



Kindergarten Math

Curriculum Sample

A Grade Ahead's rigorous, year-round enrichment program will challenge your child to a higher academic standard. Our math material consists of two components: **numerical drills** and **curriculum**. Numerical drills are quick exercises that will improve your child's speed and accuracy in computational skills while our monthly curriculum includes mathematical topics that your child will see in school. Both numerical drills and curriculum work together to ensure a complete understanding and mastery of each topic.

The numerical drills and curriculum will each have an in-depth lesson (which we call Examples), as well as homework, and answers. In these next pages, we offer a closer look at what our examples, homework, and answers offer as well as a specific sample of both numerical drills and curriculum.

Examples - Grade KG

Counting and ordering will be reviewed this week.

Note: Students should count aloud while counting and ordering.

Student Goals:

- ✓ I will be able recognize and complete the sequence of a pattern.

Sequencing

This week, we will learn to find a pattern in a sequence and complete it.

Teaching Tip: Practice finding patterns by drawing a few examples on the board or a piece of paper. Start with easy examples like a black and white pattern or a number line that skips a number.

Pattern means something that repeats.

Example: Find the pattern and complete the sequence.

The first box is black, the second box is white, the next one is black again, and the next one is white again. We can see now that black and white keep repeating. This means that we have found its pattern. We can see that the picture ends with a black box. Since the pattern is black and white, the next one should be white. Leave the next box white.

Student Goals

Student goals are listed at the top right of the Examples each week. These are topics that your child should understand by the end of the week.



Lesson pages are titled "Examples - Grade KG," answer pages are titled "Answers - Grade KG," and homework pages are simply titled "Grade - KG."

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leaving the box white, what color should the next box be? The pattern is black and white. This means the next

Teaching Tip

Teaching tips are suggestions to help you or your teacher present the topic to your child. These could include topics to review first or even an activity to do with your child.

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ABC Word Boxes

These word boxes define terms used within the lesson that your child may not know.



Each day's homework usually takes about 30 minutes to complete.

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After leaving the box white, what color should the next box be? We know that the pattern is black and white. This means the next box should be black.

Color the next box black.

Repeat these steps until you are done with the picture.

Examples

To illustrate the topic, examples are provided to you and your child. These examples help demonstrate how to solve the problem or figure out the answer.

Grade - KG

Start time: _____ End time: _____
Score: _____

Explain each pattern to a teacher or parent and complete it.

1.

2.

3. 1, 3, 5, 7, _____, _____, _____, _____

4. 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D, _____, _____, _____, _____

What pattern is repeating? Circle it and draw it on the lines.

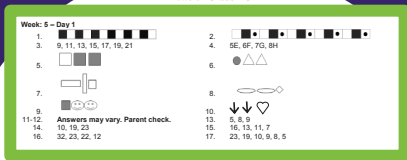
5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Homework

Each week, four days of homework are given to apply concepts from that week's lesson and reinforce the topic.



Answers

Answers are provided to check your child's homework. Enter the scores into the Parent Portal to track progress and note which areas may need more work.

Add these numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 4 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 9 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 7 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 2 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 1 \\ + \quad 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

NUMERICALS

Answers - Fundamentals 1

Day: 1

1) 7
4) 9
7) 6
10) 8
13) 10

2) 3
5) 2
8) 7
11) 2
14) 9

3) 5
6) 10
9) 5
12) 3
15) 6



Counting and Introduction to Numbers

In your indices, we will be doing some activities that focus on counting numbers up to 19.



Teaching Tip: Allow your students to count using objects or their fingers.

Student Goals:

- ✓ I will be able to recognize, read, and write numbers up to 19.
- ✓ I will be able to count objects up to 19.



Teaching Tip: Make sure to help students with reading instructions. Also, make sure students practice saying each number clearly.



Note: A number is smaller if it comes before another number; a number is bigger if it comes after another number.



Example: Count 0-10 with your fingers. Each finger is worth one point to count up. Practice saying and counting your numbers out loud to your teacher or parent.

[Teachers/Parents: Help students with demonstrating the instruction with their fingers]



Example: Count 1-3.

1 is smaller than 2 because 1 comes before 2.
 2 is smaller than 3 because 2 comes before 3.
 1 is smaller than 3 because 1 comes before 3

3 is bigger than 2 because 3 comes after 2.
 2 is bigger than 1 because 2 comes after 1.
 3 is bigger than 1 because 3 comes after 1.



Example: Read these numbers aloud.

0 1 2 10 4 5 6 7 8 9 19 18 17 3 15 14 13

Circle number seven.
 Is number ten there? (circle one)

Yes No

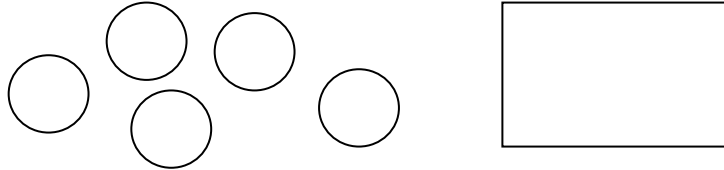
Underline the numbers that come after sixteen.



