**Mathology 1 and Ontario Ministry of Education Long-Range Plan: by Question**

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **Who are we?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Quantities can be grouped by or partitioned into equal sized units.**
* **2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes.**
* **Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.**
* **Objects can be located in space and viewed from multiple perspectives.**
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| **Time:** September |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Memory Book- locate and map objects in the environment- investigate 2-D shapes and 3-D solids |
| **Data collection & organization, Data visualization, Data analysis**Data**:** D1.1; D1.2; D1.3; D1.4; D.1.5Ask questions, collect information about people and things (their classmates, their hobbies, and things they might collect), and put that information into concrete graphs and pictographs. | * *Are students able to sort by attributes?*
* *Are students able to explain why something does or does not have the attribute?*
* *Are students able to answer questions and make comparisons with their graphs?*
 | Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes1: Sorting Shapes5: Sorting RulesData Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management2: Interpreting Graphs3: Making Concrete Graphs |
| **Count to 20**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B1.3; B1.5Work with numbers to approximately 20 as they count the number of people or objects and match the count of tallies to the amounts in the graph. | * *Do students guess or do they use referents to help estimate quantities?*
* *Do students know that numbers can be broken down into many different ways?*
 | Number Cluster 1: Counting1: Counting to 204: Ordinal NumbersNumber Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing17: Decomposing 1018: Numbers to 1019: Numbers to 20 |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Relative location, Directions for movement**Spatial Sense: E1.4, E1.5Describe where their desks are in the classroom (and other objects) and use positional language to create instructions for their peers. | * *Are students able to use positional words and relative location to find and describe the position of objects?*
 | Geometry Cluster 4: Location and Movement17: Perspective Taking18: Mapping |
| ***Reflection:*** *Who are we?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **How are numbers used in our world?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Numbers tell us how much and how many.**
* **Objects can be located in space and viewed from multiple perspectives.**
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| **Time:** October |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Graph It- interpret concrete graphs and picture graphs- build concrete graphs and picture graphs |
|  |  | On Safari!- count sets to 20- add 1 or 2 |
| **Estimate & count quantities to 50**Number**:** B1.1; B1.2; B1.3; B1.4; B1.5; B2.2 | * *Do students guess or do they use referents to help estimate quantities?*
* *Can students count on and back to find out “how many”?*
 | Number Cluster 1: Counting2: Counting to 503: Counting On and Back ***5: Consolidation (Counting)***Number Cluster 2: Spatial Reasoning6: Subitizing to 107: Estimating Quantities |
| **Data collection & analysis**Data: D1.4; D1.5 | * *Are students able to organize the data in a pictograph?*
* *Are students able to answer questions and make comparisons with their graphs?*
 | Data Management and Probability Cluster 1: Data Management 4: Making Pictographs***5: Consolidation (Data Management)*** |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Math facts (+/−)**Algebra: C3.1; C3.2 | * *Are students able to use known relationships to determine an unknown number?*
* *Can students use addition to help with a subtraction problem?*
 | Number Cluster 4: Skip-Counting13: Skip-Counting Forward14: Skip-Counting with Leftovers15: Skip-Counting Backward***16: Consolidation (Skip-Counting)***Number Cluster 7: Operational Fluency31: More or Less37: Part-Part-Whole38: Exploring Properties |
| **Coding, Location**Spatial Sense: E1.5 | * *Are students able to use positional words and relative location to find and describe the position of objects?*
* *Are students able to create and alter number codes on and off a grid?*
 | Geometry Cluster 4: Location and Movement17: Perspective Taking 18: Mapping19: Exploring Coding20: Coding on a Grid |
| ***Reflection:*** *How are numbers used in our world?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **What comes first? What comes next?** | **Big Ideas*** **Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.**
* **Many things in our world (e.g., objects, spaces, events) have attributes that can be measured and compared.**
* **Objects can be located in space and viewed from multiple perspectives.**
* **Formulating questions, collecting data, and consolidating data in visual and graphical displays help us understand, predict, and interpret situations that involve uncertainty, variability, and randomness.**
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| **Time:** November |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Paddling the River- count, compare, and order to 20- compose and decompose |
|  |  | Midnight and Snowfall- identify and describe repeating patterns- compare and create patterns |
|  |  | The Amazing Seed- estimate and compare attributes- estimate and measure using non-standard units |
