Moon Area School District Curriculum Map

Course: Math Kindergarten
Grade Level: Kindergarten
Content Area: Math
Frequency: Full-Year Course

Big Ideas

1. Numbers can be represented, compared, communicated, and represented as expressions, equations, and inequalities.
2. Patterns can be extended, described, and generalized.
3. Measurements and data can be estimated, analyzed, and modeled by using appropriate strategies and tools.
4. Shapes can be described, analyzed, and classified based on reasoning and visualization.

Essential Questions

5. How can expressions, equations, and inequalities be used to quantify, solve, model, and/or analyze mathematical situations?
6. How can recognizing repetition or regularity assist in solving problems more efficiently?
7. How can patterns be used to describe relationships and assist in problem solving?
8. In what ways are the mathematical attributes of objects or processes measured, calculated, and/or interpreted?
9. How are spatial relationships, including shape and dimension, used to draw, construct, model, and represent real situations or solve problems?

Primary Resource(s) & Technology:

enVisions Series, IXL online software, Lincoln Learning, Kahn Academy/Kids
Microsoft Teams, Promethean Boards, Student iPads

Pennsylvania and/or focus standards referenced at:

www.pdesas.org
www.education.pa.gov

Big Ideas/ EQs	Focus Standard(s)	Assessed Competencies (Key content and skills)	Timeline
1,2,5,6, 7	2.1 K.A.1 2.1 K.A.2 Eligible Content:	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects.	August - September

1,2,5,6,7	2.1 K.A.1 2.1 K.A.2 2.1.K.A.3	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects. • Apply the concept of magnitude to compare numbers and quantities.	September
1,2,5,6,7	2.1 K.A.1 2.1 K.A.2	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects.	September-October
1,2,5,6,7	2.1 K.A.1 2.1 K.A.2 2.1.K.A.3	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects. • Apply the concept of magnitude to compare numbers and quantities.	October
1,3,5,7,8	2.1 K.A.1 2.1 K.A.2 2.1.K A.3 2.4 K.A.4	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply the concept of magnitude to compare numbers and quantities. • Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.	November
1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.2 2.2.K.A.1	• Solve addition problems within 10 by using objects, drawings, fingers, and acting out to represent the problem.	November-December
1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.2 2.2.K.A.1	• Solve subtraction problems within 10 by using objects, drawings, fingers, and acting out to represent the problem.	January
1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.2 2.2.K.A.1	• Solve addition and subtraction problems within 10 by using objects, drawings, fingers, and acting out to represent the problem.	January-February
1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.1 2.1.K.A.2 2.1.K.B.1	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects.	February
1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.1 2.1.K.A.2 2.1.K.B.1 2.2.K.A.1	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects. • Compose and decompose numbers into tens and ones by using objects and drawings.	March

1,2,5,6,7	2.1.K.A.1 2.1.K.A.2 2.1.K.B.1	• Know number names and the count sequence. • Count to tell the number of objects. • Apply one-to-one correspondence to count then number of objects. • Recognize patterns and structures exist in numbers.	March-April
4,8,9	2.3.K.A.1 2.3.K.A.2	• Identify, analyze, and compare shapes as two-dimensional and three-dimensional to describe their similarities and differences. • Name and identify shapes. • Use simple shapes to compose larger shapes. • Describe the relative position of objects using appropriate terms.	April
4,8,9	2.3.K.A.1 2.3.K.A.2	• Identify, analyze, and compare shapes as two-dimensional and three-dimensional to describe their similarities and differences. • Use simple shapes to compose larger shapes.	April-May
3,7,8	2.4.K.A.1	• Describe measurable attributes of objects.	May-June