Mount Pleasant Central School District

Kindergarten, Math

We believe that students should learn the Mathematical Practice Standards by connecting real-world problems and mathematical solutions through modeling, exploration, and discovery.

How can we count and represent a number of objects with a numeral? In this class, students will count, compare, and recognize numbers to build their foundational number sense. Students will count fluently within 100 by ones and tens. They will solve basic addition and subtraction word problems by using concrete, visual, or numerical models. Students are introduced to number bonds and the part-part-whole relationship between numbers. Basic addition and subtraction fact fluency is taught through hands-on activities and engaging math games. We emphasize collaboration, critical thinking, and communication in our whole-group and small-group lessons. Assessment will be through mid-module and end-of-module assessments, as well as performance-based assessments that enable students to apply their learning to real-world situations.

Unit Title	Month	Content	Vocabulary	Standards	Skills	Big Ideas	Assessments
Module 1 Counting and Cardinality	September & October	Counting and Cardinality Embedded Numbers Classifying Objects	Count Enough Sort Strategy	K.CC1. Count to 100 by ones and tens. K.CC2. Count to 100 by ones starting at any given number. K.CC3. Write numbers from 0 - 20. K.CC4. Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities up to 20 connect counting to cardinality.	Students will count a set and write the matching number (0–10). Students will count a group of objects based on an attribute. Students will recognize that each successive number is one more than the number before.	How can we count and represent a group of objects with a numeral?	Written assessment given in groups.
Module 2 Two- and Three-	November/ December	Finding different attributes of shapes;	Flat Shapes Solid Shapes	K.G1. Describe objects using names of	Students will classify, sort, and analyze two-	How do I know if a shape is a flat shape	Written assessment given in groups.

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Dimensional Shapes		classifying shapes according to their attributes. Flat Shapes: Triangle, Circle, Square, Rectangle, Hexagon. Solid Shapes: Cube, Cone, Cylinder, Rectangular Prism, Sphere, Pyramid.		shapes and describe the relative position. K.G2. Name shapes based on attributes, regardless of their orientation or size. K.G3. Understand the difference between two-dimensional and three-dimensional. shapes.	and three-dimensional shapes based on attributes. Students will build, draw, and compose shapes.	or a solid shape?	
Module 3 Comparison	December/ January	Comparing heights, lengths, and weights using terms like shorter, taller, longer, heavier, and lighter.	Equal Fewer Greater Height Length	K.CC6. Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to	Students will compare sets of objects and numbers using "greater than," "less than," or "equal to."	How can I figure out if a number is greater or less than another number?	Written assessment given in groups.

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		Compare number quantities within 10.	Weight	the number of objects in another group. K.CC7. Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals. K.MD1. Describe measurable attributes of an object such as length or weight using appropriate vocabulary.	Students will use terms like longer than, shorter than, heavier than, and lighter than when comparing attributes of objects.		
Module 4 Composition and Decomposition	January/ February	Exploring composition and decomposition of numbers using a number bond. Students apply this knowledge when solving story	Part-part-total relationship Total	K.OA1. Represent addition and subtraction objects, drawings or models. K.OA2a. Add,subtract within 10. K.OA2b. Solve	Students will decompose a "total" into two "parts." Students will add or subtract using drawings or the "counting all" strategy.	What is the relationship between two "parts" and a "total"?	Written assessment given in groups.

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		problems.		addition and subtract word problems within 10. K.OA3. Decompose numbers into two parts. K.OA4. Find numbers that make 10 given numbers 1 - 9. K.OA5. Fluently add/subtract within 5.	Students will solve a basic addition or subtraction word problem by modeling and writing a matching number sentence.		
Module 5 Addition and Subtraction	March/April	Representing addition and subtraction situations using a drawing or a model. Determining which operation is needed to solve the problem by using context clues	Addition/subtraction Equals Minus Plus	K.OA1. Represent addition and subtraction using manipulatives, drawings or models. K.OA2a. Add, subtract within 10. K.OA2b. Solve	Students will choose the correct operation to solve a word problem. Students will create a drawing and a model to help solve a word problem. Students will write a	How do I know whether to add or subtract?	Written assessment given in groups.

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Unit Title	Month	Content	Vocabulary	Standards	Skills	Big Ideas	Assessments
		and visualization.		addition and subtract word problems within 10. K.OA3. Decompose numbers into two parts. K.OA4. Find numbers that make 10 given numbers 1 - 9. K.OA5. Fluently add/sibtract within 5. K.OA6. Duplicate, extend and create simple patterns using objects.	number sentence to match the word problem.		
Module 6 Place Value Foundations	May/June	Counting and writing teen numbers; composing and decomposing teen	Ones Tens	K.NBT1. Compose and decompose numbers from 11 - 19 into a ten and some ones.	Students will count and write numbers from 0–20. Students will learn that teen	How can I decompose teen numbers into a ten and some ones?	Written assessment given in groups.

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Unit Title	Month	Content	Vocabulary	Standards	Skills	Big Ideas	Assessments
		numbers; counting to 120.			numbers are composed of a ten and some ones. Students will count to 120 by ones and tens.		