Instructional Vocabulary

Kindergarten Math

Unit 1: Developing a Mathematical Environment

- **Cardinality of set** – the last number stated is the number of objects in the set
- **Compose** – to combine sets together to form a number
- **Conservation of number** – the understanding that the number of objects remains the same when the objects are rearranged spatially
- **Decompose** – to break a number apart into sets
- **Number** – names the quantity or amount
- **Numeral** – a symbol used to name a number
- **One-to-one correspondence** – the ability to count objects so that each object counted is matched with one number word
- **Quantity** – the amount of something
- **Set** – a collection or group of objects or items

Unit 2: Developing Numeration 5-10

- **Compose** – to combine sets together to form a number
- **Decompose** – to break a number apart into sets
- **Quantity** – the amount of something
- **Set** – a collection or group of objects or items

Unit 3: Describing Relative Positions and Patterns

- **Elements** – the parts of the core of a pattern
- **Pattern core** – the repeating section within a pattern
- **Position** – describes the location of something

Unit 4: Geometry: Two-Dimensional Figures

- **Attribute** – something to describe an object (e.g., shape, size, color, etc.)
- **Two-dimensional figure** – a flat figure

Unit 5: Constructing Graphs Using Real Objects and Pictures

- **Data** – information that is collected about people, events, or objects
- **Real-object graph** – a graph where concrete objects are placed in individual cells to represent one piece of data

Unit 6: Developing Numeration 10-15

- **Subitize** – the ability to visually recognize a small amount of objects and know how many there are without counting

Unit 7: Operations: Sums and Minuends to 10

- **Joining** – addition
- **Separating** – subtraction

Unit 8: Developing Numeration 15-20

- **Subitize** – the ability to visually recognize a small amount of objects and know how many there are without counting

Unit 9: Geometry: Two and Three-Dimensional Figures

- **Three-dimensional figure** – a solid figure
- **Two-dimensional figure** – a flat figure

Unit 10: Sums and Minuends to 10 within Problem Solutions

- **Data** – information that is collected about people, events, or objects
- **Real-object graph** – a graph where concrete objects are placed in individual cells to represent one piece of data

Unit 11: Identifying Numeration to 20 within Problem Solutions

- **None Identified**

Unit 12: Fractions: Two Equal Parts

- **Fractional parts of a whole** – fair shares or equal parts of a whole
- **Halves** – two equal parts of a whole
- **Equal** – same amount or same size

Unit 13: Applying Numbers and Number Relationships

- **None Identified**

Unit 14: Measurement Using Attributes to Compare and Order

- **Length** – how long something is from end to end
- **Area** – the amount of surface that is contained within a boundary
- **Heft** – to lift something in order to estimate its weight
- **Capacity** – the maximum amount a container will hold
- **Duration** – the amount of time something takes
- **Cause** – a reason for an action
- **Effect** – a result of an action