**SADLIER** 

# **Common Core Progress Mathematics**

Aligned to the

## Missouri Mathematics Core Academic Standards

### Kindergarten

#### Contents

- 2 Counting and Cardinality
- 4 Operations and Algebraic Thinking
- 5 Number and Operations in Base Ten
- 5 Measurement and Data
- 6 Geometry





#### Counting and Cardinality K.CC

KINDERGARTEN STANDARDS / DESCRIPTION		SADLIER COMMON CORE PROGRESS MATHEMATICS, KINDER.		
Know r	number names and the count sequence.			
K.CC.1	Count to 100 by ones and by tens.	Lesson 38	Count by Ones and Tens to 100—pp. 175–178	
K.CC.2	Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).	Lesson 38	Count by Ones and Tens to 100—pp. 175–178	
K.CC.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).	Lesson 2	Count and Write 1 and 2—pp. 15–18	
		Lesson 4	Count and Write 3 and 4—pp. 23–26	
		Lesson 6	Count and Write 0 and 5—pp. 31–34	
		Lesson 9	Count and Write 6 and 7—pp. 43–46	
		Lesson 11	<b>Count and Write 8, 9, and 10</b> —pp. 51–54	
		Lesson 13	Count to Tell How Many—pp. 59-62	
		Lesson 28	Count and Write 11 and 12—pp. 135–138	
		Lesson 30	Count and Write 13 and 14—pp. 143–146	
		Lesson 32	Count and Write 15 and 16—pp. 151–154	
		Lesson 34	Count and Write 17 and 18—pp. 159–162	
		Lesson 36	Count and Write 19 and 20—pp. 167–170	
Count	to tell the number of objects.			
K.CC.4	Understand the relationship between numbers and	Lesson 1	Count and Model 1 and 2—pp. 11–14	
K.CC.4a	quantities; connect counting to cardinality	Lesson 3	Count and Model 3 and 4—pp. 19–22	
N.CC.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.	Lesson 5	Count and Model 0 and 5—pp. 27–30	
		Lesson 8	Count and Model 6 and 7—pp. 39–42	
K.CC.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.	Lesson 10	Count and Model 8, 9 and 10—pp. 47–50	
		Lesson 27	Count and Model 11 and 12—pp. 131–134	
K.CC.4c	Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.	Lesson 29	Count and Model 13 and 14—pp. 139–142	
		Lesson 31	Count and Model 15 and 16—pp. 147–150	
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#### Counting and Cardinality K.CC

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K.CC.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.

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Lesson 33	Count and Model 17 and 18—pp. 155-158
Lesson 35	Count and Model 19 and 20—pp. 163-166
Lesson 1	Count and Model 1 and 2—pp. 11–14
Lesson 2	Count and Write 1 and 2—pp. 15–18
Lesson 3	Count and Model 3 and 4—pp. 19-22
Lesson 4	Count and Write 3 and 4—pp. 23–26
Lesson 5	Count and Model 0 and 5—pp. 27–30
Lesson 6	Count and Write 0 and 5—pp. 31–34
Lesson 8	Count and Model 6 and 7—pp. 39–42
Lesson 9	Count and Write 6 and 7—pp. 43–46
Lesson 10	Count and Model 8, 9 and 10—pp. 47-50
Lesson 11	Count and Write 8, 9, and 10—pp. 51–54
Lesson 12	Count to Compare—pp. 55-58
Lesson 13	Count to Tell How Many—pp. 59-62
Lesson 27	Count and Model 11 and 12—pp. 131–134
Lesson 28	Count and Write 11 and 12—pp. 135–138
Lesson 29	Count and Model 13 and 14—pp. 139–142
Lesson 30	Count and Write 13 and 14—pp. 143–146
Lesson 31	Count and Model 15 and 16—pp. 147–150
Lesson 32	Count and Write 15 and 16—pp. 151–154
Lesson 33	Count and Model 17 and 18—pp. 155-158
Lesson 34	Count and Write 17 and 18—pp. 159–162
Lesson 35	Count and Model 19 and 20—pp. 163-166