| **Extend patterns, Number patterns to 50**Algebra: C1.1; C1.3; C1.4; C3.1; C3.2They describe how things are ordered. They notice regularities in patterns and use these to predict what comes next. They translate the patterns into other forms and notice the same pattern applies. | * *Can students accurately identify the core of a pattern?*
* *Are students able to use the cores to extend the patterns correctly?*
* *Can students successfully represent a pattern in different ways (e.g., visual, auditory, kinesthetic)?*
* *Are students able to identify and correct errors and missing elements in a repeating pattern?*
 | Patterning and Algebra Cluster 1: Investigating Repeating Patterns1: Repeating the Core2: Representing PatternsPatterning and Algebra Cluster 2: Creating Patterns6: Extending Patterns8: Errors and Missing Elements |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Order by attribute, Counting sequences to 50,****Ordering by number**Number: B1.3; B1.4; B1.5Spatial Sense: E2.1; E2.2They see patterns in the counting sequence to 50 and use this to order numbers and amounts. They compare and order objects by attribute (length, mass, capacity, area, angle) and recognize that comparing different attributes produces a different order. | * *Do students select suitable objects and tools or materials for the attribute being compared?*
* *Are students able to compare and order the objects correctly?*
* *Do students use measurement language to compare and describe the objects (e.g., heavier, longer, holds more, greater area)?*
 | Measurement Cluster 1: Comparing Objects1: Identifying Attributes2: Comparing Length 4: Comparing Mass 5: Comparing Capacity 6: Making Comparisons 7: Comparing Area ***8: Consolidation (Comparing Objects)*** |
| **Coding sequences, Data analysis (frequency)**Data: D1.3; D1.4; D:1.5They analyze and order data by frequency. They put code in the right order so to reach a desired destination. | * *Are students able to use positional words (e.g., above, beside) and relative location to find and describe the position of objects?*
* *Do students use the language of chance as they discuss their pictures?*
* *Are students able to determine which of two events is more likely or less likely?*
 | Geometry Cluster 4: Location and Movement17: Perspective Taking18: Mapping19: Exploring Coding20: Coding on a Grid21: Number Codes***22: Consolidation (Location and Movement)***Data Management and Probability Cluster 2: Probability and Chance6: Likelihood of Events 7: Making and Testing Predictions ***8:******Consolidation (Probability and Chance)*** |
| **Calendars, Likelihood**Spatial Sense: E2.3Data: D2.1; D2.2They use calendars to describe what comes next and describe the likelihood that an event will happen. | * *Are students able to read the date on a calendar?*
* *Are students able to use ordinal numbers to name months or dates on the calendar?*
 | Measurement Cluster 3: Time 9: Relating to Seasons10: The Calendar |
| ***Reflection:*** *What comes first? What comes next?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **Joining and separating: What do we have now?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by, and partitioned into, units to determine how many or how much.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be added and subtracted to determine how many or how much.**
* **2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes.**
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| **Time:** December |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Nutty and Wolfy- explore equality and inequality- compare quantities to 20 |
|  |  | Hockey Time!- add and subtract to 20- compose and decompose to 20 |
| **Change situations (+/−), Part-whole situations (+/−), Mental math to 20**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B1.3; B1.4; B2.1; B2.2; B2.3; B2.4They join, separate, and combine amounts (compose and decompose) and represent the amounts with addition and subtraction. They describe their mental math strategies and notice that the same situation can be represented with an addition and subtraction number sentence. As they come to trust the count, they recognize that math facts exist and begin to develop automaticity. | * *Do students realize that a number can be decomposed in many different ways?*
* *To confirm the number, do students count by 1s or do they use more efficient counting strategies?*
* *To show a number in a different way, do students start fresh each time or do they make changes to the current representation?*
 | Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing20: Decomposing 50***26: Consolidation (Composing and Decomposing)*** Number Cluster 7: Operational Fluency32: Complements of 1033: Adding to 2034: Subtracting to 5035: The Number Line36: Doubles |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Equivalent expressions**Algebra: C2.2; C2.3They use counting and direct modelling to find an unknown result, starting point, or change. They create part-whole models to represent the actions. | * *Are students able to write number sentences that match their models?*
* *Do students immediately know how many cubes they have to add or take away, or do they adjust the number of cubes in the pans until they balance?*
 | Patterning and Algebra Cluster 3: Equality and Inequality10: Exploring Sets11: Making Equal Sets |
