

A Correlation of  
**Missouri Learning Standards  
For Mathematics 2016  
Kindergarten**



To the

**enVision**® Mathematics

©2020

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

**Introduction**

enVision® Mathematics ©2020 is the latest offering of the nationally recognized Grades K-12 series, created for print, digital, and blended instruction. Problem-Based Learning connects with Visual Learning to deep conceptual understanding. Interactive multimedia experiences engage learners in student choice and solving rich problems. Extensive customization and differentiation options empower every teacher and student.

**UNDERSTANDING**

A simple lesson design provides a clear, intentional pathway. Starting on a firm foundation of conceptual understanding, students can connect and apply math ideas in amazing ways. High-interest math projects invite all students to be active participants.

A simple lesson design provides a clear, intentional pathway.

STEP 1 Problem-Based Learning

STEP 2 Visual Learning

STEP 3 Assess and Differentiate

**ASSESSMENT**

The enVision Assessment Suite offers options to move students toward mastery of state standards while driving instructional differentiation.

**DIAGNOSTIC Assessment**

Reading Test, Diagnostic Test (Math Diagnosis and Intervention System), Review What You Know

**FORMATIVE Assessment**

SCOUT Observational Assessment used during Solve & Share, Do You Understand? And Convince Me! Guide Practice, Quick Check

**SUMMATIVE Assessment**

Topic Assessments, Topic Performance Assessments, Examview Test Generator, Fluency Assessments, Cumulative/Benchmarks Assessments, Progress Monitoring Assessments

**INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT**

Gain a new perspective on your teaching with embedded strategies, methods, and a wide range of Professional Development opportunities in print and digital formats.

**Ideas, Inspiration, and Teaching Methods**

Math background for every Topic and Lesson serves as an easy-to-access math methods course.

Make every lesson perfect for you. Access all digital content, assessments, and management tools Realize.com.

Kids See the Math. Teachers See Results.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

**Table of Contents**

Topic 1: Numbers 0 to 5.....	1
Topic 2: Compare Numbers 0 to 5.....	3
Topic 3: Numbers 6 to 10.....	3
Topic 4: Compare Numbers 0 to 10.....	5
Topic 5: Classify and Count Data .....	5
Topic 6: Understand Addition.....	6
Topic 7: Understand Subtraction .....	7
Topic 8: More Addition and Subtraction.....	7
Topic 9: Count Numbers to 20 .....	8
Topic 10: Compose and Decompose Numbers 11 to 19.....	9
Topic 11: Count Numbers to 100 .....	10
Topic 12: Identify and Describe Shapes .....	11
Topic 13: Analyze, Compare, and Create Shapes .....	12
Topic 14: Describe and Compare Measurable Attributes .....	12

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
<b>Topic 1: Numbers 0 to 5</b>	
Lesson 1-1: Count 1, 2, and 3	<p>K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.</p> <p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.</p> <p>K.NS B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-2: Recognize 1, 2, and 3 in Different Arrangements	<p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.</p> <p>K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-3: Read, Make, and Write 1, 2, and 3	<p>K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.</p> <p>K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-4: Count 4 and 5	<p>K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.</p> <p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.</p> <p>K.NS B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-5: Recognize 4 and 5 in Different Arrangements	<p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p>

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
	<p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.</p> <p>K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-6: Read, Make, and Write 4 and 5	<p>K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.</p> <p>K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-7: Identify the Number 0	<p>K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.</p> <p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.</p> <p>K.NS B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-8: Read and Write 0	<p>K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.</p> <p>K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.</p>
Lesson 1-9: Numbers to 5	<p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.7 Demonstrate that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger than the previous number.</p>
Lesson 1-10: Problem Solving: Construct Arguments	<p>K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.</p> <p>K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p> <p>K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their</p>

