

# go math kindergarten chapters

Embarking on your child's educational journey with kindergarten math can be an exciting and rewarding experience. Understanding the structure of Go Math! kindergarten, a widely used curriculum, is key to supporting your child's learning at home. This comprehensive guide delves into the Go Math! kindergarten chapters, offering a detailed overview of the skills and concepts your kindergartener will explore. From foundational number sense to early geometry, we'll break down each unit, providing insights into the learning objectives and how you can reinforce these vital math skills. Whether you're a parent, educator, or simply curious about kindergarten mathematics, this article will equip you with the knowledge to navigate the Go Math! kindergarten curriculum and foster a love for numbers in young learners.

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# **Understanding the Go Math! Kindergarten Curriculum**

The Go Math! kindergarten curriculum is designed to build a strong foundation in mathematical concepts for young learners. It emphasizes a hands-on, inquiry-based approach, encouraging children to explore, discover, and engage with mathematics. The program aligns with Common Core State Standards, ensuring that students develop essential skills in number sense, operations, algebraic thinking, geometry, measurement, and data analysis. The Go Math! series is structured in a way that gradually introduces new concepts, building upon prior knowledge. This progression is crucial for kindergarteners, as it allows them to develop confidence and a deep understanding of mathematical principles. The curriculum utilizes a variety of resources, including student editions, workbooks, teacher editions, manipulatives, and digital tools, to cater to diverse learning styles and needs within the kindergarten classroom.

## **Exploring the Go Math! Kindergarten Chapters**

The Go Math! kindergarten curriculum is meticulously organized into distinct chapters, each focusing on a specific set of mathematical skills and concepts. These chapters are strategically sequenced to provide a logical and progressive learning experience. By breaking down complex ideas into manageable units, Go Math! kindergarten chapters ensure that students can grasp fundamental mathematical ideas effectively. This structured approach helps educators and parents alike understand the learning trajectory for kindergarteners. The following sections will provide a detailed exploration of each Go Math! kindergarten chapter, highlighting the key learning objectives and the types of activities students will encounter.

### **Chapter 1: Numbers to 10**

Chapter 1 of Go Math! kindergarten lays the crucial groundwork for developing number sense. This initial unit focuses on the foundational concept of understanding and representing numbers from zero to ten. Students will engage in activities designed to help them count objects accurately, recognize the numeral forms of these numbers, and understand the quantity each numeral represents. Activities often involve using manipulatives like counters, blocks, or even everyday objects to build tangible representations of numbers. Children will learn to associate spoken number words with their written symbols and quantities. This chapter is vital for establishing a strong numerical base, enabling children to progress confidently to more complex mathematical operations later in the year. Key skills include rote counting, one-to-one correspondence, and recognizing numerals within the 0-10 range.

### **Counting and Cardinality within Ten**

Within this first chapter, the core of learning revolves around counting and cardinality. Students will practice counting a set of objects up to ten and determine the total number of objects (cardinality). They will also learn to write numbers from 0 to 10 and represent a number of objects with a written numeral. This includes understanding that the last number counted is the total number of objects. Activities will often involve sorting, classifying, and comparing sets of objects based on their quantities. The emphasis is on understanding that numbers are used to quantify collections of items.

## **Representing Numbers**

A significant aspect of Chapter 1 is teaching children how to represent numbers in various ways. This could include drawing dots to match a number, using fingers to show a quantity, or arranging manipulatives in specific patterns. Understanding these multiple representations helps solidify the concept of number. For instance, seeing the number 5 represented as five individual counters, a five-frame, or five fingers on a hand reinforces the abstract idea of "five." This builds a robust understanding that goes beyond simply reciting number sequences.

## **Chapter 2: Comparing Numbers**

Following the introduction to numbers, Chapter 2 in Go Math! kindergarten shifts focus to comparing quantities. This unit equips students with the ability to determine whether one group of objects has more, less, or the same amount as another group. This is a critical step in developing number sense and lays the foundation for understanding addition and subtraction. Children will use comparative language such as "greater than," "less than," and "equal to." They will learn to physically arrange objects to compare them side-by-side, developing a visual and tactile understanding of numerical relationships.

