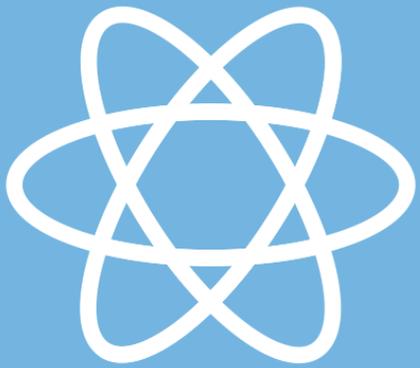
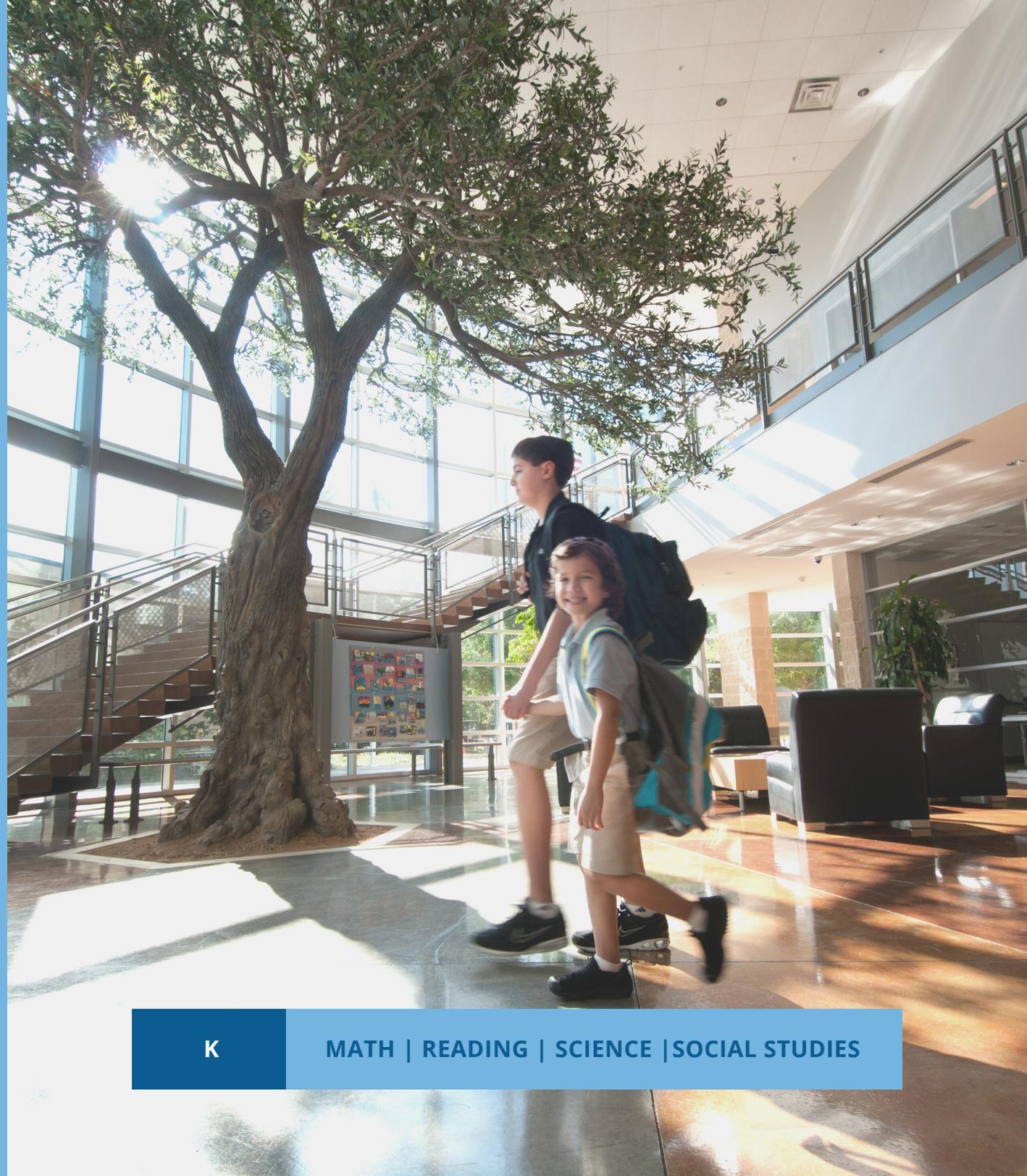


*WHAT YOUR
CHILD WILL
LEARN IN
KINDERGARTEN*



**Akiba Yavneh
Academy**

בית ספר עקיבא יבנה



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MATH | READING | SCIENCE | SOCIAL STUDIES

Math

Counting and Cardinality	Operations and Algebra	Numbers and Computation	Measurement and Data	Geometry
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What Your Child Will Learn

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numbers 0 to 5• Compare Numbers 0 to 5• Numbers 6 to 10• Compare Numbers 0 to 10• Count Numbers to 20• Count Numbers to 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand Addition• Understand Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compose and Decompose Numbers 11 to 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe and Compare Measurable Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and Describe Shapes• Analyze, Compare, and Create Shapes
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What Your Child Will Do

