



## Math K

\*Archdiocesan Essential Curriculum > Kindergarten > Mathematics > Math K  
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**Kindergarten Overview:** Kindergarten mathematics focuses on developing a strong foundation in number sense, counting, and early operations. Students learn to represent, compare, and compose numbers up to 20, laying the groundwork for future fluency in addition and subtraction. They begin to explore place value concepts, understand the relationship between numbers and quantities, and use objects, drawings, and equations to represent mathematical ideas. Students classify, measure, and compare attributes, describe shapes in the environment, and explore the composition and decomposition of shapes.

Learning is hands-on and grounded in real-world contexts that are meaningful to young learners. Catholic values such as order, precision, and reasoning are embedded in daily routines and classroom discourse, helping students see math as a tool for understanding the world and honoring God's design.

The clusters below are benchmarked against the Maryland College & Career Ready Standards & Frameworks. Clusters marked (\*) below are the most critical areas for this course, which are the foundational content domains students must master to ensure readiness for the next grade.

### Counting and Cardinality

- Know number names and the count sequence.
- Count to tell the number of objects.\*
- Compare numbers.\*

### Operations and Algebraic Thinking

- Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.\*

### Number and Operations in Base Ten

- Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.\*

### Measurement and Data

- Describe and compare measurable attributes.
- Classify objects and count the number of objects in categories.

### Geometry

- Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).
- Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.\*

**Mathematical Practices:** The nine mathematical practices, below, describe what mathematicians do. However, they also describe important skills outside the math classroom, both in other subject areas and the real world. Students at all levels will develop these skills gradually throughout their time in Archdiocesan schools in grade-appropriate ways. This work should be nearly done every day and for nearly every topic.

Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Model with mathematics.

Use appropriate tools strategically.

Attend to precision.

Look for and make use of structure.

Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Practice mathematics with a Catholic conscience.