| **Compose-decompose shapes & objects**Spatial Sense: E1.2; E1.3They also join, separate and combine shapes, and describe the results. They notice what smaller shapes it takes to create a larger shape (composing) and the shapes that are within shapes (decomposing). | * *Do students fill the outlines with the fewest blocks possible, or do they use, for example, all green triangles?*
* *Do students use geometric language when describing the solids used to make the structures?*
 | Geometry Cluster 2: 3-D Solids8: Faces of Solids 11: Constructing Solids and Skeletons***12: Consolidation (3-D Solids)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *Joining and separating: What do we have now?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **What shapes are in our world?** | **Big Ideas*** **2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units.**
* **Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.**
* **2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be transformed in many ways and analyzed for change.**
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| **Time:** January |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | The Tailor Shop- transform and describe shapes- describe and compare shapes |
|  |  | What Was Here?- find and describe shapes and solids- explore and classify shapes and solids |
| **Sort, build, describe 2-D shapes & 3-D objects**Spatial Sense: E1.1; E1.2; E1.3They sort and describe shapes and objects using attributes. They identify common shapes. They compose and decompose them. | * *Are students able to identify the sorting rule and explain why they think the sorting rule is correct?*
* *Can students identify and describe shapes and solids using attributes?*
* *Do students realize that there may be more than one rule for a sort?*
 | Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes 2: Identifying Triangles3: Identifying Rectangles4: Visualizing Shapes***6: Consolidation (2-D Shapes)***Geometry Cluster 2: 3-D Solids7: Exploring 3-D Solids9: Sorting 3-D Solids10: Identify the Sorting Rule11: Constructing Solids and Skeletons***12: Consolidation (3-D Solids)*** |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Matching halves, Sort sets of data**Number: B1.6; B1.7Data: D1.1They identify matching halves by physically and visually manipulating the shapes to show they are the same. | * *Are students able to group the cubes in more than one way?*
* *Are students able to connect the number of parts to the correct fraction name?*
* *Do students notice that different-sized wholes result in different-sized halves, thirds, fourths, ...?*
 | Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing22: Equal Groups23: Equal Parts |
| **Patterns with shapes**Algebra: C1.2They create patterns using an attribute. | * *Are students able to use the cores and create patterns independently and accurately?*
* *Are students able to identify the missing elements and errors in a repeating pattern?*
* *What strategies are students using to make the symmetrical designs?*
* *Do students use mathematical language in their explanations?*
 | Patterning and Algebra Cluster 2: Creating Patterns7: Translating Patterns***9: Consolidation (Creating Patterns)***Geometry Cluster 3: Symmetry13: Finding Lines of Symmetry14: Creating Symmetrical Designs15: Building Symmetrical Solids***16: Consolidation (Symmetry)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *What shapes are in our world?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **What is a pattern?** | **Big Ideas*** **Regularity and repetition form patterns that can be generalized and predicted mathematically.**
* **Objects can be located in space and viewed from multiple perspectives.**
* **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Numbers tell us how many and how much.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units.**
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| **Time:** February |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | At the Corn Farm- group quantities based on units of 10- compare and order sets/quantities to 20 |
|  |  | How Many Is Too Many?- estimate and groups to skip-count to 50- compare quantities to 50 |
| **Pattern types & rules, Translate/represent patterns, Quantities that change, Patterns with numbers (to 50), Spatial patterns (sorting)**Algebra: C1.1; C1.2; C1.3; C1.4; C2.1; C2.2Spatial Sense: E1.1They recognize and describe a variety of patterns. They identify regularities in patterns and use that to extend the pattern and predict what comes next. | * *Are students able to use the cores to extend the patterns correctly?*
* *Are students using math language to describe their pattern?*
 | Patterning and Algebra Cluster 1: Investigating Repeating Patterns3: Predicting Elements4: Finding Patterns***5: Consolidation (Investigating Repeating Patterns)***Patterning and Algebra Cluster 2: Creating Patterns 7: Translating Patterns ***9: Consolidation (Creating Patterns)*** |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Number sequences**Number: B1.3; B1.5**Coding patterns**Algebra: C3.1; C3.2They work with number patterns, spatial patterns, and patterns in code. They identify what changes and what stays the same. | * *Are students able to use positional words and relative location to find and describe the position of objects?*
* *Are students able to explain how they know the numbers are written from least to greatest?*
* *Do students understand that 1 ten is the same as 10 ones?*
* *Do students understand that a two-digit number can be represented in different ways?*
