## Math Talk

## Child Vocabulary:

## Math Vocabulary

Attribute

Sort

Age-Appropriate Definition
"How something looks, feels or tastes"

Grouping based on similarities"

Hand Motion
Point to eyes


Make a fist with each hand

## Adult Vocabulary:

## Math Vocabulary

"Sorts by two attributes at once"

## Definition

This is the Kindergarten-ready expectation for sorting. An example would be sorting by color and shape at the same time. There would a group for blue triangles, another for purple triangles, another for blue circles, another for purple circles, etc.

Self-Talk: is when you narrate your own actions. Here are some examples of how to use self-talk to practice sorting and classifying.
> While doing laundry say, "I need to sort, or group all the clothes by color. I am going to put this white shirt with the white towels and these blue jeans with the blue socks."
>> While putting away dishes say, "l put all the bowls together on the shelf, and all the spoons together in the drawer. I sorted the dishes by type!

Parallel-Talk: is when you narrate the child's actions. Here are some examples of how to use parallel-talk to practice sorting and classifying.
> While eating say, "I see you put all of the apple slices on one side of your plate and all of the strawberries on the other side of your plate. You sorted your fruit!"
>> While cleaning up say, "I noticed that you put all of your toy cars in one bin and all of your blocks on the shelf. You sorted your toys!"

## Build

## Teaching Strategies GOLD Objective:

## 13 Uses Classification Skills

(Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Purple)
Matches similar objects. Places objects in two or more groups based on differences in a single attribute (color, size, or shape). Groups objects by one attribute, then regroups them using a different attribute and indicates the reason. Groups objects by more than one attribute at the same time and switches and explains sorting rules when asked.


## Book Recommendation:

A Pair of Socks
by Stuart J. Murphy

## Play and Connect

Here are some ideas for continuing to play and learn about sorting and classifying.

## In The Classroom:

Sort students based on different attributes. Ask students to think of attributes (age, color of t-shirt, sleeve length, etc.) and then use one of those attributes to sort students into groups. Try again using a new attribute.
>> While cleaning up after centers/free choice, try asking students to put their toys away based on a new attribute (for example, put blocks away based on their size rather than shape)

## At Home Visit:

>> During meals, talk about the different categories of food (fruits, vegetables, grains, etc.). Try sorting your food into these categories.
» When doing laundry, work together to sort the socks. See if you can find each sock's match. Talk about how you know whether or not the socks match.
> Go on a walk outside. Collect different items from nature. See if you can sort the items you collected. Make one group for leaves, another for sticks, and a third for rocks.


Seed
2 Years


Sprovs 3 Years

Attribute Identifier:
Child names attributes of objects and places objects together based on a given attribute. Says, "Both these buttons are blue."
Similarity Recognizer:
Child recognizes that two or more objects are similar in some way. Says, "There's another doggie.'



Sprovk 4 Years

Blow
5 Years/Kinder

## Single Attribute Sorter:

Child can sort based on a single attribute. Child sorts all the blocks based on their color.

Multiple Attribute Sorter:
Child can group objects by one attribute then regroup them using a different attribute and explains the reason. Says, "These are the circle buttons and these are the square buttons." Then resorts the buttons by color.

## Consistent Sorter:

Groups objects by more than one attribute at the same time. Switches sorting rules and explains the reason. Says, "I put all the red, circle buttons here, and the red, square buttons here."

