



Kindergarten Math

This packet includes four sections that cover some of the major content of Kindergarten Math. Each section includes notes and practice for each topic. For additional support, visit KCS TV on YouTube for instructional videos that accompany each section.

The following content is included in this packet:

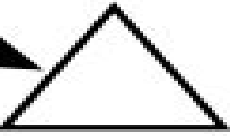
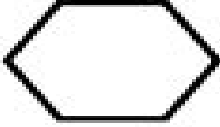
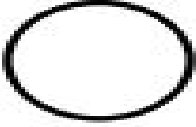


	Topic			
	I. Counting and Cardinality	II. Teen Numbers	III. Addition and Subtraction	IV. Shapes
Activity 1	Counting with a Hundred Chart	Counting Teen Numbers	Addition	Name Shapes
Activity 2	Writing Numbers	Number Bonds and Ten-Frames for Teen Numbers	Subtraction	Compare Shapes

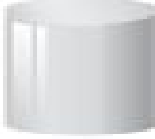

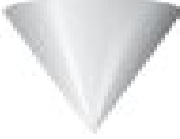

Kindergarten Math- Activity Section IV

This week your child is learning to name shapes.



He or she will also learn some of the ways to describe shapes. For example, triangles, hexagons, rectangles, and squares have corners and straight sides. A hexagon has 6 sides and a square has 4 equal sides. Circles, cylinders, spheres, and cones have curves. Learning some of the ways to describe shapes will help your child identify and distinguish between different shapes in geometry lessons and in the real world.

Flat Shapes		
<p>Triangle</p> <p>Side →</p> <p>Corner →</p> 	<p>Hexagon</p> 	<p>Circle</p> 
<p>Rectangle</p> 	<p>Square</p> 	

Solid Shapes			
<p>Cylinder</p> 	<p>Sphere</p> 	<p>Cone</p> 	<p>Cube</p> 

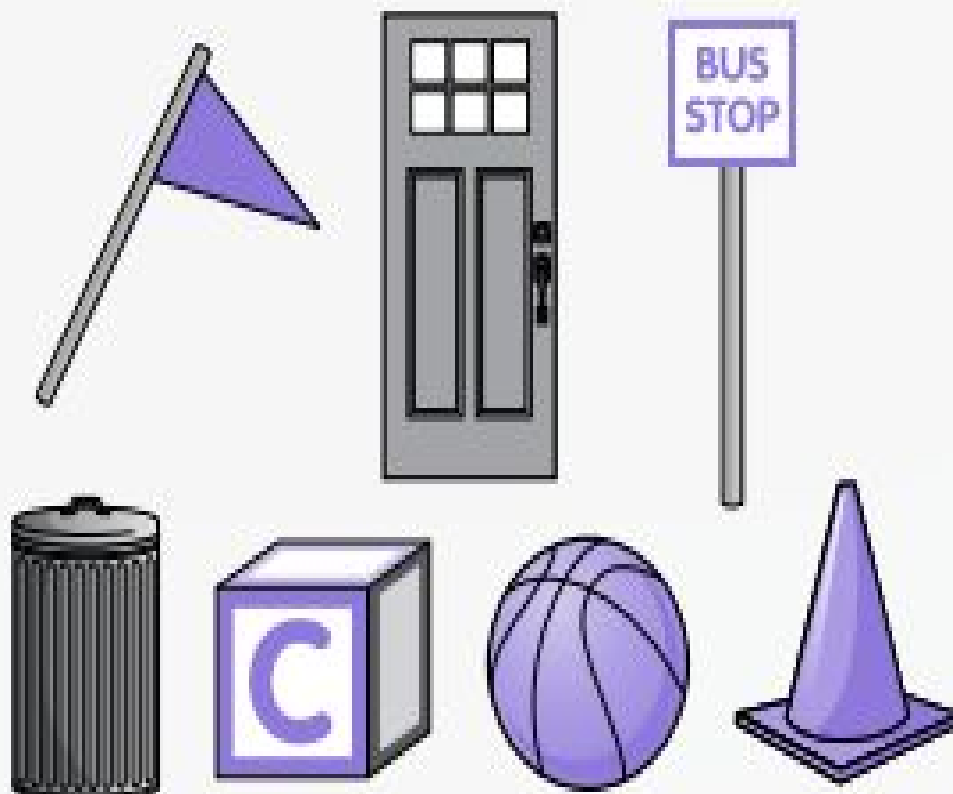
Invite your child to share what he or she knows about naming shapes by doing the following activity together.

