Unit 1c-Numbers 6 to 10

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math K**
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **MP1 Topic 3 3-1 to 3-7**
Status: **Published**

Essential Questions

- How can numbers from 6 to 10 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 Connection

8.2.2.ITH.3: Identify how technology impacts or improves life.

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 (M) 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 (M) 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.