



## G-E-T Elementary Curriculum

### Align, Explore, Empower

Scope and Sequence

Math - Grade K

Unit 1 - Numbers 0-10

Sept./Oct.

~ 6 weeks

In this unit students will:  
count, recognize, identify, and write numbers 0-10.

#### Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

Assessed: Assessments on Kindergarten site - GETK.MATH1 COUNTS TO 100 BY 1'S & GETK.MATH 2 COUNTS TO 100 BY 10'S

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

Assessed: Assessment on K site - GETK.MATH 12

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.

b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

Assessed: Assessment on K site - GETK.MATH 3 (covered in previous assessment)

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

Assessed: Assessment on K site - GETK.MATH 12 (covered in previous assessment) and observation through play

Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

Geometry (Mastery Standards)

Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 2 - Comparing Sets

Oct./Nov.

~ 4 weeks

In this unit, students will :  
explore comparing and combining sets up to 10.

**Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)**

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.

b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

Assessments listed in Unit: 1

**Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)**

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

K.CC.6 Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, by using matching and counting strategies.

K.CC.7 Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

K.OA.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

K.OA.2 Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10.

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

Geometry (Mastery Standards)

Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 3 - Numbers 11-20

Nov./Dec./Jan.

~ 6 weeks

In this unit students will:  
count, recognize, identify, and write numbers 0-20.

### Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.

b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

Assessments listed in Unit: 1

### Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

K.CC.6 Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, by using matching and counting strategies.

### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

K.NBT.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation {such as  $18=10+8$ }; understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

### Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

### Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

### Geometry (Mastery Standards)

### Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 4 - Comparing Numbers to 20

Jan./Feb.

~ 4 weeks

In this unit, students will :

- order and compare numbers from 0-20
- generate a number that is one less or one more than a number
- find the difference between two sets

### Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

- a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.
- b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.
- c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

Assessments listed in Unit: 1

#### Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

K.CC.6 Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, by using matching and counting strategies.

K.CC.7 Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

K.OA.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

#### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

#### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

K.NBT.1 Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation {such as  $18=10+8$ }; understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

Geometry (Mastery Standards)

Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 5 - Understanding Addition

Feb./Mar.

~ 4 weeks

In this unit students will:

- use objects and drawings to model the action of joining together to represent addition
- grasp an understanding of addition facts to 10

Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.

b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

Assessments listed in Unit: 1

#### Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

K.OA.5 Fluently add and subtract within 5.

Assessed: GETK.MATH 7 on Kindergarten site

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

K.OA.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

K.OA.2 Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10.

K.OA.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $5=2+3$  and  $5=4+1$ ).

K.OA.4 For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.

#### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

Measurement and Data (Mastery

Standards)

Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

Geometry (Mastery Standards)

Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 6 - Shapes

April

~ 2 weeks

In this unit students will:

- Identify two dimensional shapes, including circles, triangles, rectangles, squares, and hexagons
- Identify three dimensional shapes, including spheres, cones, cubes, and cylinders
- Identify shapes as two dimensional or three dimensional

Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

### Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

### Geometry (Mastery Standards)

### Geometry (Practice Standards)

K.G.1 Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front, behind, and next to.

K.G.2 Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.

K.G.3 Identify shapes as two-dimensional or three-dimensional.

K.G.4 Analyze and compare two and three dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts, and other attributes.

K.G.5 Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components and drawing shapes.

K.G.6 Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.

### Unit 7 - Understanding Subtraction

Apr./May

~ 4 weeks

In this unit students will:

- use objects and drawings to model the action of separating to represent addition
- grasp an understanding of subtraction facts through 10

### Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

K.CC.1 Count to 100 by ones and by tens.

K.CC.3 Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20

K.CC.4 Understand the relationship between numbers of quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

- a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.
- b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.
- c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger

K.CC.5 Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.

#### Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

K.CC.2 Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

K.OA.5 Fluently add and subtract within 5.

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

K.OA.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

K.OA.2 Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10.

K.OA.3 Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g.,  $5=2+3$  and  $5=4+1$ ).

K.OA.4 For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)

Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)

Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)

Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)

Geometry (Mastery Standards)

Geometry (Practice Standards)

Unit 8 - Measurement

May

~ 2 weeks

In this unit students will:

Compare and order objects according to their measurable attributes

Counting and Cardinality (Mastery Standards)

Counting and Cardinality (Practice Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Mastery Standards)

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (Practice Standards)

**Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Mastery Standards)**

**Numbers and Operations in Base Ten (Practice Standards)**

**Measurement and Data (Mastery Standards)**

K.MD.3 Classify objects into given categories; count the number of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.  
Assessed: Assessment on K site GETK.MATH KMD3 or observation through play but follow the assessment guideline

**Measurement and Data (Practice Standards)**

K.MD.1 Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.

K.MD.2 Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has “more of”/”less of” the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.

**Geometry (Mastery Standards)**

**Geometry (Practice Standards)**