### **More Than, Less Than, and Equal To**

The core of this chapter is mastering the concepts of "more than," "less than," and "equal to." Students will be presented with two groups of objects and asked to identify which group has more items, which has fewer, and if the groups have the same number. This is often done through hands-on activities where they can manipulate objects and make direct comparisons. For example, comparing a group of 3 red apples to a group of 5 green apples to determine which group has more.

### **Comparing Numerals**

Beyond comparing quantities of objects, this chapter also extends to comparing numerals. Students will learn to compare written numbers up to 10. They will understand that, for example, 7 is greater than 4, and 3 is less than 6. This is often facilitated by using number lines or comparing the position of numbers on a sequence. Understanding these relationships is fundamental for future mathematical reasoning.

## **Chapter 3: Addition**

Chapter 3 introduces the fundamental concept of addition within the Go Math! kindergarten framework. This unit focuses on understanding addition as putting together or adding to a set. Students will learn to represent addition sentences using objects, drawings, and symbols. The primary goal is to develop an intuitive understanding of how combining quantities results in a larger total. This chapter often uses relatable scenarios and visual aids to make addition accessible and engaging for young learners.

## Putting Together and Adding To

The core of addition in kindergarten is the idea of combining sets. Students will learn to solve "put together" problems, where two distinct groups are joined to form a larger group. They will also tackle "add to" problems, where items are added to an existing set, increasing its size. For instance, if a child has 2 cookies and gets 3 more, they are adding to their original set.

## Addition Stories and Sentences

Students will also be introduced to simple addition stories, which are word problems that describe an addition situation. They will then learn to translate these stories into number sentences using the plus (+) sign and the equals (=) sign. For example, "There were 3 birds on a tree. 2 more birds came. How many birds are there now?" translates to  $3 + 2 = 5$ . This helps connect the abstract concept of addition to real-world situations.

## Chapter 4: Subtraction

Chapter 4 of Go Math! kindergarten introduces subtraction, which is presented as taking away from a set or finding the difference between two sets. Similar to addition, this unit emphasizes understanding the concept through hands-on activities and visual representations. Students will learn to model subtraction problems using objects and drawings, and to represent these situations with number sentences. The goal is to develop an understanding of how removing items from a group changes its total quantity.

## Taking Away from a Set

The primary focus of this chapter is subtraction as "taking away." Students will engage in activities where they start with a certain number of objects and then remove a specified number. They will then count the remaining objects to find the difference. For example, starting with 5 toy cars and taking away 2, then counting the 3 cars that are left.

## Subtraction Stories and Sentences

Just as with addition, students will work with subtraction stories (word problems) that describe a situation where items are removed. They will learn to write corresponding subtraction number sentences using the minus (-) sign and the equals (=) sign. An example would be, "There were 6 balloons. 2 balloons popped. How many balloons are left?" This translates to  $6 - 2 = 4$ .

## Chapter 5: Ordering Numbers to 20

Chapter 5 of the Go Math! kindergarten curriculum expands the number range and introduces the concept of ordering numbers. Students will learn to arrange numbers in sequential order, both from least to greatest and greatest to least, up to the number 20. This unit reinforces their understanding of number magnitude and builds upon the number sense developed in earlier chapters. Activities

often involve number lines, number charts, and manipulatives to help visualize the order of numbers.

## **Least to Greatest and Greatest to Least**

The primary objective here is for students to understand the concept of order. They will practice arranging sets of numbers in ascending (least to greatest) and descending (greatest to least) order. This might involve sorting number cards or placing numbered objects in the correct sequence. This skill is crucial for developing a strong understanding of number relationships.

## **Number Patterns and Sequences**

This chapter may also introduce simple number patterns and sequences. Students might identify missing numbers in a sequence or continue a pattern. For example, recognizing that after 10 comes 11, then 12, and so on. Understanding these patterns is fundamental for later work with more complex mathematical concepts.

## **Chapter 6: Counting and Writing Numbers to 20**

Building on the foundation of numbers to 10, Chapter 6 of Go Math! kindergarten focuses on extending counting and numeral recognition up to 20. This unit is essential for developing fluency with larger numbers within the kindergarten range. Students will practice counting forward and backward, identifying numbers in the teens, and writing these numbers correctly. The emphasis remains on understanding that each number represents a specific quantity.

### **Counting Forward and Backward to 20**

Students will be actively engaged in counting sequences that extend beyond 10. This includes counting forward from any number up to 20 and counting backward from 20. These activities reinforce the understanding of the number sequence and the concept of one more and one less.

