Unit/Topic Title: **Sort, Sort, Sort!**   Trimester: **1ˢᵗ/2ⁿᵈ**

Estimated Time (When): **November – December** *(Includes time for reteaching and enrichment)*

Standard(s)
4. Shape, Dimension, and Geometric Relationships

Prepared Graduates:
➢ Make sound predictions and generalizations based on patterns and relationships that arise from numbers, shapes, symbols, and data
➢ Understand quantity through estimation, precision, order of magnitude, and comparison. The reasonableness of answers relies on the ability to judge appropriateness, compare, estimate, and analyze error

Grade Level Expectation: Preschool

Concepts and skills students master:
- Shapes can be observed in the world and described in relation to one another (4.1)
- Measurement is used to compare objects (4.2)

Evidence Outcomes	21ˢᵗ Century Skills and Readiness Competencies
Students can:	**Inquiry Questions:**
• Sort, group and name basic shapes found in the natural environment (4.1.a) • Sort similar groups of objects into simple categories based on attributes (4.1.b) • Use words to describe attributes of objects (4.1.c) • Sort coins by physical attributes such as color or size (PFL). (4.2.c)	• Where do you see shapes around you? • How can we arrange these shapes? • Why do we put things in a group? • What is the same about these objects and what is different? • What are the ways to sort objects? • How do we know how big something is?
Introductory concepts/outcomes:	**Relevance and Application:**
• Numerals • Measurement	• Shapes and position help students describe and understand the environment such as in cleaning up, or organizing and arranging their space. • Sorting and grouping allows people to organize their world. For example, we set up time for clean up, and play.
	Nature of Mathematics:
	• Geometry affords the predisposition to explore and experiment. • Mathematicians organize objects in different ways to learn about the objects and a group of objects.

	• Mathematicians attend to precision. (MP)

- Mathematicians attend to precision. (MP)
- Mathematicians look for and make use of structure. (MP)
- Mathematicians sort and organize to create patterns. Mathematicians look for patterns and regularity. The search for patterns can produce rewarding shortcuts and mathematical insights.
- Mathematicians reason abstractly and quantitatively. (MP)
- Mathematicians use appropriate tools strategically. (MP)

Essential Vocabulary

➢ Mastery: red, yellow, blue, green, orange, purple, white, black, brown, big, little, circle, square, triangle, rectangle, heavy, light, tall, short, long, wide, narrow, skinny, high, low, light, dark

➢ Introductory: measure, numeral

Assessments

➢ Teaching Strategies GOLD™
- 13. Uses classification skills
  - o 6. Groups objects by one characteristic; then regroups them using a different characteristic and indicates the reason
- 21. Explores and describes spatial relationships and shapes
  21b. Understands shapes
  - o 6. Describes basic two- and three-dimensional shapes by using own words; recognizes basic shapes when they are presented in a new orientation
- 22. Compares and measures
  - o 4. Compares and orders a small set of objects as appropriate according to size, length, weight, area, or volume; knows usual sequence of basic daily events and a few ordinal numbers

Instructional Resources

➢ Teaching Strategies GOLD™ online activity bank; The Creative Curriculum System

➢ Mastery: *The Creative Curriculum for Preschool, Volume 4, Mathematics* (Chapter 21, Pg. 772-778, Chapters 22 & 24