

FOCUS AREAS FOR KINDERGARTEN:

- ▶ Use numbers to count and group objects, compare how many objects are in different groups, and add and subtract. For example, use subtraction to find out how many carrot sticks are left after some are eaten.
- ▶ Use language to describe, sort, name, and compare two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes. For example, sort cups or plates by shape, count how many are in each group, and explain which group has the most.



BY THE END OF KINDERGARTEN, STUDENTS CAN:

123

- ▶ Count to 100 by ones or tens, starting from any number.
- ▶ Recognize, name, and write numerals 0-20.
- ▶ Count up to 20 objects, saying a number aloud for each object.
- ▶ Compare up to 10 items in different groups using objects or written numerals. For example, tell whether a package of three pens or a package of five pens has more pens.
- ▶ Fluently (quickly and correctly) add and subtract with numbers up to five.
- ▶ Use objects, drawings, or numerals to add and subtract with numbers up to 10.
- ▶ Break numbers into smaller numbers: for example, 5 is made of 2 and 3 or 4 and 1.
- ▶ Find the number that makes 10 for any number 1-9. For example, 6 needs 4 to make 10.
- ▶ Explain that numbers in the “teens” (11-19) are made of a ten and some ones.
- ▶ Describe and compare objects by measuring their length, weight, or capacity (how much they can hold).
- ▶ Name, describe, analyze, and compare shapes like squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres.

QUESTIONS YOU CAN ASK YOUR CHILD:

- ▶ You have 5 stickers and I have 2. How many stickers do we have together?
- ▶ We made 3 pancakes. How many more should we make to have 10?
- ▶ What do we have in the house that is shaped like a cylinder?

TOPICS YOU CAN DISCUSS WITH YOUR CHILD’S TEACHER:

- ▶ Which addition and subtraction strategies work best for your child
- ▶ Games that can help your child practice math at home

