

<p>Counting and Cardinality Identify the numbers that we encounter in our faith every day.</p>
<p>Know numbers names and the count sequence</p>
<p>1. – Count to 100 by ones and by tens.</p>
<p>2. – Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).</p>
<p>3. – Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).</p>
<p>Examples with infusion: 1. - Counting number of days in Advent/Lent: How many have passed? How many are left? 2. - Take a “God Walk,” looking for numbers in our world. 3. - Number of Apostles.</p>
<p>Count to tell the number of objects</p>
<p>4. – Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.</p>
<p>4a. – When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.</p>
<p>4b. –Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order to which they were counted.</p>
<p>4c. – Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.</p>
<p>4d. –Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).</p>
<p>5. – Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 objects arranged in a line, a rectangle array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1-20, count out that many objects.</p>
<p>6. – Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.</p>
<p>7. – Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, (e.g. by using matching and counting strategies.) Include groups with up to ten objects.</p>
<p>Examples with infusion: Count and compare the following: days of Creation, Holy Trinity, beads on a Rosary.</p>
<p>Operations and Algebraic Thinking Recognize God's truth through the beauty of mathematical laws.</p>
<p>Understanding addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking form</p>
<p>1. – Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.</p>
<p>2. – Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.</p>
<p>3. – Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$).</p>
<p>4. – For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.</p>
<p>5. – Fluently add and subtract within 5.</p>
<p>Examples with infusion: 1. - Use manipulatives or act out familiar Bible stories to add and subtract the following: the number of people present at the Nativity (Joseph+Jesus+Mary=3 + Wise Men = 6) or Noah's Ark (count animals 2 by 2). 2. - Use a Rosary to count mysteries and count number of beads in decade.</p>

Number and Operations in Base Ten
1.- Compose and decompose numbers from 11-19 into ten ones and some further ones, (e.g. by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g. $10 + 8 = 18$ and $19 = 10 + 9$; these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.
Measurement and Data Recognize the orderliness of God's creation.
Describe and compare measurable attributes
1. – Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.
2. – Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has more of/less of the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.
Examples with infusion: 1. - Recognize we are unique children of God by measuring students' height, length of arms, legs, etc. 2. - Noah's Ark (compare animal sizes-larger/smaller). 3. - Nature walk: measure God's creations in nature (flowers, grass, bugs etc.).
Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category
3. – Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.
Examples with infusion: 1. - Recognize we are unique children of God by categorizing eye colors, hair color, etc. 2. - Sort man-made objects and God-made objects.
Geometry Identify the beauty of God's creation in geometric shapes.
Identify and describe shapes (squares, triangles, rectangles, hexagon, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres)
1.– Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.
2. – Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
3. – Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, i.e., flat) or three-dimensional (solid).
Example with infusion: Identify shapes found in a church, such as stained glass windows, altar, missals, hosts, cross, etc.
Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes
4. – Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).
5. – Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.
6. – Compose simple shapes to form larger shapes. For example, "Can you join these two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle?"
Example with infusion: Use manipulatives to create religious shapes, such as a cross, altar, church, Trinity (triangle), etc.