 | Geometry Cluster 4: Location and Movement19: Exploring Coding21: Number Codes***22: Consolidation (Location and Movement)***Number Cluster 3: Comparing and Ordering9: Comparing Sets Concretely10: Comparing Sets Pictorially11: Comparing Numbers to 50***12: Consolidation (Comparing and Ordering)*** Number Cluster 4: Skip-Counting13: Skip-Counting Forward14: Skip-Counting with Leftovers15: Skip-Counting Backward***16: Consolidation (Skip-Counting)*** Number Cluster 6: Early Place Value27: Tens and Ones28: Building and Naming Numbers29: Different Representations |
| ***Reflection:*** *What is a pattern?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **How much is 50?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers tell us how many and how much.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be added and subtracted to determine how many or how much.**
* **Patterns and relations can be represented with symbols, equations, and expressions.**
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| **Time:** March |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Cats and Kittens!- add and subtract to 20- compare quantities to 20 |
|  |  | A Family Cookout- compare and order quantities to 25- estimate and count to 50 |
| **Estimate & count, Number relationships to 50,****Addition & subtraction**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B1.3; B1.4; B1.5Data: D1.3: D1.4; D1.5They describe amounts that make 50, as well as amounts leading up to 50 (e.g., amounts to 10, 20, 30, and 40). They work with anchors of five and ten. | * *Do students group coins to find the total value?*
* *Do students use skip-counting to count coins of the same type?*
* *Are students able to represent numbers in different ways?*
* *Do students know when they have found all the ways to show a number? How do they know?*
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| Number Cluster 2: Spatial Reasoning7: Estimating Quantities***8: Consolidation (Spatial Reasoning)***Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing21: Money AmountsNumber Cluster 6: Early Place Value27: Tens and Ones28: Building and Naming Numbers29: Different Representations***30: Consolidation (Early Place Value)*** |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Mental math to 20, Coins & bills to 50,****Data analysis (frequency)**Number: B2.1; B2.2; B2.3; B2.4Financial Literacy: F1.1They estimate. They count data. They connect a count to addition and subtraction. They use coins and bills and describe “how much more” is needed to make an amount. They count the value of collections and subsets of collections based on attributes. | * *Are students able to correctly identify the whole and the parts?*
* *How do students decide which operation to use?*
* *How do students solve the problems?*
* *Are students able to use math language to explain how they solved the problems?*
* *Do students recognize the difference between wants and needs?*
* *Are students able to accurately show coins that match the price of an item?*
 | Number Cluster 7: Operational Fluency31: More or Less32: Complements of 1033: Adding to 2034: Subtracting to 5035: The Number Line36: Doubles37: Part-Part-Whole38: Exploring Properties39: Solving Story Problems40: Adding and Subtracting to 50***41: Consolidation (Operational Fluency)***Number Cluster 8: Financial Literacy44: Counting Collections***47: Consolidation (Financial Literacy)*** |
| **Number patterns, Equivalent expressions,****Coding**Algebra: C1.4; C2.2; C2.3; C3.1; C3.2They create code that moves a bot 50 units as a sequence of smaller units. They notice patterns in the counting sequence to 50 and write equivalent expressions that total 50 (or other amounts). | * *Are students able to represent their models with number sentences?*
* *What strategies do students use to come up with new number sentences?*
* *Do students find all possible ways to decompose the number?*
* *Do students realize that number sentences, like 5 + 7 = 12 and 12 = 5 + 7, are the same?*
 | Patterning and Algebra Cluster 3: Equality and Inequality12: Using Symbols ***13: Consolidation (Equality and Inequality)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *How much is 50?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **What’s the difference?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers tell us how many and how much.**
* **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be added and subtracted to determine how many or how much.**
 |
| **Time:** April |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Buy 1–Get 1- add and subtract to 20- develop addition and subtraction strategies |
| **Change situations (+/−), Compare situations (+/−), Coins & bills to 50, Equivalent expressions,****Sort (compare) data**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B2.1Algebra: C2.2; C2.3Data: D1.1Financial Literacy: F1.1They solve comparison situations where the difference, the larger amount, or the smaller amount is unknown. They represent the situations, including situations involving money, concretely or with drawings. They represent their thinking with addition and subtraction. | * *Can students come up with another way to show the same amount?*
* *Can students identify the name and value of each coin/bill?*
* *How do students compare the bills?*
* *Are students able to accurately arrange the coins/bills from greatest to least value?*
* *How do students decompose 50 into two parts?*
* *What strategies do students use to find the unknown part?*
* *How do students solve the problems?*
* *Are students able to use math language to explain how they solved the problems?*
 | Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing20: Decomposing 50***26: Consolidation (Composing and Decomposing)***Number Cluster 8: Financial Literacy42: Values of Coins43: Values of Bills44: Counting Collections***47: Consolidation (Financial Literacy)***  |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Math facts, Mental math to 20, Sort shapes & objects**Number: B2.2; B2.3; B2.4Spatial Sense: E1.1They use counting and draw on math facts to determine differences. They also compare shapes and objects and describe how one is different from the other. They use these comparisons to sort and describe shapes. |  | Number Cluster 7: Operational Fluency31: More or Less32: Complements of 1033: Adding to 2034: Subtracting to 5035: The Number Line36: Doubles37: Part-Part-Whole38: Exploring Properties39: Solving Story Problems40: Adding and Subtracting to 50***41: Consolidation (Operational Fluency)***Geometry Cluster 1: 2-D Shapes1: Sorting Shapes2: Identifying Triangles3: Identifying Rectangles4: Visualizing Shapes5: Sorting Rules***6: Consolidation (2-D Shapes)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *What’s the difference?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson *Mathology*** |
| **How can we share things equally?** | **Big Ideas*** **Patterns and relations can be represented with symbols, equations, and expressions.**
* **2-D shapes and 3-D solids can be analyzed and classified in different ways by their attributes.**
* **Numbers are related in many ways.**
 |
| **Time:** May |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | Canada’s Oldest Sport- add and subtract to 20- compare and order sets to 20 |
| **Equivalent expressions, Matching halves,****Compare attributes**Algebra: C2.3Spatial Sense: E1.3; E1.1They identify matching halves by comparing lengths and areas. They identify attributes that are equal. | * *How do students decompose 50 into two parts?*
* *What strategies are students using to make the symmetrical designs?*
* *Do students use mathematical language in their explanations?*
 | Geometry Cluster 3: Symmetry13: Finding Lines of Symmetry14: Creating Symmetrical Designs***16: Consolidation (Symmetry)*** |
| **Equal sharing (fractions), Equal groupings (× ÷),****Halves, Fourths**Number: B1.6; B1.7; B1.8; B2.5They split amounts (areas) equally among 2 or 4 and describe each amount as one-half or one fourth of the whole. They notice that 4 groups of one-fourth make a whole. They also share collections equally among 2 or 4 and split any remainders into halves or fourths. | * *Are students able to group the cubes in more than one way?*
* *Do students count the cubes by 1s each time, or do they skip-count when cubes are grouped in 2s, 5s, and 10s?*
* *Do students realize that when the groups contain more cubes, they will be able to make fewer groups?*
* *How do students solve the problems?*
* *Are students able to use math language to explain how they solved the problems?*
 | Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing22: Equal Groups23: Equal Parts24: Sharing Equally25: Comparing and Ordering Unit Fractions***26: Consolidation (Composing and Decomposing)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *How can we share things equally?* |

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| **Ontario Ministry Long Range Plan** | **Pearson Mathology** |
| **How much is that?** | **Big Ideas*** **Numbers tell us how many and how much.**
* **Numbers are related in many ways.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be grouped by or partitioned into equal-sized units.**
* **Quantities and numbers can be added and subtracted to determine how many or how much.**
 |
| **Time:** June |
| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
|  |  | How Many Is Too Many?- estimate and groups to skip-count to 50- compare quantities to 50 |
| **Coins & bills to 50, Equivalent expressions,****Compare data**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B1.4; B1.5Algebra: C2.3Data: D1.1Financial Literacy: F1.1They continue to work with amounts to 50 in various contexts. They determine total amounts, as well as the amounts that make up a total, and write equivalent number sentences. They connect data to graphs and determine money amounts. | * *Can students come up with another way to show the same amount?*
* *How do students compare the bills?*
* *Are students able to accurately arrange the coins/bills from greatest to least value?*
* *How do students decompose into two parts?*
 | Number Cluster 5: Composing and Decomposing21: Money AmountsNumber Cluster 6: Early Place Value28: Building and Naming NumbersNumber Cluster 8: Financial Literacy42: Values of Coins43: Values of Bills44: Counting Collections**47*: Consolidation (Financial Literacy)*** |

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| **Questions and Expectations** | **What to Look For** | **Little Books/Activity** |
| **Estimate & Count, Change situations (+/−),****Compare situations (+/−), Math facts,****Mental math to 20**Number: B1.1; B1.2; B1.4; B1.5; B2.1; B2.2; B2.3; B2.4They count, estimate, draw on math facts, and use mental math strategies. They also consider the parallel question, “how much more is that?”. |  | Number Cluster 7: Operational Fluency31: More or Less32: Complements of 1033: Adding to 2034: Subtracting to 5035: The Number Line36: Doubles37: Part-Part-Whole38: Exploring Properties39: Solving Story Problems40: Adding and Subtracting to 50***41: Consolidation (Operational Fluency)*** |
| ***Reflection:*** *How much is that?* |