

*Diocese of Bridgeport
Curriculum Map*

Course: Mathematics

Grade Level: Kindergarten

| | Content | Skills | Suggested Assessments | Connecticut Content Standards |
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|--|--|--|--|---|
| | <p>Algebra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorting • Classifying • Patterns • Shapes <p>Numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Number Systems • Counting • Ordinal numbers • Cardinal numbers <p>Geometry/ Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positional language • Calendar • Time • Money • Temperature <p>Probability & Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphs • Patterns • Problem Solving | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sort by attributes • Copy, create and extend color and shape patterns • Identify 6 basic shapes <p>Demonstrate one-to-one correspondence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare numbers to determine more, fewer, as many. • Count and recognize 0 – 5 • Order and sequence numbers through 5 • Recognize ordinal position first through fifth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sort by physical characteristics • Use positional language • Working with calendar; days of week, months of year • Compare day/night, morning, afternoon and evening • Understand concept of hour & half hour • Identify yesterday, today, and tomorrow • Sequence events • Compare lengths of objects using non standard units of measure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret real, bar & picture graphs • Extend patterns to make predictions • Solve problems by making and reading real, bar, and picture graphs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe students using manipulatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sort objects -create patterns -identify basic shapes • Play color and shape Bingo games <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use manipulatives and number chart to count, order and sequence • Use workboards and other hands-on manipulatives to measure comprehension • Present orally daily calendar activities • Line up students using ordinal positions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate positional language with manipulatives and role playing • Use calendars, clocks, coins and thermometers to recite days of the week and months of the year, tell time to the hour, identify a penny and demonstrate understanding of temperature • Use morning message to incorporate data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe students constructing graphs to visualize information and make predictions • Graph daily weather • Generate classroom comparisons: likes and dislikes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects can be classified using attributes such as size, shape, color, texture, orientation and use. • Patterns are described by rules using the physical attributes and position of various objects in the sequence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers can be used to count, order, compare, label, locate and measure. • Counting involves adding one more to the previous number and may involve grouping and counting by ones, twos and tens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shapes and solids may be identified and sorted by physical characteristics. • Positional language helps describe location, direction, and position of objects and their parts on planes and in space. • Calendars and clocks are used to measure and record time. • Nonstandard units can be used to estimate measures of length, temperature, weight, and capacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real graphs and picture graphs help to visualize information and make comparisons. • Patterns can be extended to help make predictions • Observations of the frequency of real-world events can help to identify the likelihood of future events. |

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| <p>Algebra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorting • Classifying • Shapes • Patterns <p>Numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparisons • 0 – 10 • Additions • Fractions • Place Value <p>Geometry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calendar • Time • Measurement • 'Money • Temperature • Story Problems <p>Probability and Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphs • Patterns • Problem Solving | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sort and classify by more than one attribute • Identify 3 part patterns • Recognize and name: circle, square, rectangle, triangle, diamond, oval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ones & tens • Determine greater than, less than, equal to • Count & recognize 0 – 10 • Write numerals 0 – 5 • Sequence ordinals 1 – 5 • Count by 5's and 10's • Use tally marks to assist in counting • Add on • Recognize whole and half <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: days of week & months of the year. • Understand yesterday, today, and tomorrow • Identify and count pennies • Tell time on the hour • Distinguish between taller, longer shorter • Measure in non-standard units • Explore concept of weight • Identify thermometer and its use • Recognize & state the date. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problems by making real and picture graphs • Make predictions using patterns • Solve simple story problems using addition and subtraction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe students using manipulatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sort objects using multiple attributes -create and label patterns -identify 6 shapes • Go on shape hunts • Observe objects in classroom • Sort snacks and lunch items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe students using manipulatives and number chart to skip count, order and sequence • Observe students using tally marks to count objects and to add on • Observe students identify the whole and ½ part of an object • Use one-hundred chart for counting and recognition • Show more than and less than with unifix cubes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use calendars, digital clocks, coins and thermometers to recite days of the week and months of the year, tell time to the hour, identify a penny and demonstrate understanding of temperature • Observe students measuring objects with non-standard units(paper clips, cubes, beads, etc..) • Measure and compare with scale to show weight of objects • Measure without scale: heavy and light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe students constructing graphs to visualize information and make predictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects can be classified using attributes such as size, shape, color, texture, orientation and use. • Patterns are described by rules using the physical attributes and position of various objects in the sequence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers can be used to count, order, compare, label, locate and measure. • Counting involves adding one more to the previous number and may involve grouping and counting by ones, twos and tens. • Fractions involve sharing a set of objects that is divided into groups with equal amounts. • Fractions involve sharing parts of a whole object. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shapes and solids may be identified and sorted by physical characteristics. • Positional language helps describe location, direction, and position of objects and their parts on planes and in space. • Calendars and clocks are used to measure and record time. • Nonstandard units can be used to estimate measures of length, temperature, weight, and capacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real graphs and picture graphs help to visualize information and make comparisons. • Patterns can be extended to help make predictions • Observations of the frequency of real world events can help to identify the likelihood of future events. |

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* Formal and informal assessments for skills may also encompass—1) one-on-one conferencing; 2) group work; 3) oral performance; 4) teacher-made and textbook tests; 5) work sheets; 6) running records; 7) portfolios; and 8) diagnostic tests.