

Mathematics

Key for "Province":

Bold type – BC Big Ideas

Regular type – BC content (K-9)

K-9 Curricular Competencies used throughout all topics: reasoning and analyzing, understanding and solving, communicating and representing

Topics	Gr	North American Division	Province:
Numbers and Operations	K	<i>Numbers:</i> K.NO.1 Know number names and count up to 100 by ones and tens (K.CC.1,2)	(K) Numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into smaller parts: number concepts to 10, and ways to make 5. (2) Numbers to 100 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s: number concepts to 20.
		<i>Numbers, cont:</i> K.NO.2 Read and write numbers 0 to 20 (K.CC.3)	(K) Numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into smaller parts: number concepts to 10. (1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s: number concepts to 20.
		<i>Numbers, cont:</i> K.NO.3 Count to tell the number of objects and be able to represent as a written numeral (K.CC.3,4,5)	(K) Numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into smaller parts: number concepts to 10.
		<i>Numbers, cont:</i> K.NO.4 Compare number of objects between groups; compare written numerals between 1 and 10 (K.CC.6,7)	(K) Numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into smaller parts: number concepts to 10, ways to make 5, change in quantity to 10, and using concrete materials. (1) Numbers to 20 represent quantities that can be decomposed into 10s and 1s: change in quantity to 20, concretely and verbally.
		<i>Place Value:</i> K.NO.5 Begin to organize objects up to 19 into groups of tens and ones (K.NBT.1)	(K) Numbers represent quantities that can be decomposed into smaller parts: number concepts to 10, and ways to make 5.
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	K	<i>Addition:</i> K.OAT.1 Understand addition as putting together and adding to (K.OA.1,2)	(K) One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for fluency with numbers: ways to make 5, number concepts to 10. (1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.
		<i>Addition, cont:</i> K.OAT.2 Represent and solve addition word problems within 10; fluently add within 5 (K.OA.3,4,5)	(K) One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for fluency with numbers: ways to make 5, number concepts to 10. (1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.
		<i>Subtraction:</i> K.OAT.3 Understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from (K.OA.1,2)	(K) One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for fluency with numbers: ways to make 5, number concepts to 10. (1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.
		<i>Subtraction, cont:</i> K.OAT.4 Represent and solve subtraction word problems within 10; fluently subtract within 5 (K.OA.3,4,5)	(K) One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for fluency with numbers: decomposition of numbers to 10.

			(1) Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.
Measurement	K	<i>Measurement:</i> K.M.1 Describe and compare measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight (K.MD.1,2)	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: single attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects.
		<i>Measurement, cont:</i> K.M.2 Understand that thermometers are used to measure temperature	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: direct comparative measurement.
		<i>Time:</i> K.M.3 Order a sequence of events by time (e.g., before, after, morning, night, seasons)	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: direct comparative measurement.
		<i>Time, cont:</i> K.M.4 Understand that clocks and calendars are used to measure time	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: direct comparative measurement.
Geometry	K	<i>Shapes:</i> K.GEO.1 Identify, describe, analyze, and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes (regardless of size or orientation) by size, color, and shape; describe relative positions of objects (e.g., above, beside, behind, nearer, farther) (K.G.1,2,3,4)	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: single attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects.
		<i>Shapes, cont:</i> K.GEO.2 Create two- and three-dimensional shapes by building or drawing; compose simple shapes to form larger shapes (K.G.5,6)	(K) Objects have attributes that can be described, measured, and compared: single attributes of 2D shapes and 3D objects.