.

1. Compare and group objects using attributes of length, weight, and size, and explain reasoning (e.g., “I put all the big black buttons in this pile and the small black ones there.”)
2. Sort objects using two or more attributes (e.g., sets of large blue bears, small blue bears, large red bears, small red bears) and compare number of objects in each set
3. Classify familiar objects into categories (e.g., fruits or vegetables)
4. Order objects by size or length (i.e., seriation)
5. Use Standard and non-Standard ways and tools to measure and compare (e.g., 3 hands long)
6. Use terms such as before, after, now, later, tomorrow, and yesterday accurately

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Geometry and Spatial Reasoning

4a Geometry and Spatial Sense

Children increasingly recognize two- and three-dimensional objects and use spatial reasoning.

1. Name common two- and three-dimensional shapes, and their parts and attributes (e.g., “A triangle has 3 points.”)
2. Combine (i.e., compose) and separate (i.e., decompose) shapes to make other shapes.
3. Use terms such as on top of, beside, in front, etc. to communicate ideas about the relative position of objects
4. Follow simple directions related to relative position (beside, between, next to, etc.)
5. Complete a 9-12 piece jigsaw puzzle by looking at the picture and/or shapes