

KINDERGARTEN MCCSC VOCABULARY Marking Period 1 & 2

rote counting: reciting numbers in order from memory without aligning them to objects, pictures, etc.

contar rutinario- recitar los numerous de memoria sin alinear con objetos

verbal counting: counting while aligning each number said to an object, picture, etc. in order to solve a problem.

contar verbalmente- contar y a la misma vez alinear cada numero con un objeto o figura, con el fin de solucionar el problema.

cardinality: is the understanding that when counting a set, the last number represents the total number of objects in the set.

Identificando cantidad- el conocimiento que al contar un grupo de objetos, el ultimo numero representa el total de objetos en el grupo.



Example:

This is a set of 3 stars.

one-to-one correspondence: linking a single number name with one object--and only one--at a time.

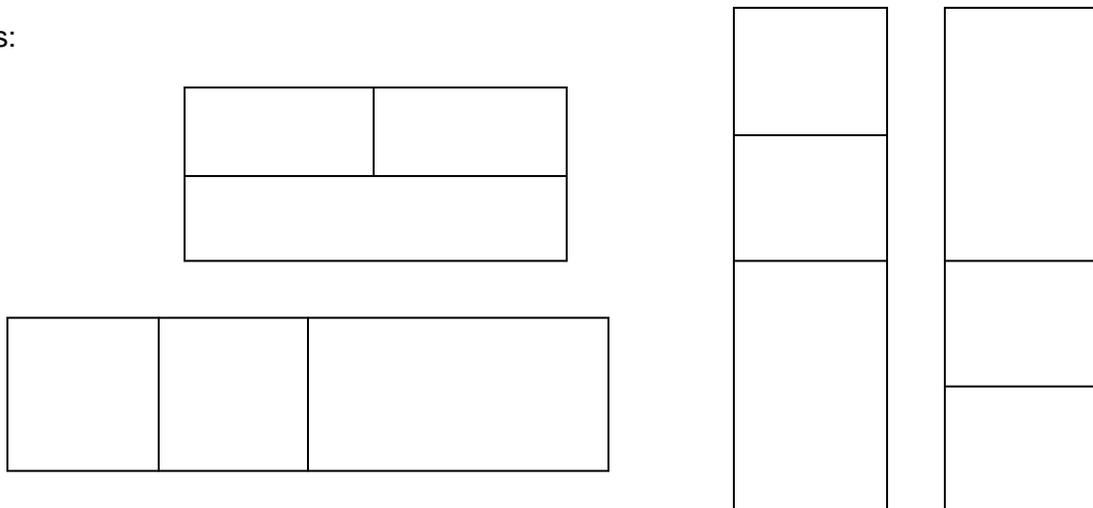
Contar uno-a-uno: asimilando un solo numero con el objeto que le corresponde (y solo uno) a la vez.

conservation of number: the ability to understand that the quantity of a set does not change, no matter how the objects of the set are displayed or moved around.

Conservacion de numerous- el conocimiento que la cantidad de objetos en un grupo no cambia, aun presentandolo en diferente forma (por ejemplo, en linea, circulo, o mezclados), o si son movidos dentro del grupo.

Part-Part-Total Mat: a mat used to organize concrete materials to make sense of a problem.

Examples:



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decomposition: breaking a number into two or more parts to make it easier with which to work.

Descomposicion- separar un numero en dos o mas partes para poder comprender la cantidad del numero.

Example: When combining a set of 5 and a set of 8, a student might decompose 8 into a set of 3 and a set of 5, making it easier to see that the two sets of 5 make 10 and then there are 3 more for a total of 13.

Decompose the number 4; $4 = 1+3$; $4 = 3+1$; $4 = 2+2$