Instructional Guide
$\qquad$ School System $\qquad$ Pickens

School Year 2011-1012

| Time Period <br> (Pacing <br> - <br> when) | State Assessment Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing - what) | Resources/ Activities <br> (Pacing - how) <br> Curricular Alignment | Date of Common Formative Assessment (Pacing how well) | Mapping Comments (What works what needs adjustment) |
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| $1^{S T}-6^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.1.a Count in sequence by ones from 1 to 30. | Saxon Math-Lessons $57-9,12,13,20,30$, 41, 44, 58, 61, 111 <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill-pgs: 4, 19-22, 25-26, 57-60, 63-66, 81-86, 89-90, 107-108 Extra Practice pgs. -60A, 60B <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work |  |  |


| Time <br> Period | State <br> Assessment <br> Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing |  | Resources/ <br> Activities <br> (Pacing - how) |
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| $1^{\mathrm{st}}-6^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.6. Explain criteria used to sort objects. <br> Examples: shape, size, color | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 6, 16-17, 34, $43,54,58,60,113$, <br> 123 <br> Activities: 6, 8-9, 13, 26, 42, 62 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 35-40 <br> Flipchart pg. 113-114 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $1^{\mathrm{st}}-6^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.7. Create a repeating pattern using multiple representations. <br> Examples: movement patterns-clap, stomp, stomp; clap, stomp, stomp <br> color patterns-blue, red, red; blue, red, red <br> shape patterns- $\square, \triangle, \triangle ; \square, \triangle, \triangle$ | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 9, 21, 25-26, <br> 32-35, 43, 52-55, 66, <br> $70,85,88,95,101$ <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Activities: 4, 10-11, <br> 24, 31, 46-47, 49, 53- <br> 55 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 43-52 <br> Flipchart 15-17 <br> Math Songs Audio <br> CD <br> Extra Practice pg <br> 44A, 44B <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $1^{\text {st }}-6^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.2.a Demonstrate concepts of number sense by using one-toone correspondence. | Saxon Math: Lessons-7-9, 13, 24, 40-42, 50- <br> 51, 58-59, 61, 71 <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Activities: 9, 17, 27 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $1^{\text {st }}-6^{\text {th }}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.2.c Demonstrate concepts of number sense by comparing sets of objects up to 10 using vocabulary term most or least. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 5, 11, 22, 49, 58, 71, 73, 99, <br> 102, 109 Meetings: <br> 24-25 <br> Activities: 26, 52, 56 <br> Vocabulary needs to be changed from greatest to more than. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $1^{\text {st }}-6^{\text {th }}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.2.b Demonstrate concepts of number sense by comparing sets of objects up to 10 using vocabulary terms more than, less than. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saxon Math: Lessons- } \\ & 11,22,49,58,71,78, \\ & 98-99,102 \\ & \text { Activities: } 26,52,56 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Vocabulary needs to be changed from greatest to more than. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K. 9 Describe spatial relationships of objects using positional terms. <br> Examples: inside, outside, above, below, between, on, over, under, near, far, beside, touching | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 12, 28, 37, 46, 48, 53-54, 59, 75, 80, 103 <br> Meetings: 22-25 <br> Ordinal positions need to be changed to vocabulary given in the examples of the standard. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. <br> Vocabulary in the example of the standard is are also taught in reading. |  |  |


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| $1^{\text {st }}-6^{\mathrm{th}}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.1.B.3.a. Identifying numerals 0 through 20 in sequential order. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 13, 21, 30, 35-39, 41, 48-49, 74$76,9498,108,111$, 135 <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Activities: 7, 14-16, 36, 61 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.1.B.2. Identifying the numeral that represents a given set of objects. | Saxon Math: Lessons 24, 40-42, 50-51, 5859, 62, 67-69, 71, 81, 94, 117 <br> Meetings: 11 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.1.B.1 Identifying the quantity of a given set of objects from 0 to 20. | Saxon Math: Lessons24, 40-42, 50-51, 5859,62, 67-69, 71, 81, 94, 117 <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