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students develop a fundamental understanding of number names, the counting sequence, and written numerals.• Students compare numbers to 5 using matching and counting strategies.• Students extend their understanding of number names, the counting sequence, and written numerals to 10.• Students compare numbers to 10 using matching and counting strategies.• Students extend their understanding of number names, the counting sequence, and written numerals to 20.• Students extend their understanding of the counting sequence to 100. They count by tens and ones from any number up to 100.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students develop an understanding of addition and subtraction by representing the operations in different ways.• They decompose numbers to 10 in more than one way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones to build a foundation for understanding place value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students are introduced to the measurable attributes of length, height, capacity, and weight. They describe and compare objects by these attributes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students identify and describe basic two- and three-dimensional shapes. They describe the relative position of shapes.• Students analyze, compare, and create two and three-dimensional shapes based on their attributes.
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Counting and Cordinality	Operations and Algebra	Numbers and Computation	Measurement and Data	Geometry
What You Will See				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count forward from a given number. • Count to 100 by ones and by tens. • Read and write numbers from 0 to 20. • Represent up to 20 objects with a written numeral. • Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities. • Connect counting to cardinality. • Count objects, saying the number names in the standard order. • Pair each object counted with one and only one number name and vice versa. • Connect the last number name said to the number of objects counted. • Understand that the number of objects is the same regardless of how they were counted. • Understand that each successive number name represents one more. • Count up to 10 things in a scattered configuration. • Count up to 20 things in a line, rectangular array, or circle. Count out up to 20 objects. • Compare the number of objects in two groups. • Compare two numbers between 1 and 10. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent addition using a variety of models. • Represent subtraction using a variety of models. • Add and subtract within 10 using objects and drawings. • Solve addition and subtraction word problems within 10. • Solve word problems involving both addends unknown using objects, drawings, and equations. • Make 10 using objects and drawings. • Record how to make 10 using a drawing or equation. • Fluently add and subtract within 5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones. • Record composition or decomposition. • Understand that numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of ten ones and one to nine ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe length as a measurable attribute of objects. • Describe weight as a measurable attribute of objects. • Describe several measurable attributes of a single object. • Directly compare and describe two objects with a measurable attribute in common. • Understand and use length units to measure objects. • Classify objects into given categories. • Count the numbers of objects in a category. • Sort categories by count. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe shapes in the environment. • Describe position. • Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations. • Correctly name shapes regardless of their overall size. • Identify two-dimensional shapes as flat. • Identify three-dimensional shapes as solid. • Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes. • Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes in different sizes. • Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes in different orientations. • Build and draw shapes to model shapes in the world. • Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.

Reading/Writing - Being a Reader

Early Reading Foundations	Oral Fluency	Handwriting	Independent Work
<h2 style="color: #4F81BD;">What Your Child Will Learn</h2>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alphabet letters • Alphabet order • Letters make up words • Letters in their name • Chorally read • Reading patterns • Echo Reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter sounds • High Frequency words • Choral reading • Discuss concepts of word and print • Directionality and spacing • Phonological awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-strengthening • Gross motor movements • Form the capital letters • Form the lowercase letters • Write first name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom Norms • Work Habits • Routines • Independent Work Rotations
<h2 style="color: #4F81BD;">What Your Child Will Do</h2>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sing the alphabet song • Read their own names • Read the letters of the alphabet • Order the letters of the alphabet • Learn and practice reading classmates' names • Discuss books, review rhyme • Learn the procedure for echo reading. • Learn, sing, and chorally read a song • Discuss rhyme and identify rhyming words in the book • Learn and practice the procedure for echo reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn and practice reading high-frequency words • Develop their phonological awareness by identifying rhyming words • Sort words by first letter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn hand-strengthening finger games and songs • Learn stretches, posture activities, and gross motor movements • Learn and practice the pincer and pencil grip • Practice writing upper and lower case alphabet • Practice writing their first and last names • Brainstorm ideas for writing and draw and write about their pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the purposes of independent work • Use quiet voices and clean up when they hear the cleanup signal • Begin independent reading • Build stamina for reading independently (5–10 min.) • Handle materials responsibly and share them fairly • Begin independent word work • Read self-selected texts from book bins • Build stamina for reading (10 min.) and doing word work independently (5–10 min.) • Create "Toolboxes" to contain their independent work materials • Students learn procedures for rotating from work area to work area

Reading/Writing - Being a Reader

Early Reading Foundations

Oral Fluency

Handwriting

Independent Practice

What You Will See

- Students will learn the alphabet song.
- They will read all the letters of the alphabet.
- Play a rhyming game.
- Chorally read the book.
- Make text-to-self connections.
- Learn and use hand motions for the two poems.
- Echo read the two poems .
- Chorally read one of the poems.
- Review the concept of rhyme.