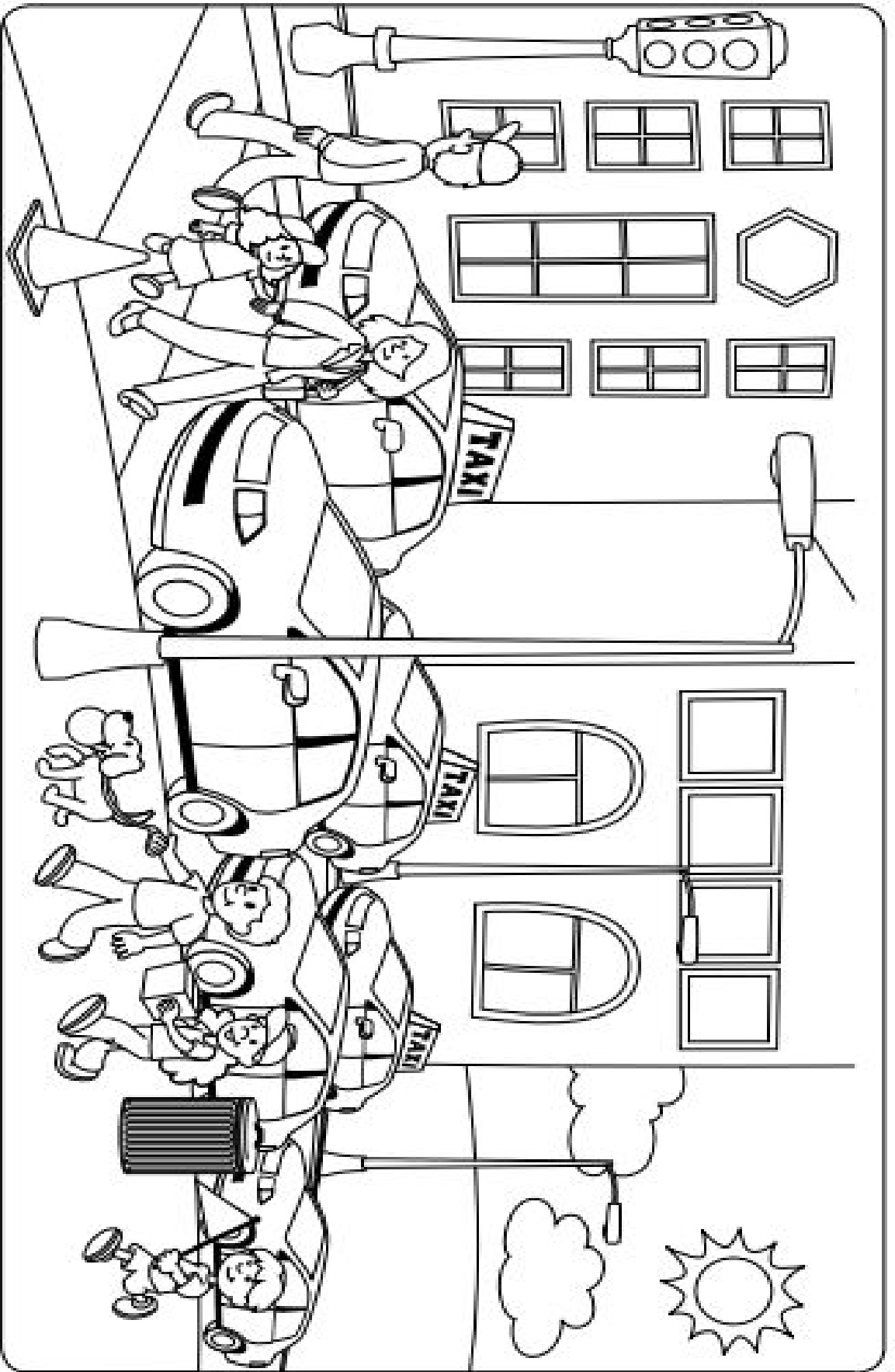


Naming Shapes Activity

Tell your child that you are going on a shape hunt.

- Together, look around your home and neighborhood for objects shaped like rectangles, squares, triangles, hexagons, and circles. In addition, look for objects shaped like cylinders, spheres, cones, and cubes. You may wish to bring this letter so that you can use the shapes on the other side as a reference.
- Encourage your child to name the shapes you both find.
- You can also make a chart to keep track of how many objects you find of each shape.





Observe as you ask your child to color different shapes on the page. Have your child color a square, a rectangle, a circle, a triangle, and a hexagon. Then have your child color a sphere, a cube, a cone, and a cylinder. Have your child color the rest of the picture.

