Recommended Resources

There is a wealth of information on the internet in addition to the links and other resources listed below. For an up-to-date list, please check our website.

Ontario curriculum
- Full-Day Early Learning Kindergarten Program.
edu.gov.on.ca/eng/curriculum/elementary/kindergarten_english_june3.pdf

Fun math games for kindergarten children
- Chateau Meddybemps. Activities and stories for young children.meddybemps.com
- Caterpillar Count. Kids learn to recognize numbers and count.tvokids.com/games/caterpillarcount
- Shapeville. Kids learn about shapes.tvokids.com/games/shapeville
- A Lotta Dessert. Kids learn about patterns.tvokids.com/games/lottadessert
- EduGAINS (additional material for parents).edugains.ca/newsite/earlyPrimary/schoolleader/parent_info_sheets.html

Doing math activities with your child
- Fun and educational videos and resources.familymathcanada.org
- Information and advice for doing math at home.tvoparents.tvo.org
- Math activity placemats, games, and songs.educ.queensu.ca/coc/resources
- The Prime Radicals Snow/f_lake app.tvokids.com/apps/primeradicalssnow/f_lakes

Books
- Counting and Computations
- How to Count to Ten, Ruby Dee
- Patterning
- Beep, Beep, Vroom, Vroom, Stuart Murphy
- Sorting
- The Button Box, Marguerite Reid
- Measurement
- The Best Bug Parade, Stuart Murphy
- Data and Chance
- The Best Vacation Ever, Stuart Murphy
- Geometry
- Captain Invincible and the Space Shapes, Stuart Murphy

Supporting your kindergarten learner at home
- Have a positive attitude about math.
- Use math words and concepts at home, for example, when counting, when cooking, and so on.
- Go for a walk and look for different shapes around the neighborhood. For example, the leaves on a maple tree are typically fan-shaped. Ask your children questions about play—such as “what, where, why, when, who, and how?” This will help them learn to self-reflect and will encourage problem-solving skills.
- Encourage children to play with measuring cups and rulers to stimulate interest in mathematical and scientific concepts.
- Ask your children questions about math—such as “how many,” “how much,” “how big,” and “how long.”
- Show your children how to use money or gift cards to pay for things.
- Engage in everyday math activities—such as measuring ingredients for cooking and baking, or determining how much money you’ll need to buy something at the store.
- Help develop problem-solving skills.
- Bake, cook, and prepare food with your child.
- Show your children how to use money or gift cards to pay for things.
- Engage in everyday math activities—such as measuring ingredients for cooking and baking, or determining how much money you’ll need to buy something at the store.
- Help develop problem-solving skills.
- Have a positive attitude about math.

Kindergarten
Count Together
Characteristics of children in kindergarten

- Kindergarten children learn best by doing—playing, experimenting, and discovering.
- Kindergarten children are curious and energetic. They enjoy using physical materials to solve problems—“how many grapes will I have left after sharing with a friend?”
- Kindergarten children enjoy sharing with friends.
- Kindergarten children learn through experiences, concrete situations, and explorations—at home, school, the library, and the playground.
- Kindergarten children need opportunities from drawing and painting, to cutting with scissors, and holding a pencil.
- Kindergarten children develop new knowledge by building on past experiences and using knowledge that they have already.
- Kindergarten children’s different cultural and linguistic backgrounds and daily realities contribute to the different ways that they develop and show their learning.
- Kindergarten children each develop differently—not in the same way or on the same day!

Math milestones for children in kindergarten

By the end of kindergarten, children should be able to:

- Show that there are many ways to count.
- Use numbers for counting and measuring.
- Use language to describe position—first, second, third, etc.
- Measure and compare length, weight, and temperature.
- Compare and identify two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects found at home, school, and in other environments. For example, a can of soup is a cylinder, dice are cubes, a floor tile may have a square, or a rectangular or irregular shape, etc.
- Sort and compare two- and three-dimensional objects by size.
- Identify, create, describe, and complete growing and shrinking patterns using a variety of attributes, such as size, shape, texture, etc.
- Use measurement terms such as tall/short, big/small, and empty/full to describe length, size, and quantity.
- Use language to describe spatial relationships—for example, inside/outside and above/below.
- Sort objects (find differences) or group them (find similarities) using rules such as the same number of right angles, sides, etc.

Math skills and processes

- Problem-solving: Children learn that there is more than one way to solve a problem.
- Reasoning and proving: Children develop their own mathematical strategies for solving problems by collaborating with others and explaining their thinking to the teaching team (which can include educational assistants, special resource teachers, and the school principal).
- Reflecting: Children reflect on and monitor their own thinking to help clarify a problem.
- Selecting tools and strategies: Children select an appropriate learning strategy and learning tool, such as blocks, to help solve a problem.
- Connecting: Children make connections between math and everyday life—how many plates do you need so that each of your classmates will have one at lunchtime?

Handy math facts for kindergarten

- Kindergarten children learn math best by doing—playing, experimenting, and discovering.
- Kindergarten children are curious and energetic. They enjoy using physical materials to solve problems—“how many grapes will I have left after sharing with a friend?”
- Kindergarten children love to talk and they love the challenge of learning new (and big) words.
- Kindergarten children learn through experiences, concrete situations, and explorations—at home, school, the library, and the playground.
- Kindergarten children need opportunities from drawing and painting, to cutting with scissors, and holding a pencil.
- Kindergarten children develop new knowledge by building on past experiences and using knowledge that they have already.
- Kindergarten children’s different cultural and linguistic backgrounds and daily realities contribute to the different ways that they develop and show their learning.
- Kindergarten children each develop differently—not in the same way or on the same day!

Yes, you can really help your child succeed in math!