### **Recognizing and Writing Numerals to 20**

A key skill developed in this chapter is the ability to recognize and write numerals from 11 to 20. This involves understanding the structure of these numbers, particularly the concept of tens and ones (e.g., 13 is one ten and three ones). Activities will involve matching numerals to quantities, filling in missing numbers on a hundred chart, and writing numbers independently.

## **Chapter 7: Comparing Numbers to 20**

Chapter 7 of Go Math! kindergarten extends the comparison skills learned in Chapter 2 to numbers up to 20. Students will now compare larger quantities and numerals, determining which is greater than, less than, or equal to. This unit solidifies their understanding of number magnitude within a broader range, preparing them for more advanced mathematical reasoning.

## **Comparing Quantities up to 20**

Students will practice comparing groups of objects up to 20 items. This might involve using strategies like one-to-one correspondence or counting to determine which group has more or fewer items. The concept of "equal to" also continues to be reinforced.

## **Comparing Numerals up to 20**

This chapter focuses on comparing written numbers up to 20. Students will learn to determine if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to another. This is often facilitated by using number lines, place value charts, or by understanding the value of the digits within the numbers (tens and ones).

## **Chapter 8: Adding and Subtracting to 10**

Chapter 8 in Go Math! kindergarten provides a focused practice on addition and subtraction, specifically within the number range of 10. This unit consolidates the skills introduced in Chapters 3 and 4, helping students develop fluency and confidence with basic operations. The emphasis is on mastering these concepts before moving to larger numbers.

### **Reinforcing Addition within 10**

Students will engage in numerous activities that reinforce addition facts within 10. This could include solving addition word problems, practicing with addition flashcards, or using manipulatives to find sums. The goal is to build automaticity with these basic addition combinations.

### **Reinforcing Subtraction within 10**

Similarly, this chapter provides ample practice for subtraction facts within 10. Students will work on taking away from a set, finding the difference, and solving subtraction word problems. This practice helps solidify their understanding of the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction.

## **Chapter 9: Two-Digit Numbers**

Chapter 9 of Go Math! kindergarten introduces the foundational concepts of two-digit numbers. While the focus is on understanding the structure of these numbers, it's important to note that kindergarten typically doesn't involve complex addition or subtraction of two-digit numbers. Instead, the emphasis is on place value, specifically understanding tens and ones. Students will learn to represent two-digit numbers using tens and ones blocks or other base-ten manipulatives.

## Understanding Tens and Ones

The core concept here is place value. Students will learn that a two-digit number is composed of tens and ones. For example, the number 23 means two tens and three ones. This understanding is crucial for developing number sense and preparing for future mathematical concepts.

## Representing Two-Digit Numbers

Children will practice representing two-digit numbers in various ways, such as using base-ten blocks, drawing pictures that show tens and ones, or identifying the number of tens and ones in a given number. This hands-on approach helps demystify the structure of numbers beyond 10.

## Chapter 10: Plane Shapes

Chapter 10 in Go Math! kindergarten shifts to geometry, introducing students to basic plane shapes. Plane shapes are two-dimensional figures that lie on a flat surface. This unit focuses on identifying, describing, and comparing common plane shapes based on their attributes.

### Identifying Common Plane Shapes

Students will learn to recognize and name fundamental plane shapes such as circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles. They will also be introduced to other shapes like ovals, rhombuses, and hexagons as their understanding grows.

### Attributes of Plane Shapes

This chapter also delves into the attributes of these shapes. Students will learn to identify characteristics like the number of sides and the number of vertices (corners). For example, a square has four equal sides and four vertices, while a triangle has three sides and three vertices. This understanding of attributes is key to geometric reasoning.

## Chapter 11: Solid Shapes

Chapter 11 of Go Math! kindergarten introduces students to solid shapes, also known as three-dimensional (3D) shapes. These are objects that have length, width, and height. This unit builds upon the understanding of plane shapes by exploring shapes that exist in the real world.

### Identifying Common Solid Shapes

Students will learn to identify and name common solid shapes such as cubes, spheres, cones, cylinders, and rectangular prisms. They will encounter these shapes in their everyday environment and learn to categorize them.

