

### Further investigations:

Give your child 25 small objects and let him group them by 5's or 10's to count the objects. Try with different numbers of objects 30 or fewer.

As you read a storybook to your child, call her attention to the page numbers in the book. Ask her to find certain page numbers and ask questions such as: What comes before 24? What comes after 15? Is 12 more or less than 21? Find the answers as you read the book.

Pick any number from 0-30. Ask your child to count backwards from the number chosen until he reaches 0.

Play "Toy Store." Place labels for different amounts less than 30¢ on objects around your home. Ask your child to count out pennies to buy items that together cost less than 30¢.

Gather a set of coins: pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters. Ask your child to estimate how many coins are in your collection. Have your student sort the coins and write the numerals to represent the data. She can also make a picture graph to show how many coins you have of each type.

Challenge your student to determine which set of coins represents the greatest value and which has the smallest value.

Make a circle to represent a year. Let your child draw pictures in each quadrant to show what events which occur in each season.

### Terminology:

**Morning:** time from midnight to noon.

**Afternoon:** time from noon to dusk

**Evening:** time from afternoon until night

**Yesterday:** the day before today

**Today:** the present day

**Tomorrow:** the day after today

**Days of the week:** Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

**Months of the year:** January, February, March, etc.

**Seasons:** spring, summer, fall, and winter

### Book'em:

**Sing a Song of Piglets: A Calendar in Verse** by Eve Bunting

**The Grouchy Ladybug** by Eric Carle

**The Very Hungry Caterpillar** by Eric Carle

**Today is Monday** by Eric Carle

**Mission: Addition** by Loreen Leedy

**Addition Annie**

by David Gisler and Sarah A. Beise

### Related Files:

[www.ceismc.gatech.edu/csi](http://www.ceismc.gatech.edu/csi)

### What Happens When?

#### Students will:

- Understand the concept of time as it relates to a schedule
- Tell the time of day when daily events occur in the morning, afternoon, or night
- Know the name of the day of the week when weekly events occur according to a class schedule
- Rote count to 30, count the number of objects up to 30 using a one-to-one correspondence, and compare (equal, more than, less than) up to 30
- Count on and/or back from a number of objects
- Recognize quantities of objects 1 to 30 in terms of benchmark numbers 5 and 10 and group objects by 5's and 10's
- Count objects and show the quantity by putting pictures on a picture graph
- Describe the four seasons
- Count pennies to buy items that together cost less than 30 cents and make fair trades using pennies and nickels or dimes.
- Model addition and subtraction problem situations using various representations

#### Kindergarten 5 of 6

#### Classroom Cases:

1. Put these events in order as they would occur during the day.

Get up	Play outside	Eat dinner	Go to bed
Brush teeth	Eat lunch	Go to school	Eat breakfast
Come home from school		Do my homework	

#### Case Closed - Evidence:

I would get up, eat breakfast, brush teeth, go to school, eat lunch, play outside, come home, do my homework, eat dinner, brush my teeth, and go to bed.

2. Use the events above to discuss what time of day they would occur. Some of the events might occur in more than one place such as brushing teeth and doing homework.

#### Case Closed - Evidence:

In the Morning	In the Afternoon	In the Evening
Get up	Play outside	Do my homework
Eat breakfast	Eat lunch	Eat dinner
Brush teeth	Come home from school	Brush my teeth
Go to school	Do my homework	Go to bed

3. What day of the week does our class have Music?

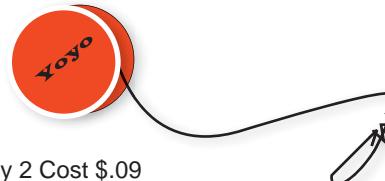
#### Case Closed - Evidence:

We have music on Thursday.

4. Make a pile of pennies to represent the cost of the toys below and use the pennies to count the total cost of the 2 toys.



Toy 1 Cost \$.20



Toy 2 Cost \$.09

- A. How many pennies does it take to buy both of the toys?
- B. How much do both toys cost together?

#### Case Closed - Evidence:

- A. 20 pennies and 9 pennies together make 29 pennies.
- B. The 2 toys cost \$.29.

#### Clues:

Use a ruler as a number line to help your child understand the quantities of 5 and 10 and also to see how close numbers are to these benchmarks.