Kindergarten
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Zero to Five
Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

When counting you can begin from any number & count up or down.

The last number named tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Comparing and Ordering Numbers 0 to 5
Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

The last number name said tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Given a pair of numbers, the number that shows more is greater & the number that shows less is smaller

Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

When counting you can begin from any number & count up or down.

The last number named tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word

Comparing and Ordering Numbers 0 to 10
Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

The last number name said tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Given a pair of numbers, the number that shows more is greater & the number that shows less is smaller.

There are efficient strategies to count one or more from a given number.

Numbers to 20
When counting, you can begin from any number and count up or down.

The last number name said tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Given a pair of numbers, the number that shows more is greater and the number that shows less is smaller

Numbers to 100
Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

When counting you can begin from any number and count up or down.

The last number name said tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Given a pair of numbers, the number that shows more is greater and the number that shows less is less.

Counting patterns can be seen on a hundreds chart.

Understanding Addition

Joining parts to make a whole is one interpretation of addition.

A plus sign (+) is a symbol which shows two or more parts put together equals a whole.

An equal sign (=) is a symbol which indicates “same as,” in other words, one expression or number is the same as another.

Introduce Subtraction

Understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.

A minus sign (-) is a symbol which shows taking a quantity away from the whole.

Problems can be solved using subtraction equations or by representing in a drawing.

Subtraction is not commutative. (meaning -10 - 2 is not the same as 2 - 10)

Composing and Decomposing Numbers to 10

Different pairs of numbers can be used to make the same whole number - (2+5=7 & 4+3=7)

There is always a single digit number that can be added to a given single digit number to make 10 - For example - if given 2 what do you need to make 10?

Composing Numbers 11 to 19

The Base Ten Numerations system is organized in groups of ten, using digits 0 to 9.

Numbers can be broken apart into groups of ten and ones. ie equations (10 + 8 = 18)

Decomposing Numbers 11 to 19

The Base Ten Numerations system is organized in groups of ten, using digits 0 to 9.

Numbers can be broken apart into groups of ten and ones. ie equations (18 = 10 + 8)

Measurement

Objects can be compared using different tools of measurement.

Objects can be compared using their attributes and classified into categories.

Sorting, Classifying, Counting, and Categorizing Data

Real world objects are composed of different shapes.

Smaller shapes can be combined to form another shape.

Categories can be sorted by counting

Sorting, Classifying, Counting, and Categorizing Data

Real world objects are composed of different shapes.

Smaller shapes can be combined to form another shape.

Categories can be sorted by counting

Position and Location of Shapes

The position of objects can be determined in relation to surrounding objects and described in words.

Analyzing, Comparing and Composing Shapes

2 dimensional shapes have length and width, 3 dimensional shapes are not flat, have height.

Smaller shapes can be combined to form another shape

Fluency

Counting to 100 and Adding and Subtracting to 5

Numerals are symbols used to represent objects and the relationship among them.

When counting you can begin from any number & count up or down.

The last number named tells the number of objects counted.

There is a unique symbol that goes with each number word.

Joining parts to make a whole is one interpretation of addition.

A plus sign (+) is a symbol which shows two or more parts put together equals a whole.

An equal sign (=) is a symbol which indicates “same as,” in other words, one expression or number is the same as another