## **Attributes of Solid Shapes**

Similar to plane shapes, students will explore the attributes of solid shapes. This might include identifying faces (flat surfaces), edges (where faces meet), and vertices (corners). For instance, a cube has six square faces, twelve edges, and eight vertices. This exploration helps them develop spatial reasoning skills.

## **Chapter 12: Measuring Length**

Chapter 12 in the Go Math! kindergarten curriculum introduces the concept of measurement, specifically focusing on length. This unit helps students develop an understanding of how to compare the lengths of objects and use non-standard units to measure. This is a foundational step in developing quantitative reasoning and understanding the world around them.

### **Comparing Lengths**

Students will learn to compare the lengths of objects directly. They will be able to determine if one object is longer, shorter, or the same length as another. This often involves placing objects side-by-side for a clear visual comparison.

### **Measuring with Non-Standard Units**

In kindergarten, measurement often begins with non-standard units. Students will learn to use objects like paper clips, blocks, or their own hands to measure the length of other objects. This hands-on approach helps them understand the concept of measurement as a process of counting units.

## **Chapter 13: Making Data and Graphs**

Chapter 13 of Go Math! kindergarten introduces students to the basics of data collection and representation through graphs. This unit helps children understand how to collect information, organize it, and present it in a visual format. This is an introduction to data analysis, a critical skill in mathematics and other disciplines.

### **Collecting and Sorting Data**

Students will engage in activities that involve collecting data about a specific topic. This could be as simple as asking classmates their favorite color or counting the number of red and blue blocks in a set. They will then learn to sort and organize this collected information.

## **Creating and Reading Simple Graphs**

The collected data will then be used to create simple graphs, such as pictographs (using pictures to represent data) or bar graphs. Students will learn to read these graphs to interpret the information and answer questions. For example, they might look at a graph of favorite fruits and determine which fruit is liked the most.

## **Supporting Your Child's Go Math! Kindergarten Learning**

As a parent or guardian, actively supporting your child's Go Math! kindergarten learning can significantly enhance their understanding and enjoyment of mathematics. Familiarizing yourself with the Go Math! kindergarten chapters provides a roadmap for how you can best assist them. One of the most effective ways to support your child is by incorporating mathematical concepts into everyday activities. This makes learning relevant and reinforces what they are learning in school. Engaging in hands-on activities at home, playing math-related games, and using everyday objects as learning tools can greatly benefit your child.

### **Incorporate Math into Daily Routines**

Look for opportunities to integrate math into your child's daily life. When cooking, let them help measure ingredients. When playing with toys, count them, sort them by color or size, or practice simple addition and subtraction with them. Even everyday activities like setting the table or counting steps can be turned into learning moments.

### **Utilize Manipulatives and Games**

Go Math! kindergarten heavily relies on manipulatives. Replicating this at home with items like blocks, counters, or even playdough can be very effective. There are also numerous board games and card games that can help reinforce number sense, counting, and basic operations in a fun and engaging way.

### **Communicate with the Teacher**

Maintaining open communication with your child's kindergarten teacher is invaluable. They can provide specific insights into what your child is working on and areas where they might need extra support. The teacher can also offer suggestions for at-home activities that align with the curriculum.

## **Conclusion: Mastering Go Math! Kindergarten Chapters**

Navigating the Go Math! kindergarten chapters reveals a well-structured and comprehensive approach to building a strong mathematical foundation for young learners. From mastering numbers

to 20, understanding addition and subtraction, exploring shapes, and delving into early data analysis, each Go Math! kindergarten chapter plays a pivotal role in a child's development. By understanding the progression and key concepts within each unit, parents and educators can effectively support kindergarten students. The Go Math! kindergarten curriculum is designed to foster a positive and engaging learning experience, equipping children with the essential skills and confidence needed for future academic success in mathematics. Consistent reinforcement at home, through play and everyday activities, further solidifies these crucial early mathematical concepts.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the main focus of the Go Math! Kindergarten curriculum?**

The Go Math! Kindergarten curriculum focuses on developing foundational math skills in young learners. This includes number recognition and counting, addition and subtraction within 10, understanding shapes and their attributes, telling time to the hour, and basic measurement concepts.

### **How does Go Math! Kindergarten introduce early addition and subtraction concepts?**

Go Math! Kindergarten introduces addition and subtraction through hands-on activities, visual aids, and relatable scenarios. They use manipulatives like counters and connecting cubes, along with number lines and picture problems, to help children understand the concepts of putting together and taking apart.

