

Kindergarten Math Curriculum Overview

In Kindergarten, instructional time should focus on two critical areas:

1. representing, relating, and operating on whole numbers, initially with sets of objects;
2. describing shapes and space. More learning time in

Kindergarten should be devoted to numbers rather than to other topics.

Mathematical Practices

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

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 Operation:

- 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.
- Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.

Kindergarten Unit Modules

1. Counting and Cardinality

2. Two and Three Dimensional Shapes

3. Comparison

4. Composition and Decomposition

5. Addition and Subtraction

6. Place Value Foundations