Kindergarten SBRC Rubrics2-Approaching Standards3-Meets Standards

1-Does Not Meet Standards

3-Meets Standards

E-Exceeds Standards

Math

1) Applies mathe	ematical practices (MP.1-MP.8)			
Trimester	1	2	3	E
ALL (MP.1-MP.8)	-solve problems without giving up -think about words and numbers to solve problems -explain thinking orally -use math models to show work -choose correct math tools -use math vocabulary appropriately -use prior knowledge to solve new problems -look for rules and patterns to solve	-use prior knowledge to solve new problems -look for rules and patterns to solve problems	Student is able to: -solve problems without giving up -think about words and numbers to solve problems -explain thinking orally -use math models to show work -choose correct math tools -use math vocabulary appropriately -use prior knowledge to solve new problems -look for rules and patterns to solve problems	

Counting and Cardinality

Trimester	1	2	3	Е
ALL (K.CC.A1)	student can practice counting to 100 by tens and ones.	student can count to 100 by tens and ones.	Student can consistently count to 100 by tens and ones.	Student can consistently count beyond 100 by tens and ones.
	having difficulty with teen numbers or transitioning	Student can successfully count to 50, and/or is not secure with transitions. May need prompting to count to 100.		
ALL (K.CC.A2)	student can practice counting forward from a given a number	student can count forward from a given a number within a known	Student can consistently count forward from a given a number within a known sequence, instead of beginning at 1.	NA
ALL (K.CC.A3)	Student inconsistently writes numbers 0-20 with teacher assistance.		Student can consistently write numbers from 0-20.	Student can consistently write numbers 0-20 and beyond independently.

3) Counts to tel	ll the number of objects (K.CC.B4,	. K.CC.B.5)		
Trimester	1	2	3	Е
ALL (K.CC.B4, K.CC.B5)	student can count a collection of less than 15 objects and may/may not identify the correct number of objects.	student can count a collection of up to 15 objects with one to one correspondence and may/may not identify the correct number of objects.	objects, student can consistently count objects with one to one correspondence and identify the	When given a collection of 20 or more objects, student can consistently demonstrate one to one correspondence in counting objects and identify the correct number of objects.
Assessment: Pe	rformance Task – Counting Objects	5		

Trimester	1	2	3	E
ALL (K.CC.C6)	With prompting and support, student has difficulty comparing the number of objects in two groups, identifying equal quantities, and identifying greater/less than (group size below 5).	student can compare the number of objects in two groups, identify some equal quantities, and some	number of objects in a group is greater than/less than or equal to the number of objects in another group (group size to 20).	Student can identify whether the number of objects in a group is greater than/less than the numbe of objects in another group and by how many (group size more than 20).
ALL (K.CC.C7)	Student has difficulty comparing two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals and needs teacher assistance .	student can compare two numbers		Student can consistently compar two numbers between 1 and 20 presented as written numerals.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Trimester	1	2	3	E
ALL (K.OA.A1-K.OA.A4)	support to represent addition/subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g. claps),	addition/subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g. claps), acting out situations, verbal expressions, or	sounds (e.g. claps), acting out situations, verbal expressions, or	

Trimester	1	2	3	E
ALL (K.OA.A5)	With teacher support, student explores adding and subtracting within 5 utilizing concrete objects or pictures.	Student independently adds and subtracts within 5 utilizing concrete objects or pictures .	Student independently and consistently adds and subtracts within 5 without objects or pictures.	Student independently and consistently adds and subtract beyond 5 without objects or pictures.

Numbers and Operations Within Base 10

Trimester	1	2	3	E
	Student requires teacher support	With support, student begins to use	Student can consistently compose	Student can consistently compose
	to demonstrate some understanding	objects or drawings to compose and	and decompose numbers from 11 to	and decompose numbers above 19
ALL	and needs prompting to compose	decompose numbers up to 11 , using	19 using objects, drawings, or	using more than one approach, i.e
	and decompose numbers below	objects, drawings, or equations.	equations.	using objects, drawings, and
(K.NBT.A1)	11.			equations.
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Measurement and Data

Trimester	1	2	3	Е
ALL	student can describe or compare measureable attributes (using	student can describe and compare measureable attributes (using	5	independently describe and compare

Trimester	1	2	3	E
ALL (K.MD.B3)	support to classify objects and	objects in each category.	Student independently and consistently classifies objects and counts the number of objects in each category.	Student independently and consistently classifies objects a counts the number of objects in each category; describes how th classified the objects.

Geometry

Trimester	1	2	3	Е
ALL (K.G.A1, K.G.A2)	Student can identify fewer than 4 of the shapes listed above, describe some of the distinguishing characteristics, and inconsistently describe the shape's relative position.	Student can consistently identify 4 to 8 of the shapes listed above, can describe some of the distinguishing characteristics of the shape, and the shape's relative position using some of the terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.	the distinguishing characteristics of	shapes listed above, describe the shape's relative position using terms such as above, below, beside, in from
ALL (K.G.A3)	Student cannot identify shapes as two-dimensional or three- dimensional and needs teacher assistance.	Student can identify shapes as two- dimensional or three-dimensional.	Student can consistently identify two-dimensional and three- dimensional shapes.	Student can consistently identify two-dimensional and three- dimensional shapes and describe what characteristics make them a 21 or 3D shape.

Trimester	1	2	3	Е
ALL (K.G.B4-K.G.B6)	Student has a limited understanding of attributes and relationships of two- and three- dimensional shapes.	With prompting and support, student can analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, and other attributes.	compare two- and three-dimensional shapes using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, and other attributes.	Student can consistently and independently analyze and compare/contrast two- and three- dimensional shapes using more formal language to describe their similarities, differences, and other attributes.