### **What are the key topics covered in the geometry chapters of Go Math! Kindergarten?**

The geometry chapters in Go Math! Kindergarten typically cover identifying and describing basic two-dimensional shapes (circles, squares, triangles, rectangles) and three-dimensional shapes (spheres, cubes, cones, cylinders). Students also learn about positional words and spatial reasoning.

### **How does Go Math! Kindergarten help students develop number sense?**

Number sense is developed through various chapters that focus on counting objects, understanding the concept of 'more' and 'less,' comparing numbers, and recognizing numerals. Activities often involve counting collections, ordering numbers, and using number charts.

### **What strategies does Go Math! Kindergarten employ to engage young learners?**

Go Math! Kindergarten uses a variety of engaging strategies, including interactive whiteboard activities, songs and rhymes, hands-on manipulatives, games, and real-world problem-solving. The

curriculum is designed to be colorful, playful, and accessible to kindergarteners.

## **How does the Go Math! Kindergarten program prepare students for first grade math?**

The program prepares students for first grade by building a strong foundation in essential kindergarten math concepts. This includes fluency with numbers up to 20, understanding addition and subtraction within 10, developing spatial reasoning, and recognizing patterns, all of which are crucial for future math success.

## **Additional Resources**

Here are 9 book titles related to GO Math! Kindergarten chapters, with descriptions:

### **1. Counting Critters and Collections**

This delightful book introduces young learners to the foundational concepts of counting. It features vibrant illustrations of various animals and everyday objects, making the process of counting from 1 to 20 engaging and fun. Children will practice one-to-one correspondence and learn to identify number quantities in a playful way. The book aims to build a strong understanding of number recognition and enumeration.

### **2. Shape Safari Adventure**

Embark on a visual journey through the world of shapes with this exciting adventure! Readers will discover basic geometric shapes like circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles in their natural habitats. Each page presents a new challenge, asking children to identify and count different shapes encountered on the safari. It's a playful introduction to geometry that encourages observation and recognition skills.

### **3. Measuring Our Big World**

Explore the fascinating concept of measurement through relatable comparisons and hands-on activities. This book demonstrates how we measure length, height, and weight using non-standard units like hands, feet, and blocks. Children will learn to make simple comparisons, understanding concepts like "longer than" and "shorter than." It makes the abstract idea of measurement tangible and accessible for kindergarteners.

### **4. Patterns on Parade**

Get ready to spot and create amazing patterns! This colorful book introduces children to AB, ABC, and AABB patterns using a variety of engaging objects. From colorful beads to playful animals, kids will learn to extend and identify repeating sequences. It's a fantastic way to develop logical thinking and early algebraic reasoning skills in a fun and visual manner.

### **5. Comparing Numbers in the Neighborhood**

Discover the joys of comparing numbers in this friendly neighborhood setting. Children will learn to determine which number is greater than, less than, or equal to another number. Through charming illustrations of children and their toys, the book makes these concepts easy to grasp. It builds essential number sense and prepares them for more advanced math concepts.

### **6. Addition Island Fun**

Dive into the exciting world of addition with this tropical island adventure! This book uses engaging

stories and bright visuals to illustrate the concept of adding two small groups together to find a total. Children will see how combining objects creates a larger number, making addition feel like play. It's a perfect introduction to the fundamental operation of addition.

#### 7. Subtraction Sea Quest

Join a thrilling underwater quest to explore subtraction! This book uses captivating ocean scenes and friendly sea creatures to demonstrate taking away items from a group. Readers will learn that subtraction makes a group smaller and how to find the difference. The engaging narrative makes learning subtraction an exciting discovery.

#### 8. Telling Time Train Journey

All aboard for a learning adventure with this engaging time-telling train! This book introduces the basics of telling time to the hour. Through colorful clock faces and relatable daily activities, children will learn to associate specific times with events like breakfast or bedtime. It's a charming way to build an understanding of the passage of time.

#### 9. Graphing Our Favorite Foods

Let's collect and display data with this fun look at favorite foods! This book guides children through creating simple bar graphs and pictographs. They'll learn to collect information, count items, and represent that data visually. It's an exciting introduction to data analysis and how to make sense of information in a colorful and engaging way.

## **[Go Math Kindergarten Chapters](#)**

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