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
	arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
<b>Topic 2: Compare Numbers 0 to 5</b>	
Lesson 2-1: Equal Groups	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 2-2: Greater Than	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 2-3: Less Than	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 2-4: Compare Groups of 5 by Counting	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 2-5: Problem Solving: Model with Math	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
<b>Topic 3: Numbers 6 to 10</b>	
Lesson 3-1: Count 6 and 7	K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
Lesson 3-2: Read, Make, and Write 6 and 7	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 3-3: Count 8 and 9	K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 3-4: Read, Make, and Write 8 and 9	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 3-5: Count 10	K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. K.NS.B.6 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 3-6: Read, Make, and Write 10	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 3-7: Count Numbers to 10	K.NS.B.7 Demonstrate that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger than the previous number. number between 1 and 20. K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given
Lesson 3-8: Problem Solving: Look For and Use Structure	K.NS.B.2 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
	arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
<b>Topic 4: Compare Numbers 0 to 10</b>	
Lesson 4-1: Compare Groups to 10 by Matching	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 4-2: Compare Numbers Using Numerals to 10	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.C.11 Compare two numerals, between 1 and 10, and determine which is more than or less than the other.
Lesson 4-3: Compare Groups to 10 by Counting	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.C.11 Compare two numerals, between 1 and 10, and determine which is more than or less than the other. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20.
Lesson 4-4: Compare Numbers to 10	K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.C.11 Compare two numerals, between 1 and 10, and determine which is more than or less than the other.
Lesson 4-5: Problem Solving: Repeated Reasoning	K.NS.B.7 Demonstrate that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger than the previous number. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20.
<b>Topic 5: Classify and Count Data</b>	
Lesson 5-1: Classify Objects into Categories	K.DS.A.1 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 5-2: Count the Number of Objects in Each Category	K.DS.A.1 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.