In order to compare shapes you need to think about their attributes. For example, the cylinders, cones, and spheres below are alike because they are solid shapes that can roll.



Some solid shapes are alike because they can stack, such as the 3 shapes below. The first and third shapes, which are cubes, are most alike because they each have 6 square faces. A flat surface of a solid shape is called a **face**.



When comparing flat shapes, such as the those below, you can compare the number of sides and the lengths of sides. For example, each shape below has 4 sides. But only the first and third shapes, which are squares, have all sides of equal length.



Invite your child to share what he or she knows about comparing shapes by doing the following activity together.



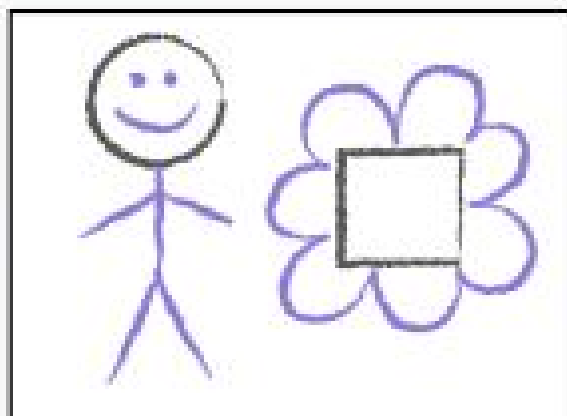
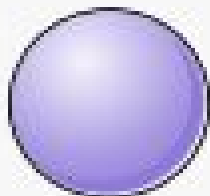
Comparing Shapes Activity