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#### Counting and Cardinality K.CC

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		<b>Lesson 36</b> Count and Write 19 and 20—pp. 167–170		
		Lesson 37	Make and Break Apart 11 to 19—pp. 171-174	
Compa	are numbers.			
K.CC.6	Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the	Lesson 7	Match to Compare—pp. 35–38	
	number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies. (Include groups with up to ten objects.)	Lesson 12	Count to Compare—pp. 55–58	
K.CC.7	Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.	Lesson 14	Compare Numbers—pp. 63-66	

#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking K.OA

Understand addition as putting together and		
adding to, and understand subtraction as taking		

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	to, and understand subtraction as taking nd taking from.		
K.OA.1	Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings <sup>1</sup> , sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations. (Drawings need not show details, but should show the mathematics in the problem.)	Lesson 16	Put Together to Add—pp. 79–82
		Lesson 17	Add to Find How Many—pp. 83-86
		Lesson 19	Take Away to Subtract—pp. 91–94
		Lesson 20	Subtract to Find How Many Left—pp. 95-98
K.OA.2	Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.	Lesson 18	Problem Solving: Addition—pp. 87-90
		Lesson 21	Problem Solving: Subtraction—pp. 99-102
K.OA.3	Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$ ).	Lesson 22	Break Apart Numbers to 5—pp. 103-106
		Lesson 25	Break Apart Numbers to 10—pp. 115–118
K.OA.4	For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.	Lesson 26	<b>Make Ten</b> —pp. 119–122



#### Operations and Algebraic Thinking K.OA

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K.OA.5 Fluently add and subtract within 5.

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Lesson 23 Addition: Sums to 5 (Fluency)—pp. 107–110

Lesson 24 Subtract: From 5 or Less (Fluency)—pp. 111–

#### Number and Operations in Base Ten K.NBT

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Work with numbers 11-19 to gain foundations for place value.

K.NBT.1

Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (such as 18 = 10 + 8); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Lesson 37 Make and Break Apart 11 to 19—pp. 171–174

#### Measurement and Data K.MD

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#### Describe and compare measurable attributes.

#### K.MD.1

Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.

**Lesson 39 Describe Measurements**—pp. 187–190

K.MD.2

Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has "more of"/"less of" the attribute, and describe the difference.

Lesson 40 Compare Measurements—pp. 191–194

For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.

## Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.

#### K.MD.3

Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count. (Limit category counts to be less than or equal to 10.)

**Lesson 41** Sort and Count—pp. 195–198



#### Geometry K.G

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triangl	y and describe shapes (squares, circles, es, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, ers, and spheres).		
K.G.1	Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as <i>above</i> , <i>below</i> , <i>beside</i> , <i>in front of</i> , <i>behind</i> , and <i>next to</i> .	Lesson 48	Above, Below, Beside, Next To—pp. 231–234
		Lesson 49	In Front of, Behind—pp. 235–238
K.G.2	Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.	Lesson 43	Squares, Rectangles, and Hexagons—pp. 211–214
		Lesson 45	Solid Shapes—pp. 219–222
K.G.3	Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid").	Lesson 42	Circles and Triangles—pp. 207–210
	plane, flat ) of three-dimensional ( solid ).	Lesson 47	Identify Flat and Solid Shapes—pp. 227–230
Analyz	e, compare, create, and compose shapes.		
K.OA.4	Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using	Lesson 44	Compare Flat Shapes—pp. 215–218
	informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).	Lesson 46	Compare Solid Shapes—pp. 223–226
K.OA.5	Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.	Lesson 50	Building Shapes—pp. 239–242
K.OA.6	Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes.	Lesson 51	Building Larger Shapes—pp. 243–246
	For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?"		