## I. Numbers \& Operations

## B. Develop Numeral Operations

## 1. Indicator: Identifies Numerals in Everyday Situations

## Step One: Focus on Key Words

1. Circle what students should be able to do (verbs).
2. Underline the concepts or knowledge the students should know (nouns).
3. Place brackets around any context information.

Domain: Numbers and Operations
Strand: Develop Numeral Operations
Standard: (I.B.1.) Identifies Numerals in Everyday Situations: Identifies numerals (0-10) in everyday situations


Implied Learning Targets:
I can identify numerals 0-10.

## Standard Extended (Enrichment):

- I can identify numerals 11-20.
- I can name numerals 11-20.
- I can write numerals 0-10.
- I can identify numerals that come before or after a numeral from 1-19.


## Meeting Proficiency (Pre-kindergarten (PK)):

- I can identify numerals 0-10.
- I can name numerals 0-10.
- I can correctly identify numerals (0-10) posted in the environment.


## Approaching Expectation (Preschool (PS)):

- I can differentiate between a numeral and letter.
- I can Identify numerals 0-5.
- I can name numerals 0-5.
- I can recognize numerals in the environment.


## Prerequisite Skills (Preschool 3 (PS3)):

- I can show interest in numerals.
- I can explore with numeral games.

Vocabulary: Identify, name, write, differentiate, numeral, interest, recognize

## Step Four: Determine Big Ideas

Identify: Students can identify numerals 0-10.

Step Five: Establish Essential Questions to be answered by your instruction.
Identify: Can students identify numerals 0-10?
Identify: Can students identify numerals in the environment?

| Instructional Strategies |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Enhancement Activities | Enhancement tools |
| Various Games | Calendar |
| Calendar review (number visuals and gumball machine) | Number posters |
| Numeral recognition rhymes for transitions (formation <br> rhyme cards) | Number line |
| Anchor charts | Jack Hartmann videos |
| Ten frame | Games/activities during math centers |
| Write numbers in sensory materials (i.e. shaving cream, <br> salt, sand, etc.) | Number dice |
| Clip cards | Various videos (Storybots, Sesame Street, etc.) |
| Playdough cards (roll it to make the number) | Flashcards |
| Fill in the missing number | Number rhyme flashcards |
| Magic number box | Magic number box (identify numbers in box) |


| Bloom's Taxonomy | Marzano's Taxonomy | Webb's Depth of Knowledge | Daggett - Rigor/Relevance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Remembering <br> Understanding <br> Applying <br> Evaluating <br> Creating | Level 1: Retrieval <br> Level 2: Comprehension <br> Level 3: Analysis <br> Level 4: Knowledge <br> utilization <br> Level 5: Metacognition <br> Level 6: Self-system thinking | Recall \& reproduction (DOK 1) <br> Skills and concepts (DOK 2) <br> Strategic thinking/complex reasoning (DOK 3) <br> Extended thinking/reasoning (DOK 4) | 1. Knowledge/Awaren ess <br> 2. Comprehension <br> 3. Application <br> 4. Analysis <br> 5. Synthesis <br> 6. Evaluation |



Level 1: Recall - involves basic tasks that require recall of facts or rote reproduction of simple procedures. These kinds of tasks do not require any cognitive effort beyond remembering the right response or formula.

Level 2: Skills and Concepts - requires a student to make some decisions about problem solving and procedures. DOK 2 tasks may involve applying a skill in a new context or explaining thinking in terms of concepts..

Level 3: Strategic Thinking - more complex and abstract. Students must use reasoning, planning, and evidence to explain their thought processes. Often, Level 3 tasks have more than one valid response, and students must justify their choices..

Level 4: Extended Thinking - at least as complex as level 3 tasks but require an extended time period-several weeks, perhaps, or even longer-to complete.

