Unit 1a-Numbers 0 to 5

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math K**
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **MP1 Topic 1 1-1 to 1-10**
Status: **Published**

Essential Questions

- How can numbers from 0 to 5 be counted, read and written?

Big Ideas

- **Number Uses, Classification, and Representation:** Numbers can be used for different purposes, and numbers can be classified and represented in different ways.
- **Numbers and the Number Line:** The set of real numbers is infinite and ordered. Whole numbers, integers, and fractions are real numbers. Each real number can be associated with a unique point on the number line.
- **Equivalence:** Any number, measure, numerical expression, algebraic expression, or equation can be represented in an infinite number of ways that have the same value.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies:** Mathematics content and processes can be applied to solve problems.

CSDT Technology Integration

8.1.2.E.1 Use digital tools and online resources to explore a problem or issue.

Activity:
Students will make 2 groups of objects and use the Seesaw Learning App to take a picture. Students will record themselves counting the groups and identifying which group has more/less or if the groups are equal.

Diversity Lesson

Objective: Students will count and share up to 5 things with the class that tell about who they are or things that are important to them.

Activity: Students will each be given a brown bag. Each student will collect up to five items that they feel best describe them and place them in the bag. Students will count and share the items with the class.

Enduring Understandings

Counting & Cardinality

K.CC.A.3 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).

K.CC.B.4a 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.

K.CC.B.4b 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.

K.CC.B.4c Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.

K.CC.B.5 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.