Vermont Early Learning: Mathematics

Younger 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 10 in correct sequence
2. Count up to 5 objects using one number for each object independently
3. Quickly identify number of 1-3 objects without counting
4. Read numerals up to 5 and connect them to the quantities they represent

Number Relationships and Operations

2a Number Relationships and Operations

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

1. Use various strategies (e.g., counting, matching) to compare groups as having more or fewer objects
2. Demonstrate knowledge that objects or sets can be combined or separated
3. Use emerging reasoning skills to determine a solution to a mathematical problem

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Measurement, Classification and Data

3a Measurement, Comparison, Classification, and Time

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. Sort objects by one attribute such as color, length, weight or size
2. Match objects of similar size
3. Use language to label objects according to an attribute (e.g., big/little, tall/short)
4. Classify familiar objects into categories (e.g., fruits or vegetables) with modeling and assistance
5. Use Standard and non-Standard ways and tools to measure and compare (e.g., 3 hands long) with modeling and assistance
6. Predict upcoming events based on prior knowledge (e.g., pick up toys and then sit on rug for story time)
7. Show an understanding of variations of full (e.g. a little full, very full, just a little, etc.)

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- dimensional shapes (e.g. square, rectangle, circle, triangle) regardless of orientation
2. Use position words such as behind, in, on accurately
3. Use two- and three- dimensional shapes to create pictures and structures
4. Complete a 5-7 piece connecting puzzle by looking at the picture and/or shapes