| Time <br> Period | State <br> Assessment <br> Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing-what) <br> - |  | Resources/ <br> Activities <br> (Pacing-how) | Date of <br> Common <br> Formative <br> sssessment <br> (Pacing- <br> how well) |
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|  |  | K.1.b .Count in sequence by ones backwards from 10 to 0 . | Saxon Math-Lessons <br> 36, 41, 109 <br> Meeting 13 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill- pgs. <br> 65-66 <br> Need to supply additional practice material. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.2.d Demonstrate concepts of number sense by recognizing that the quantity remains the same when the spatial arrangement changes. | Mc/Graw/Hill- <br> Flipchart pg. 7 <br> Math Songs Audio <br> CD. <br> Must find supplemental resources. <br> Must find additional materials for instruction. <br> Must find additional materials for instruction. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.c. Identify the (plane) shape circle <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape <br> Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 10, 19, 23, <br> 41, 54, 65 <br> Meetings: 1-6 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 117-118 <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.b. Identify the (plane) shape square <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 10, 14, 31- <br> 32, 54, 56-57, 63, 85- <br> 86, 104-105, 108, 114 <br> Meetings: 7-8 <br> Activities: 5, 30, 57, <br> 59 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 117-118 <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.d. Identify the (plane) shape triangle <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- $10,14,15$, <br> 29, 31-32, 43, 54, 56, <br> 57, 79, <br> 85-86, 104-105, 108, <br> 114 <br> Meetings: 9-10, 19 <br> Activities: 5, 12, 30, 40, 57 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 117-118 <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.a. Identify the (plane) shape rectangle <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> 8.B.2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons-10, 14, 19, <br> 23, 43, 56-57, 85-86 <br> Meetings: 16-17, 23 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 117-118, <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.e. Identify the (plane) shape hexagon <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 15, 29, 63, <br> 79, 101, 130 <br> Meetings: 24-25 <br> Activities: 5, 12, 40 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.f Identify the (plane) shape trapezoid <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 15, 29, 79, <br> 104, 130 <br> Meetings: 11-13 <br> Activities: 5, 12, 40 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.8.g. Identify the (plane) shape rhombus <br> K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment <br> K.8.B. 2 Combining shapes to fill in the area of a given shape Example: covering a rectangle with two triangles | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 15, 29, 79, <br> $104,105,108,114$, <br> 129, 130 Meetings: <br> 14-15 <br> Activities: 5, 12, 40, 57, 59 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.2.B.1.a. Composing numbers 1 through 10 <br> Examples: composing-recognizing that 4 and 1 is equal to 5 <br> K.3.a. .Demonstrate addition processes needed to solve single-digit problems using authentic situations. <br> K.3.B.1.a. Illustrating conceptual understanding of joining sets using a variety of materials <br> Example: There are 2 girls and 3 boys sitting at the blue table. What is the total number of children sitting at the blue table? Answer: There are 5 children sitting at the blue table | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 18, 27, 44, <br> $73,89,109,110,119$, <br> 121, 126 Meetings: <br> 24-25 <br> Activity: 35 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill: pgs. <br> 155-156 <br> Flipcharts 47-48 <br> Math Songs audio CD <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work |  |  |


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| $\begin{aligned} & 1^{\text {st }}-6^{\text {th }} \\ & \text { Six } \\ & \text { Weeks } \end{aligned}$ |  | K.2.B.1.b. Decomposing numbers 1 through 10 <br> Example decomposing-recognizing 5 as <br> being represented by 2 and 3 <br> K.3. b Demonstrate subtraction processes needed to solve single-digit problems using authentic situations <br> K.3.B.1.b. Illustrating conceptual understanding of separating sets using a variety of materials <br> Example There are 6 birds on a tree. A squirrel chases 2 birds away. How many birds are left? Answer: There are 4 birds left on the tree | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 18, 27, 44, <br> 89, 110, 127, 128, <br> 109, 131-132 <br> Meetings 24-25 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs- <br> 171-172, 183-184 <br> Flipchart pg. 50-51 <br> Math Song Audio CD <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.4.a. Identify a penny by name. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 41, 44, 51, <br> 59, 64, 110, 116-117 <br> Meeting 11-15, 22-25 <br> Activities: 20, 62 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs <br> 131-132 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $\begin{aligned} & 1^{\text {st }}-6^{\text {th }} \\ & \text { Six } \\ & \text { Weeks } \end{aligned}$ |  | K.4.b. Identify a nickel by name. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 91-92, 94, <br> 96, 101, 110, 116-117 <br> Meetings: 20-25 <br> Activities: 48, 50, 62, 64 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. 133-134 <br> Flipchart pg. 40 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.4.c. Identify a dime by name. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 65, 67, 68, <br> 81, 110, 116-117 <br> Meeting: 16-19, 22- <br> 25 <br> Activities: 32, 41, 62, <br> 64 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 135-136 <br> Flipchart pg. 41 <br> Extra practice pg. <br> 136A 136B <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.4.d. Identify a quarter by name. | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 110, 113, 116, 117 <br> Activities: 62, 64 <br> Mountain Math <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.11.a Use vocabulary associated with the sequence of time related to clocks. <br> Examples: sequence of time—before, after, first, last, next clocks-hour, afternoon, evening | Saxon Math: Lessons-45-47, 113, 124 <br> Meetings: 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 <br> Activity: 66 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.11.b Use vocabulary associated with the sequence of time related to calendars. <br> Examples: sequence of time-before, after, first, last, next <br> calendars-day, week, month, year, yesterday, today, tomorrow | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 82, 110, 135 <br> Meetings: 1-25 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.5. Recognize that a whole object can be divided into parts. K.5.B.1. Distinguishing parts of a whole as equal or not equal | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 78, 79, 97, <br> 102, 115, 134 <br> Activities: 51,67 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 123-124 <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.10.a Use vocabulary to compare length <br> Example: length-longer than, as long as, shorter than, as short as, taller than, as tall as | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 83-84, 87, <br> 93, 106, 120, 126, <br> 131, 133 <br> Activities: 42-43, 45, <br> 58, 68, 70 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pg. 93- <br> 96 <br> Flipchart pg. 29 <br> Math Songs Audio <br> CD <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.10.b Use vocabulary to compare volume <br> Example: volume-holds more, holds less | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 77-78 <br> Activity: 39 <br> More practice needed for mastery. <br> More materials needed for mastery. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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| $\begin{aligned} & 1^{\text {st }}-6^{\mathrm{th}} \\ & \text { Six } \\ & \text { Weeks } \end{aligned}$ |  | K.10.c Use vocabulary to compare weight Example weight-as light as, as heavy as, heavier than, lighter than | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 53, 57, 72 <br> Activities: 23, 34 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pg 99- <br> 102 <br> More practice materials needed. <br> More materials needed for mastery. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


