

SORTING & CLASSIFYING



Classifying and sorting is important for developing numerical concepts and the ability to group numbers and sets. It is an important skill for completing complex sums in the upper primary years.

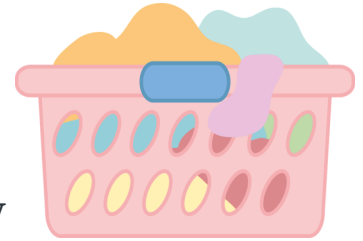
COLLECTIONS

Use objects you can find around your home to create collections, groupings, or sets. Small objects such as coins, crayons, stickers, or rocks work well. You can sort by size, shape, or color! *3.2 PK.A.1. Properties of Matter*



LAUNDRY

Let your child help with the laundry. Can they sort and match the items by color, size, shape? Sock sort! Matching up pairs is also an excellent way to practice visual discrimination skills. *2.2 PK.A.1 Algebraic Thinking*



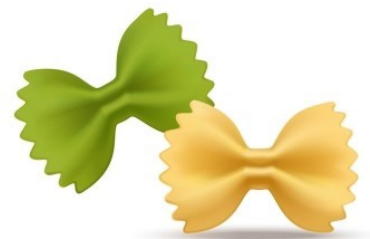
CLEAN UP

Make cleaning up fun! Organize a toy shelf or toy box together. Have your child sort their toys: blocks, animals, vehicles, dolls, people, games, etc. *2.1 PK.A.3 Comparing and 2.2 PK.MP Mathematical Processes*



SORTING

Sort different pasta by shape, size, or length. Identify which group has more or less. After sorting, glue the pasta onto a piece of paper. Admire your artistic creation! *2.1 PK.A.3 Comparing*



PENNSYLVANIA LEARNING STANDARDS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD: PRE-KINDERGARTEN

The Department of Education and the Office of Child Development and Early Learning use a Standards Aligned System. The Pennsylvania Learning Standards for Early Childhood are designed to support learning. The key areas explored in these activities are Counting , Comparing, Sorting, and Classifying.

2.1 NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS—Counting and Cardinality

Big Idea: Mathematical relationships among numbers can be represented, compared, and communicated.

- 2.1 PK.A.3 Compare numbers. Create sets of objects with the same or different amounts.
- 2.1PK.MP Use mathematical processes when quantifying, comparing, representing, and modeling numbers.

2.2 ALGEBRAIC CONCEPTS—Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Big Idea: Mathematical relationships can be represented as expression, equations, and inequalities in mathematical situations.

- 2.2 PK.A.1 Understand addition as putting together and adding to and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from. Able to join sets of objects and separate sets of objects.
- 2.2 PK.MP Use mathematical processes when representing relationships.

3.2 SCIENTIFIC THINKING AND TECHNOLOGY—Physical Sciences

Big Idea: Physical properties help us to understand the world.

- 3.2 PK.A.1 Sort and describe objects according to size, shape, color, and texture.