

Domain: GEOMETRY**Cluster 1**

Kindergarten:	Grade 1:	Grade 2:
Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).	Reason with shapes and their attributes.	Reason with shapes and their attributes.
MAFS.K.G.1.1 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> .	MAFS.1.G.1.1 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.	MAFS.2.G.1.1 Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.
MAFS.K.G.1.2 Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.	MAFS.1.G.1.2 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.	MAFS.2.G.1.2 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.
MAFS.K.G.1.3 Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).	MAFS.1.G.1.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words <i>halves</i> , <i>fourths</i> , and <i>quarters</i> , and use the phrases <i>half of</i> , <i>fourth of</i> , and <i>quarter of</i> . Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.	MAFS.2.G.1.3 Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words <i>halves</i> , <i>thirds</i> , <i>half of</i> , <i>a third of</i> , etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

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Grade 3:	Grade 4:	Grade 5:
Reason with shapes and their attributes.	Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.	Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.
MAFS.3.G.1.1 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 quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.	MAFS.4.G.1.1 Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.	MAFS.5.G.1.1 Use a pair of perpendicular number lines, called axes, to define a coordinate system, with the intersection of the lines (the origin) arranged to coincide with the 0 on each line and a given point in the plane located by using an ordered pair of numbers, called its coordinates. Understand that the first number indicates how far to travel from the origin in the direction of one axis, and the second number indicates how far to travel in the direction of the second axis, with the convention that the names of the two axes and the coordinates correspond (e.g., x-axis and x-coordinate, y-axis and y-coordinate).
MAFS.3.G.1.2 Partition shapes into parts with equal areas. Express the area of each part as a unit fraction of the whole. <i>For example, partition a shape into 4 parts with equal area, and describe the area of each part as 1/4 of the area of the shape.</i>	MAFS.4.G.1.2 Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.	MAFS.5.G.1.2 Represent real world and mathematical problems by graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane, and interpret coordinate values of points in the context of the situation.
	MAFS.4.G.1.3 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.	

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Cluster 2

Kindergarten: Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.	Grade 1	Grade 2
MAFS.K.G.2.4 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 (e.g., having sides of equal length).		
MAFS.K.G.2.5 Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes		
MAFS.K.G.2.6 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. <i>For example, “Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?”</i>		

Cluster 2

Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5:
		<p>Graph points on the coordinate plane to solve real-world and mathematical problems.</p> <p>MAFS.5.G.2.3 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></p>
		<p>MAFS.5.G.2.4 Classify and organize two-dimensional figures into Venn diagrams based on the attributes of the figures.</p>