| Time Period <br> (Pacing <br> when) | State Assessment Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing - what) | Resources/ Activities <br> (Pacing - how) <br> Curricular Alignment | Date of Common Formative Assessment (Pacing how well) | Mapping Comments (What works what needs adjustment) |
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|  |  | K.8.h Identify (solid) figure sphere K.8.B. 1 Locating shapes in the environment | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 112, 130 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 125-126 <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Math Song Audio CD <br> Mountain Math <br> More practice needed for mastery. <br> More materials needed for mastery. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


| Time <br> Period <br> (Pacing | State <br> Assessment <br> Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing-what) | Resources/ <br> Activities <br> (Pacing - how) | Date of <br> Common <br> Formative <br> Assessment <br> (Pacing - <br> how well) | Mapping <br> Comments <br> (What <br> works what <br> needs <br> adjustment) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}-6^{\text {th }}$ <br> Six <br> Weeks |  | K.8.i. Identify (solid) figure cone |  |  |  |
| K.8.B.1 Locating shapes in the environment |  |  |  |  |  |


| Time Period <br> (Pacing <br> when) | State Assessment Correlations | Standards/ Components <br> (Pacing - what) | Resources/ Activities <br> (Pacing - how) <br> Curricular Alignment | Date of Common Formative Assessment (Pacing how well) | Mapping Comments (What works what needs adjustment) |
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|  |  | K.8.j. Identify (solid) figure cylinder K.8.B.1 Locating shapes in the environment | Saxon Math: <br> Lessons- 93, 130 <br> Mc/Graw/Hill pgs. <br> 125-126 <br> Flipchart pg. 37 <br> Math Song Audio CD <br> Mountain Math <br> More practice needed for mastery. <br> More materials needed for mastery. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


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|  |  | K.12.c Categorize data on "yes-no" charts using real objects, symbolic representations, or pictorial representations. <br> K.12.B. 1 Describing collected data <br> Examples: "We have more boys in our class than girls." <br> "Yellow is our least favorite color." | Saxon Math: Lesson <br> 122 <br> Teacher's Helper <br> "Independent Practice <br> pg. 33-35 <br> Enchanted Learning- <br> Yes/No Diagram <br> More instructional materials and supplies needed. <br> More instructional and practice materials needed. <br> More instructional materials and supplies needed. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. |  |  |


| Time Period <br> (Pacing <br> when) | State Assessment Correlations | Standards/ Components (Pacing - what) | Resources/ Activities <br> (Pacing - how) <br> Curricular Alignment | Date of Common Formative Assessment (Pacing how well) | Mapping Comments (What works what needs adjustment) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | K.12.a Categorize data on Venn diagrams using real objects, symbolic representations, or pictorial representations. <br> K.12.B. 1 Describing collected data <br> Examples: "We have more boys in our class than girls." "Yellow is our least favorite color." | Mathway Grader 1-3 <br> The Education Center <br> The Mailbox <br> Magazine-TEC3223 <br> More instructional and practice materials needed. <br> More instructional and practice materials needed. <br> Need more opportunities in math to mastery skill. <br> Re-teach, peer tutors, reduce amount of work. <br> This concept is covered in reading material. |  |  |
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