# **Counting and Cardinality** K.CC.B\*

**Cluster B** 

# Count to tell the number of objects.

#### **STANDARD 4**

**K.CC.B.4:** Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.

- a. 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.
- b. 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 in which they were counted.
- c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.

#### **STANDARD 5**

**K.CC.B.5:** Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 things arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle, or as many as 10 things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1 to 20, count out that many objects.

\*Major cluster

# **Counting and Cardinality K.CC.B**

### Cluster B: Count to tell the number of objects. Kindergarten Overview

Students move from rote counting to finding the number of objects in a set. Cardinality refers to the actual count or number of items in a set. This cluster connects to the previous cluster. As students show proficiency rote counting within a range of numbers, for example, 1 to 10, they can begin to find the number of objects in a set within that range. While working within clusters A and B, it is important for students to connect the physical objects (3 counters) with the oral number word (*three*) and the numeral (3). Students should begin with counting physical objects, progress to pictures, and then connect the physical representations to the numeral.

# Standards for Mathematical Practice SFMP 4. Model with mathematics. SFMP 6. Attend to precision.

Students continue to develop counting skills extending rote counting to actually counting concrete objects. They begin to develop the idea of one-to-one correspondence as they realize one number name goes with each item. Counting sequentially, starting with 1 and later counting by adding one to the number of items in a collection, helps students to know number names and the correct order of numbers as they match each count with one item.

#### **Related Content Standards**

K.CC.C.6	K.CC.C.7	1.NBT.A.1	2.NBT.A.3

Notes		