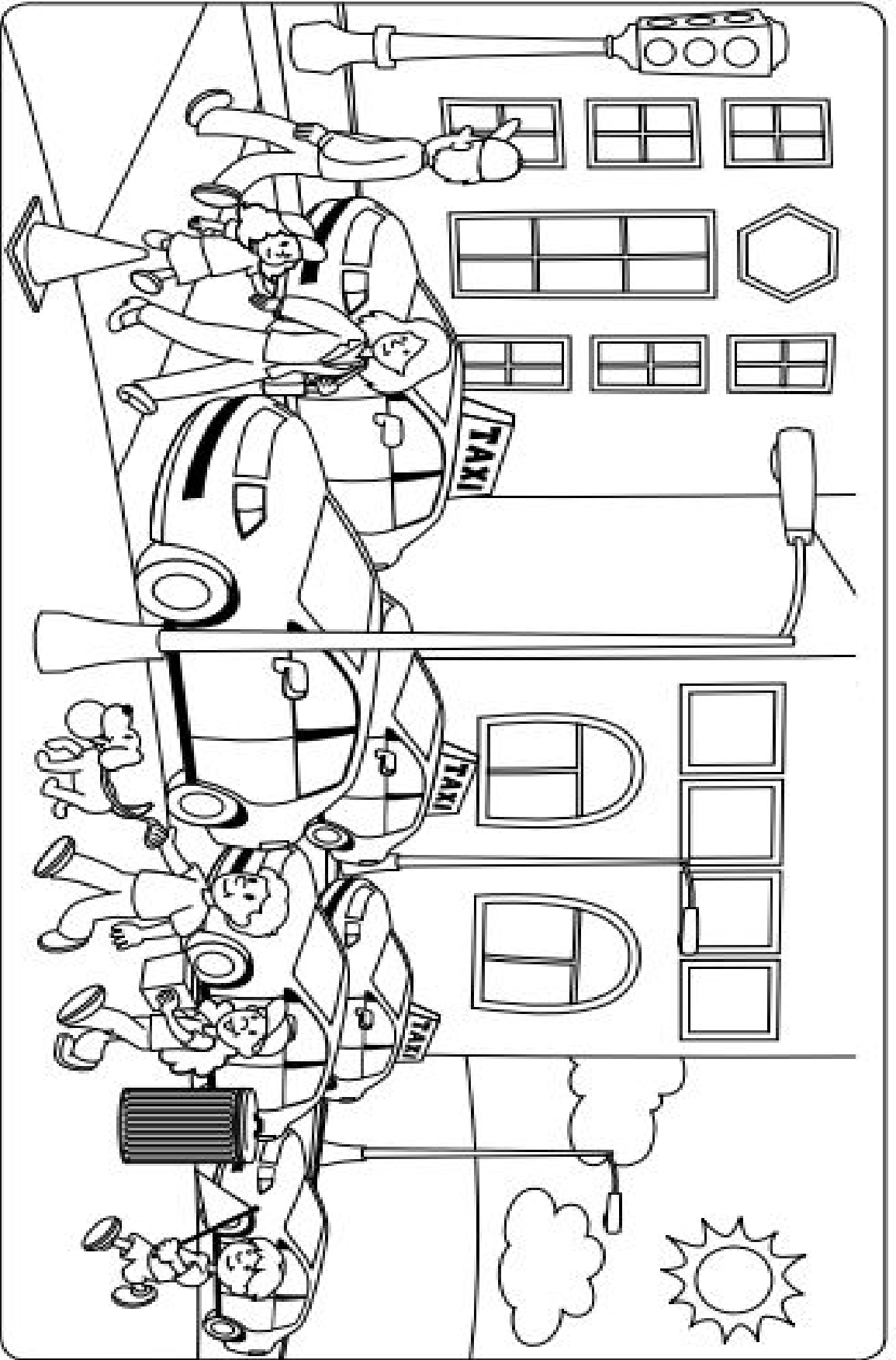
Materials: 1 household object shaped like a cylinder (such as a food can), 1 household object shaped like a cube (such as a toy block or cube-shaped tissue box), 1 household object shaped like a sphere (such as a ball), paper and pencil

Place the objects shaped like a cylinder, cube, and sphere on the floor for your child (so that you don't have to worry about objects rolling off the table). Ask him or her questions about the shapes, such as the following:

- *Which shapes roll? (cylinder and sphere)*
- *Which shapes stack? (cylinder and cube)*
- *Which shape has corners? (cube)*
- *Which shape has faces that are squares? (cube)*
- *Which shape has faces that are circles? (cylinder)*

Have your child hold the cylinder and then the cube on a piece of paper while you trace around one face of each object. Ask your child to name the flat shapes you drew (circle and square) and tell you how they are alike and different. Encourage your child to use the circle and square to make a drawing or design.





Observe as you ask your child to color different shapes on the page. Have your child color a square, a rectangle, a circle, a triangle, and a hexagon. Then have your child color a sphere, a cube, a cone, and a cylinder. Have your child color the rest of the picture.