Kindergarten Math

Curricular Competencies

		Reasoning and Analyzing			Understanding and Solving			Communicating and Representing			Connecting and Reflecting			
Big Ideas	*Number represents and describes quantity: Quantities can be decomposed into smaller parts. *Developing computational fluency comes from a strong sense of number: One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for working with numbers. *We use patterns to represent identified regularities and to form generalizations: Repeating elements can be identified. *We can describe, measure, and compare spatial relationships: Objects have attributes. *Analyzing data and chance help us to compare and interpret: Familiar events can be described as likely or unlikely.	Estimate reasonably	Develop mental math strategies and abilities to make sense of quantities	Use reasoning and logic to explore and make connections	Use multiple strategies to engage in problem solving (e.g., visual, oral, role-play, experimental, written, symbolic)	Develop, construct, and apply mathematical understanding through role-play, inquiry, and problem solving	Engage in problem-solving experiences that are connected to place, story, and cultural practices relevant to the local community	Communicate in many ways (concretely, pictorially, symbolically, and by using spoken or written language to express, describe, explain, and apply mathematical ideas)	Describe, create, and interpret relationships through concrete, pictorial, and symbolic representations	Use technology appropriately to explore mathematics, solve problems, record, communicate, and represent thinking	Visualize and describe mathematical concepts	Connect mathematical concepts to each other and make mathematical connections to the real world (e.g., in daily activities, local and traditional practices, the environment, popular media and news events, cross-curricular integration)	Share and reflect upon mathematical thinking	Draw upon local First Peoples knowledge and/or expertise of local Elders to make connections to mathematical topics and concepts
Content	number concepts to 10													
	ways to make 5													
	decomposition of numbers to 10													
	repeating patterns with two or three elements													
	change in quantity to 10 using concrete materials													
	equality as a balance and inequality as an imbalance													
	direct comparative measurement (e.g., linear, mass, capacity)													
	single attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects													
	concrete or pictorial graphs as a visual tool for the class													
	likelihood of familiar life events													
	financial literacy – attributes of coins and financial role-play													