

Iowa Common Core Standards for Math

4-H Youth Development Curriculum and Kits from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, Scott County

Name	Target Grade	Number of Lessons	Iowa Core Domain Standard in Math	Specific Standard(s)
Build It	K-6	6	Geometry	<p><u>Kindergarten</u> Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as <i>above</i>, <i>below</i>, <i>beside</i>, <i>in front of</i>, <i>behind</i>, and <i>next to</i>. (K.G.A.1) Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid"). (K.G.A.3) Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (K.G.B.4) Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?" (K.G.B.6)</p> <p><u>Grade One</u> Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes. (1.G.A.1) Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape. (1.G.A.2)</p> <p><u>Grade Two</u> Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.⁹ Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. (2.G.A.1)</p> <p><u>Grade Three</u> Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of</p>

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Build It	K-6	6	Geometry	<p>quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories. (3.G.A.1)</p> <p><u>Grade Four</u> Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry. (4.G.A.3)</p> <p><u>Grade Five</u> Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. <i>For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.</i> (5.G.B.3)</p>

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