Example: Count the circles below. Write the number inside the box.

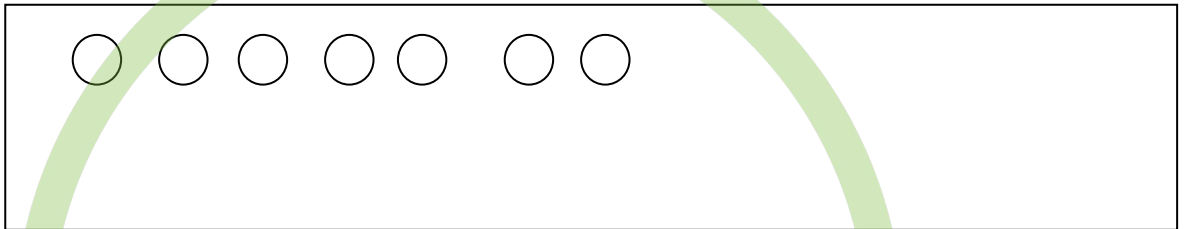
Each circle is worth one point to count up. Cross out each circle when you are done counting it.

[Teachers/Parents: Help students with demonstrating the crossing out step.]



Example: How many circles are there in the box below? _____

[Teachers/Parents: Help students with demonstrating the crossing out step.]



Add 12 more circles in the box above.

Use the same method by counting and crossing out the circles one by one.

How many circles are there now? _____



Teaching Tip: Play this game with the students if there is spare time left after the lesson and Day 1.

Ask students to stand or sit around two tables. On each table, put 19 paperclips. Start the activity by randomly taking away some paperclips from each table. Then ask students to count the number of paper clips on each table and figure out which table has more (or less) paperclips than the other.

Date: _____

Start time: _____

End time: _____

Score: _____/27

1. Count 0-10 with your fingers. Practice saying and counting your numbers out loud to your teacher or parent.

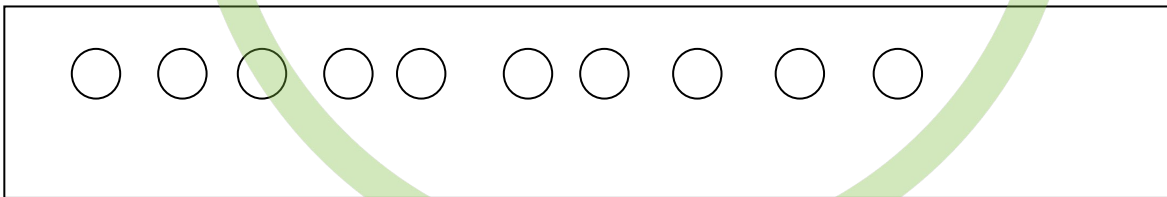
2. How many fingers do you have in one hand? _____

3. How many fingers do you have in both hands? _____

4-12. First, trace the numbers. Then, rewrite them in order from smallest to biggest.

12	13	19	14	17	16	15	18	11

13. How many circles are there in the box below? _____



14. Add 8 more circles in the box above.

15. How many circles are there now? _____

16. Color 8 circles green.

17. How many circles that are not colored are there? _____

18. Write the three numbers that come right after 10.

Use the following table to answer the questions.

19. Where is 12? Color it blue.

20. Find 14. Color it yellow.

21. Color 11 green.

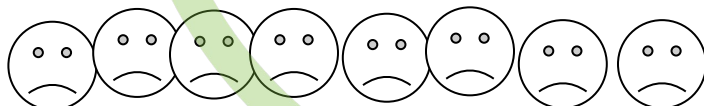
8	6	1	0	1
19	11	7	12	5
9	4	17	14	3

22. How many smiley faces are there? _____



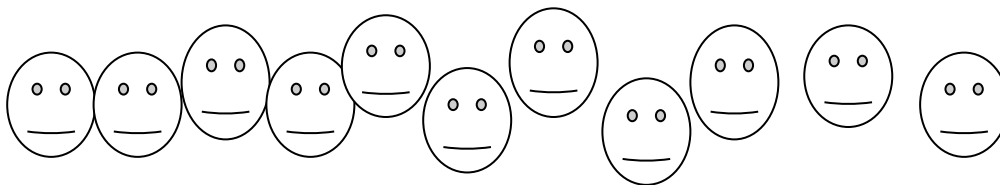
23. Color 2 smiley faces in blue.

24. How many sad faces are there? _____



25. Color 4 sad faces in red.

26. How many long faces are there? _____



27. Color 6 long faces in yellow.

Week: 1 – Day 1

- 1. Parent check.
- 3. 10
- 13. 10
- 15. 18
- 17. 10
- 19-21. Parent check.
- 23. Parent check.
- 25. Parent check.
- 27. Parent check.

- 2. 5
- 4-12. Parent check. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 ,17, 18, 19
- 14. Parent check.
- 16. Parent check.
- 18. 11,12,13
- 22. 5
- 24. 8
- 26. 11