- Students develop their knowledge of the alphabet through books, songs, and name games.
- Students continue to learn the letters of the alphabet by putting the letters in ABC order and, doing a name study routine.
- Listen for and identify rhymes in the two poems.

- Hand strengthening exercises to prepare for letter-formation instruction.
- Work in their handwriting workbook.
- Handwriting Practice papers with their name.
- Brainstorm ideas for writing and draw and write about their pictures.

- Read classmates' names and put the letters of the names in order.
- Students rotate from work area to work area.

Social Studies

History

Geography

Civics

Economics

What Your Child Will Learn

- **Key symbols of America**
- **Celebrations and Traditions of American Freedom**
- **Important People in History**

- **Place and Location**

- **Authority Figures**
- **Rules and Routines**
- **What is voting**

- **Needs and wants**
- **People Work**

What Your Child Will Do

- Identify the United States flag.
- Recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag.
- Identify national patriotic holidays such as Constitution Day, Presidents' Day, Veterans Day, and Independence Day.
- Identify customs associated with national patriotic holidays such as parades and fireworks on Independence Day.
- Describe and explain the importance of family traditions.
- Compare traditions among families.
- Identify contributions of historical figures, including Stephen F. Austin and George Washington who helped to shape the state and nation.

- How do maps and globes help determine location?
- Use spatial terms, including over, under, near, far, left, and right, to describe relative location.
- Locate places on the school campus and describe their relative locations.
- Identify and use geographic tools that aid in determining location, including maps and globes.
- Create and interpret visuals, including pictures and maps.

- Identify authority figures in the home, school, and community.
- Explain how authority figures enforce rules.
- Identify purposes for having rules.
- Identify and follow the rules that provide order, security, and safety in the home and school.
- Use voting as a method for group decision making.

- Identify basic human needs of food, clothing, and shelter.
- Explain the difference between needs and wants.
- Explain how basic human needs and wants can be met.
- Identify jobs in the home, and school.
- Explain why people have jobs.

Social Studies

Skills

Culture and Community

Government

History

What You Will See

- Draw a picture of the United States flag.
- Celebrate the Holidays throughout the year.
- Discuss and draw pictures of family traditions and share with class.
- Discuss historical figures through reading books.

- Discuss the school map and go on scavenger hunt to find the places on the map.
- Look at the school map and find fire drill and tornado locations.
- Create a map of their house.

- Meet the principles and ask them questions about rules.
- Discuss and write rules for their classroom.

- Make a list of needs and wants in the classroom.
- Explain why certain jobs are needed in the classroom.
- Make a list of the jobs in the classroom and assign them to students.

Science

Scientific Process Skills	Systems and Subsystems in Life Science	Models, Patterns, and Properties	Causes and Effects
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What Your Child Will Learn

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists • Scientists do Experiments and Make Observations • Evidence to support their ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Water • Natural Resources. • Parts on plants and animals. • Five Senses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Quality or trait • Seasons • Daylight hours • Maps- physical and weather maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating and cooling • Light- transparent and opaque objects. • Forces- push or pull • Forces- speed up, slow down and change directions.
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What Your Child Will Do

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will observe and conduct investigations • Students will discover and record data. • Learn lab safety procedures Learn how to use technology and science equipment. • Verbalize science decisions and conclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will discover that some animals eat plants and plant products, while others eat meat. • Some animals eat both plants and meat. • Students will learn that many of the things we use every day come from natural resources. • They will also learn that using these things impacts the Earth and we can do things to help reduce the impact. • Students will discuss the external parts of a plant including the stem, leaves, roots, flowers and fruit. • Students will rotate through five stations and make observations using specific senses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and record properties of objects, including bigger or smaller, heavier or lighter, shape, color, texture. • Observe and record the sun rises in one part of the sky and sets in another part. • Students will use and create maps that show land and water in specified areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe what happens when an object is heated and then cooled. • Students will find that some materials allow no light to pass through them, some materials allow a little light to pass through them and others don't allow any light to pass through them. • Students push objects towards themselves or towards a partner. • Students change the speed and direction of the objects.
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Science

Scientific Process Skills

Systems and Subsystems in Life Science

Models, Patterns, and Properties

Causes and Effects

What You Will See

- Chart of Safety Rules and Symbols.
- Will make Graphic Organizers
- Develop graphs, tables, and charts of data.
- Keep a science folder or journal.

- Students will conclude that all living things need food in order to survive.
- Students will learn that when we use natural resources, the Earth is affected.
- Students will make their own diagram of plant parts.
- Students will find that some beak shapes are better suited for picking up certain foods.
- Humans use their five senses to distinguish between different sounds, smells, tastes, textures and description of colors and shapes of objects.
- This relates to how animals use their senses to meet their needs for food and survival.

- We can classify objects based on properties like color, texture or hardness.
- Make records using data and make predictions about what will happen based on the data they collected.
- Students will create a map based on their observations and use the map to observe patterns in the natural world.

- Draw images of their conclusions from heating and cooling.
- Shining a light on an object will result in differing levels of light passing through, depending on the material of the object.
- Students decide which method can best cause an object to be moved.