**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
Lesson 5-3: Sort the Categories by Counting	K.DS.A.1 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category. K.DS.A.2 Compare category counts using appropriate language. K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other. K.NS.C.11 Compare two numerals, between 1 and 10, and determine which is more than or less than the other.
Lesson 5-4: Problem Solving: Critique Reasoning	K.DS.A.1 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category. K.DS.A.2 Compare category counts using appropriate language. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set. K.NS.C.10 Compare two or more sets of objects and identify which set is equal to, more than or less than the other.
<b>Topic 6: Understand Addition</b>	
Lesson 6-1: Explore Addition	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 6-2: Represent Addition as Adding To	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 6-3: Represent Addition as Putting Together	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 6-4: Represent and Explain Addition with Equations	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 6-5: Solve Addition Word Problems: Add To	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 6-6: Solve Addition Word Problems: Put Together	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 6-7: Use Patterns to Develop Fluency in Addition	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
Lesson 6-8: Problem Solving: Model with Math	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
<b>Topic 7: Understand Subtraction</b>	
Lesson 7-1: Explore Subtraction	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 7-2: Represent Subtraction as Taking Apart	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 7-3: Represent Subtraction as Taking From	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 7-4: Represent and Explain Subtraction with Equations	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 7-5: Solve Subtraction Word Problems: Taking From and Apart	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 7-6: Use Patterns to Develop Fluency in Subtraction	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.RA.A.2 Demonstrate fluency for addition and subtraction within 5.
Lesson 7-7: Problem Solving: Use Appropriate Tools	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
<b>Topic 8: More Addition and Subtraction</b>	
Lesson 8-1: Decompose 5 to Solve Problems	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
	K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way.
Lesson 8-2: Related Facts	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.RA.A.2 Demonstrate fluency for addition and subtraction within 5.
Lesson 8-3: Problem Solving: Reasoning	K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10. K.RA.A.2 Demonstrate fluency for addition and subtraction within 5.
Lesson 8-4: Fluently Add and Subtract to 5	K.RA.A.2 Demonstrate fluency for addition and subtraction within 5. K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 8-5: Decompose 6 and 7 to Solve Problems	K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way. K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 8-6: Decompose 8 and 9 to Solve Problems	K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way. K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 8-7: Ways to Make 10	K.RA.A.4 Make 10 for any number from 1 to 9. K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way.
Lesson 8-8: Decompose 10 to Solve Problems	K.RA.A.4 Make 10 for any number from 1 to 9. K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way. K.RA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction within 10.
Lesson 8-9: Find the Missing Part of 10	K.RA.A.4 Make 10 for any number from 1 to 9. K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
Lesson 8-10: Continue to Find the Missing Part of 10	K.RA.A.4 Make 10 for any number from 1 to 9. K.RA.A.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 in more than one way. K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20.
<b>Topic 9: Count Numbers to 20</b>	
Lesson 9-1: Count, Read, and Write 11 and 12	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
Lesson 9-2: Count, Read, and Write 13, 14, and 15	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 9-3: Count, Read, and Write 16 and 17	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 9-4: Count, Read, and Write 18, 19, and 20	K.NS.A.4 Read and write numerals and represent a number of objects from 0 to 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 9-5: Count Forward from Any Number to 20	K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20. K.NS.B.7 Demonstrate that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger than the previous number.
Lesson 9-6: Count to Find How Many	K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set. K.NS.B.2 Demonstrate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted and the number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. K.NS.B.5 Say the number names when counting objects, in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.
Lesson 9-7: Problem Solving: Reasoning	K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
<b>Topic 10: Compose and Decompose Numbers 11 to 19</b>	
Lesson 10-1: Make 11, 12, and 13	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
Lesson 10-2: Make 14, 15, and 16	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 10-3: Make 17, 18, and 19	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 10-4: Find Parts of 11, 12, and 13	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 10-5: Find Parts of 14, 15, and 16	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 10-6: Find Parts of 17, 18, and 19	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
Lesson 10-7: Problem Solving: Look For and Use Structure	K.NBT.A.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into sets of tens with additional ones. K.NS.B.9 Demonstrate that a number can be used to represent “how many” are in a set.
<b>Topic 11: Count Numbers to 100</b>	
Lesson 11-1: Count Using Patterns to 30	K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20.
Lesson 11-2: Count by Ones and by Tens to 50	K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20.
Lesson 11-3: Count by Tens to 100	K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens. K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20.
Lesson 11-4: Count by Ones to 100	K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20. K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.
Lesson 11-5: Problem Solving: Look For and Use Structure	K.NS.A.2 Count forward beginning from a given number between 1 and 20. K.NS.A.1 Count to 100 by ones and tens.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons	Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten
<b>Topic 12: Identify and Describe Shapes</b>	
Lesson 12-1: Two-Dimensional (2-D) and Three-Dimensional (3-D) Shapes	K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size. K.DS.A.1 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category.
Lesson 12-2: Circles and Triangles	K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size. K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space.
Lesson 12-3: Squares and Other Rectangles	K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size. K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space. K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 12-4: Hexagons	K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size. K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space. K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 12-5: Solid Figures	K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size. K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space. K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 12-6: Describe Shapes in the Environment	K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space. K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
Lesson 12-7: Problem Solving: Precision	K.GM.C.7 Describe the relative positions of objects in space. K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size.
<b>Topic 13: Analyze, Compare, and Create Shapes</b>	
Lesson 13-1: Analyze and Compare Two-Dimensional (2-D) Shapes	K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 13-2: Analyze and Compare Three-Dimensional (3-D) Shapes	K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes. K.GM.C.9 Draw or model simple two-dimensional shapes.
Lesson 13-3: Compare 2-D and 3-D Shapes	K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 13-4: Problem Solving: Make Sense and Persevere	K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes. K.GM.C.6 Identify shapes and describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, recognizing the name stays the same regardless of orientation or size.
Lesson 13-5: Make 2-D Shapes from Other 2-D Shapes	K.GM.C.10 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes using manipulatives. K.GM.C.9 Draw or model simple two-dimensional shapes.
Lesson 13-6: Build 2-D Shapes	K.GM.C.9 Draw or model simple two-dimensional shapes. K.GM.C.8 Identify and describe the attribute of shapes, and use the attributes to sort a collection of shapes.
Lesson 13-7: Build 3-D Shapes	K.GM.C.9 Draw or model simple two-dimensional shapes. K.GM.C.10 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes using manipulatives.
<b>Topic 14: Describe and Compare Measurable Attributes</b>	
Lesson 14-1: Describe and Compare by Length and Height	K.GM.A.1 Describe several measurable attributes of objects. K.GM.A.2 Compare the measurable attributes of two objects.

**A Correlation of Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016  
To the Lessons of enVision Mathematics, ©2020**

<b>enVision Mathematics, ©2020 Kindergarten Lessons</b>	<b>Missouri Learning Standards for Mathematics 2016, Kindergarten</b>
Lesson 14-2: Describe and Compare by Capacity	K.GM.A.1 Describe several measurable attributes of objects. K.GM.A.2 Compare the measurable attributes of two objects.
Lesson 14-3: Describe and Compare by Weight	K.GM.A.1 Describe several measurable attributes of objects. K.GM.A.2 Compare the measurable attributes of two objects.
Lesson 14-4: Describe Objects by Measurable Attributes	K.GM.A.1 Describe several measurable attributes of objects.
Lesson 14-5: Describe and Compare by Measurable Attributes	K.GM.A.1 Describe several measurable attributes of objects. K.GM.A.2 Compare the measurable attributes of two objects.
Lesson 14-6: Problem Solving: Precisions	K.GM.A.2 Compare the measurable attributes of two objects.

©2021 Savvas Learning Co, LLC.