

Unit 3 Summary



Time Frame: 10 days

The children will become more familiar with one-to-one correspondence and learn to measure using nonstandard measurement tools. They will be introduced to polygons and sorting by attributes. They will also learn about ordinal numbers and their uses, and continue to develop graph interpretation skills through use of the daily Calendar Routine.

Unit 3 focuses on counting, measurement, shapes, sorting, and the numerals 0, 9, and 10 and what they represent.

Essential Questions

(K.CC.A.3) How can we use a numeral to show how many objects there are?

(K.MD.A.2) How can we use measurement to describe and compare objects?

(K.MD.B.3) Why is it important to know how to sort objects?

(K.G.A.1) How are shapes important and how are they used in our environment?

(Starfall.CC.5) What would happen if we didn't have ordinal numbers?

Vocabulary

The children will be introduced to these vocabulary words. Mastery is not expected at this time.

AABB Patterns	Fourth	Ordinal Numbers	Third
Attribute	Height	Polygon	Trapezoid
Baseline	Horizontally	Second	Vertically
Fifth	Mathematician	Shorter	
First	Measurement	Taller	

Recommended Literature

Albert the Muffin-Maker: Ordinal Numbers by Eleanor May

Beep Beep, Vroom Vroom! by Stuart J. Murphy

Henry the Fourth by Stuart J. Murphy

Enduring Understandings

Geometry helps us describe, represent, and make sense of our environment.

Shapes are everywhere. All objects have shapes with specific names.

Patterns can be extended.

All shapes with three (or more) straight lines that connect to each other are polygons.

When you measure you begin at a base line and finish measuring at the end of the object.

Numbers have order and help organize our world.

Objects can be sorted by similarities.