

Pre-Kindergarten

<b>Overarching Processes: Problem Solving, Reasoning, Connections, and Communication</b>			
<b>Content</b>	<b>Skills: Students will . . .</b>	<b>Student Learning Goals: Students will understand that . . .</b>	<b>Resources &amp; Materials</b>
<b>Number &amp; Operations</b>	<b>MLR Standard A:</b> Students use numbers in everyday and mathematical contexts to quantify or describe phenomena, develop concepts of operations with different types of numbers, use the structure and properties of numbers with operations to solve problems, and perform mathematical computations. Students develop number sense related to magnitude, estimation, and the effects of mathematical operations on different types of numbers. It is expected that students use numbers flexibly, using forms of numbers that best match a situation. Students compute efficiently and accurately. Estimation should always be used when computing with numbers or solving problems.		
Whole Numbers: Magnitude	Count objects with 1:1 correspondence up to 5		<i>Touch Math</i>
	Verbally count to 10 from memory		
	Match groups of objects to 5		
	Use the terms more, less, and same when presented with two groups of objects that are visibly different (no more than 5 objects)		
<b>Geometry &amp; Measurement</b>	<b>MLR Standard C:</b> Students use measurement and observation to describe objects based on their sizes and shapes; model or construct two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects; solve problems involving geometric properties; compute areas and volumes based on objects properties and dimensions; and perform transformations on geometric figures. When making or calculating measures students use estimation to check the reasonableness of results.		
Geometric Figures	Identify the four basic shapes: triangle, square, rectangle, circle	Shapes can be used to describe many things that can be seen.	
Measurement	Use non standard units to measure objects	Units of measure help us to describe objects.	

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<b>Functions &amp; Algebra</b>	<b>MLR Standard D:</b> Students use symbols to represent or model quantities, patterns, and relationships and use symbolic manipulation to evaluate expressions and solve equations. Students solve problems using symbols, tables, graphs, and verbal rules choosing the most effective representation and converting among representations.		
Patterns	Copy a repeating pattern using two elements	Patterns may show up in many places in nature and in the things people make.	
<b>Data, Statistics, &amp; Probability</b>	<b>MLR Standard B:</b> Students make measurements and collect, display, evaluate, analyze, and compute with data to describe or model phenomena and to make decisions based on data. Students compute statistics to summarize data sets and use concepts of probability to make predictions and describe the uncertainty inherent in data collection and measurement.		
Graphs	Using the classroom daily weather graph, answer questions about the associated data	Simple graphs can help to tell about observations.	