

KINDERGARTEN



Burge Terrace Curriculum Goals for Kindergarten

Bible

Bible Content: Kindergarten begins a chronological and topical study of the Old and New Testaments with Creation; the lives of Noah, Abraham, and Joseph, Moses through Jonah; the life of Christ (Christmas and Easter); and special units on prayer, missions (Paul), and Thanksgiving.

Character Emphasis: Character traits are emphasized in applications that correlate with Bible content.

Memory Verses: Children will memorize and quote 25+ scripture passages.

Bible Truths for Christian Growth is a list of questions and answers that teaches children basic Bible doctrines along with appropriate life applications. The list is memorized in segments beginning with questions 1-48 in kindergarten.

Burge Terrace Christian School also features a robust **weekly chapel program** led by our pastors. Recitation of Scripture memory, mastery of the "Hymn of the Month," missionary speakers, and ministry opportunities enhance this program.

Reading

Materials published by *Bob Jones University Press* enable students to achieve the following goals.

Word Recognition: The curriculum introduces short vowels, single consonants, consonant blends and digraphs, long vowels, *r*-influenced vowels, special vowels, word families, service words, compound words, and words with suffixes.

Comprehension: Questions are used to prompt literal, interpretive, critical, and appreciative levels of response. Students read pictures, predict text, make inferences, draw conclusions, predict outcomes,

	<p>compare, sequence events, and follow directions. Punctuation marks include period, exclamation point, and question mark.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Children learn to determine meaning from context.</p> <p>Literature: Students read a variety of genres with an emphasis on distinguishing reality from fantasy: family stories, informational articles, fanciful animal stories, poetry, Bible accounts, realistic fiction, and traditional children’s classics.</p> <p>Silent Reading: Students read for specific information and to discern the author’s message.</p> <p>Oral Reading: Students learn to communicate the message of the author, communicate it in a natural manner, communicate mood, portray a character, and respond to punctuation marks expressing statements, questions, exclamations.</p>
<p>Language Arts Skill</p>	<p>Materials published by <i>Bob Jones University Press</i> enable students to achieve the following goals.</p> <p>Reading Readiness: Emphasis is placed on print awareness, left-to-right eye progression, visual discrimination, visual memory, reasoning, classifying, sequencing, size and space relationships, rhyming, and rhythm of words, recognition of authorship, and picture reading.</p> <p>Early Reading Skills: The curriculum reviews and reinforces alphabet recognition to enhance phonemic awareness.</p> <p>Phonics and Word Perception: Kindergartners are introduced to consonants and short vowels, words with closed syllable phonograms (e.g., <i>_it, _at</i>), plural words with <i>s</i>, compound words, consonant blends and digraphs, long vowels, <i>r</i>-influenced vowels, special vowel combinations, and vowel patterns for long vowels (e.g., <i>_oke, _o, _oat</i>).</p> <p>Comprehension: Students continue developing picture-reading skills while learning the following: listening comprehension, predicting outcomes, answering questions after silent reading, comparing and sequencing events, following directions, understanding concepts (e.g., up/down, hard/soft), developing vocabulary, perceiving relationships, distinguishing reality from fantasy, matching words and pictures, matching sentences and pictures, reading short stories.</p> <p>Oral Communication and Oral Reading: Students participate in discussion, action rhymes, pantomime, retelling stories, and reading phonics stories aloud.</p>

	Composition: Students dictate sentences for action stories and summarize ideas to fulfill individual composition goals.
Handwriting	Students use materials by <i>Zaner-Bloser</i> to learn traditional manuscript letter formation, along with principles of consistent alignment, spacing, and use of tools.
Music	<p>Skills: Students learn good singing posture, how to match pitch, how to play classroom rhythm instruments, and how to identify basic musical concepts (e.g., high/low, loud/soft, short/long, melodic shapes, steady beat, echo patterns).</p> <p>Concepts: Long/short duration; steady pulse; high/low pitches; melodic direction; vertical sound (harmony); loud/soft; fast/slow; unique timbres; organized sound; the role of music in building character, in worship, and in understanding other works of art.</p>
Motor Skills	Kindergarten students master locomotive, axial, and manipulative motor activities in the context of simple games.
Art	Students use drawing, painting, and craft-making skills to create visual expressions that match the unit themes of lessons across the curriculum (e.g., puppets, papier-mâché pig). Seasonal and holiday projects are created as well.
Social Studies	Literary and listening skills are developed in the exploration of geography, landmarks, and history. Unit topics include but are not limited to Indians, colonial life, culture and traditions, families, community helpers, our Hispanic friends, Bible times, farming, and American celebrations.
Math	<p>Materials published by <i>Bob Jones University Press</i> enable students to achieve the following goals.</p> <p>Numeration: Students identify numerals 0-100 and write them.</p> <p>Number Theory: Students recognize ordinal positions from first-sixth and learn vocabulary, such as first, next, last; before, after, between. Children explore patterns and place value (tens/ones).</p> <p>Counting: Children count to 150 by 1s; count to 100 by 10s; count to 100 by 5s.</p>

	<p>Addition: Students perform sums to 10 and are introduced to concepts, such as equation, vertical form, money, and oral word problems.</p> <p>Subtraction: Students compute differences to 10 and recognize simple concepts pertaining to equation, vertical form, money, oral word problems, take-away, and comparison.</p> <p>Algebra Readiness: Children achieve a conceptual understanding of equality and equation.</p> <p>Fractions: Children identify equal parts, such as halves, thirds, fourths, and halves of a set of objects.</p> <p>Geometry: Children identify flat shape concepts, such as circle, square, triangle, rectangle, symmetry, same shape; solid figures, such as ball-shape (sphere), can-shape (cylinder), box-shape (rectangular solid, cube), cone-shape (cone); spatial relationships, such as top/middle/bottom, left/right, over/under, inside/outside, on/off, front/back, and patterns.</p> <p>Estimation: Students work with mathematical terms to express number of objects, length (centimeter), weight (weighs more, weighs less), and capacity (holds more, holds less).</p> <p>Measurement: Students learn to use vocabulary to express size (larger, smaller), length/height (longer, shorter, non-standard units, inch, centimeter), weight (weighs more, weighs less, pound), capacity (holds more, holds less, cup, quart, gallon, liter), temperature (hot, cold), measuring tools (ruler, scale, thermometer, cup), time (to hour), calendar (days, weeks, months, year), money (penny, nickel, dime, quarter).</p> <p>Problem Solving: Students are introduced to oral word problems, graphs, and simple probability concepts.</p> <p>Statistics and Graphs: Students interpret simple pictographs, bar graphs, and tallies.</p> <p>Calculators: Students work with digital numbers, make numbers, count up/count back, add, and subtract.</p>
<h1>Science</h1>	<p>Students are taught to appreciate God's creation by experiencing hands-on activities as they learn about birds, bugs, magnets, seasons, water, weather, rocks, ocean, sun, moon, various plants and animals, and their bodies.</p>

