

Grade Level:	K
Class Title:	Kindergarten Math
Subject:	Mathematics
Class Description:	<p>In Kindergarten math, the student will focus on two critical areas: (1) representing, relating, and operating on whole numbers, initially with sets of objects; (2) describing shapes and space.</p> <p>This will be a year-long class spanning the 2020-2021 school year addressing the CCSS listed below.</p> <p>The estimated instructional hours for this class are ____per week.</p>
Learning Materials:	(Please list learning materials here)
Learning Goals/ Performance Objectives:	<p>Washington State K Learning Standards for mathematics</p> <p>Counting and Cardinality</p> <p>Know number names and the count sequence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count to 100 by ones and by tens. Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1). Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects). <p>Count to tell the number of objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger. Count to answer “how many?” questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects. <p>Compare numbers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies. Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals. <p>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</p> <p>Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations. Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem. Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing

or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$).

- For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.
- Fluently add and subtract within 5.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

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

- Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $18 = 10 + 8$); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Measurement and Data

Describe and compare measurable attributes.

- Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.
- Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has “more of”/“less of” the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.

Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.

- Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.

Geometry

Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).

- Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.
- Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
- Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three dimensional (“solid”).

Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.

- Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/“corners”) and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).
- Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.
- Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, “Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?”

A team of certificated teachers who are highly qualified in this subject matter has reviewed this WSLP.

Please take a look at the sample learning activities below. Use them as a model to describe what your child will be doing at home. Adjust and modify them to match what you are doing at home. Just do your best, your consultant will give you more assistance at your meeting, if necessary.

**Learning
Activities:**

[Student's name] will complete 4 lessons a week.

[Student's name] will practice math facts 10 minutes each day.

[Student's name] will complete one written assessment each week.

**Progress
Criteria/
Methods of
Evaluation:**

[Student's name] will keep a portfolio of weekly work samples and any written assessments to present to consultant at face-to-face meetings each month. Monthly assessments will be completed by the consultant/certified teacher. Monthly Progress will be marked satisfactory or unsatisfactory based on the professional judgment of the certified teacher using parent input, work samples, and monthly assessments. Every month progress will be determined by the HQ teacher of this course based on the question: "Will the student master the majority of his performance objectives by the end of the course?" The HQ teacher will take into consideration ALL factors (including student life situation, effort, attitude, etc.) when making this professional judgment.

**Estimated
Weekly
Hours:**

The typical number of hours spent on this subject at this age in a traditional classroom is 5 hours/week.