

Counting Jar Toolkit

Overview: During the Counting Jar routine, scholars count a set number of tiles to actively develop critical number sense skills, including one-to-one correspondence, accurate tracking of quantities, and a fundamental understanding of cardinality.

This **Counting Jar Toolkit** is a comprehensive guide for launching and managing the Counting Jar assessment and routine in kindergarten and first-grade classrooms.

Use the chapters below to quickly navigate to the specific resources you need:

- [**Goals & Rationale:**](#) Understand the purpose of moving scholars toward "exemplary counting."
- [**Materials & Setup:**](#) Obtain a comprehensive list of required materials, including clear jars and recording tools.
- [**Assessment Protocol:**](#) Follow the step-by-step process for administering the one-on-one assessment.
- [**Scoring Rubric & Case Studies:**](#) Calibrate your scoring with the four-level rubric and real-world examples of scholar work.
- [**Lesson Plan:**](#) Get a ready-to-use plan for launching the routine, including modeling, independent work, and class discourse.
- [**Using Data to Drive Instruction:**](#) Learn how to interpret assessment results to adjust materials and plan targeted mini-lessons for individual scholar needs.

1. Goals & Rationale

The primary goal of the Counting Jar is to move scholars from simple rote counting to exemplary counting. Exemplary counting is crucial to a scholar's success as a mathematician and involves more than just obtaining the correct answer—it requires grouping, skip-counting, and high accuracy.

2. Materials & Setup

To administer the assessment or run the lesson, ensure you have the following materials ready:

- Chart paper
- Markers
- Clear Jars (One per student)
- Counting Tiles (Uniform color, e.g., all blue, to reduce distraction)
- Felt Mats (Essential for organizing tiles and managing noise levels)

- Laminated 100s chart

3. Assessment Protocol

Step	Action	Teacher Protocol & Observation
Step 1: The Prompt	Present the jar and ask: "How many tiles are there in the jar?"	Duration: 5–10 minutes per scholar (administered one-on-one).
Step 2: Observation (First Count)	Listen and Observe. Do not intervene.	Record (Color A): Track every error, skip, or self-correction on the provided 100s chart using your first pen color. Cardinality Check: If the child finishes counting but does not verify the total, explicitly ask: <i>"How many?"</i>
Step 3: The Recount	Ask: "Can you please recount the tiles in the jar?"	N/A
Step 4: Observation (Second Count)	Listen and Observe. Do not intervene.	Record (Color B): Track the second attempt using the second pen color to see if errors are consistent or if self-correction occurs.
Step 5: Evaluation	Determine the scholar's level based on their best overall count using the rubric below.	N/A

4. Scoring Rubric

The final level is determined by the scholar's best overall count.

Level	Score	Key Characteristics (Bold = Required)
Exemplary	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counts 43+ objects. • No errors in number names. • Counts by groups (skip-counting) rather than one-by-one. • Always deliberate and careful tracking.

Proficient	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts 43+ objects. No errors in number names. Counts by ones. Consistently deliberate tracking.
Emerging	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts 20–42 objects. Minor sequence errors (e.g., trouble crossing decades like 29→30). Occasional sloppiness in one-to-one correspondence.
Limited	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts 20 or fewer objects. Major sequence errors or unstable order. Rote count often does not match objects (erratic).

5. Analyzing Scholar Work (Case Studies)

Use these examples to calibrate your scoring.

Case Study A: Zion

- Observation:** Zion hovers his hand around the pile without touching individual tiles. He counts "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10." When asked "how many?", he recounts the same incorrect sequence.
- Diagnosis: Limited (Level 1)**
- Reasoning:** Counted fewer than 20 tiles, demonstrated no one-to-one correspondence, and had major sequence errors.

Case Study B: Lela

- Observation:** Lela counts correctly to 29, but then jumps to "80". She consistently skips the number "15" and demonstrates poor object tracking.
- Diagnosis: Emerging (Level 2)**
- Reasoning:** She counted between 20 and 43 tiles but had significant errors in accuracy/sequence ("crossing the decade") and tracking.

Case Study C: Jose

- Observation:** Jose counts accurately to 47. He is deliberate and careful with his tracking, but counts strictly by ones.
- Diagnosis: Proficient (Level 3)**
- Reasoning:** He counted higher than 43 with solid correspondence. He is *not* Exemplary because he counts by ones and does not yet group or skip-count.

6. Lesson Plan: Launching Counting Jar

Objective: Scholars will develop strategies for accurately counting and tracking quantities.

Differentiation Note: Prior to the lesson, prepare jars with a specific number of tiles based on each scholar's assessment level (1-2 tiles more than their last error).

Launch & Model

1. **Hook:** Show a Counting Jar to the class. Ask: "*How could we find out how many tiles are in the jar?*"
2. **Modeling:** Select a scholar to model counting using a felt square.
 - *Teacher Focus:* Emphasize that the goal is to find the total (cardinality), not just recite numbers.
3. **Extension (Ten Sticks):** Introduce Unifix cubes. Explain that after counting, they will build an equivalent set.
 - *Example:* "If you count 17 tiles, you must build a tower of exactly 17 cubes to match."

Independent Work

- Scholars first count the tiles in their specific jars and record the total. Then, they must use Unifix cubes to build an equivalent set to match the counted number.
- **Teacher Circulation:** Observe strategies.
 - *Who touches every tile?*
 - *Who lines them up vs. moving them to the side?*
 - *Who loses track?*

Discourse

Select 3 scholars to share their strategies.

Discussion Questions:

- *"What was different about how [Scholar A] and [Scholar B] counted?"*
- *"Did you see a strategy you want to try next time?"*

7. Using Data to Drive Instruction

Assessment data should directly inform your weekly planning.

- **Adjust Materials:** Regularly update the number of tiles in each scholar's jar. If they master a number (e.g., 25), add 1-2 more (e.g., 27) to push their limit.

- **Targeted Mini-Lessons:**

- *Observation:* Scholar skips "39 to 50".
- *Action:* Plan a mini-lesson on "Crossing the Decade."
- *Observation:* The scholar counts by ones perfectly, but does so slowly.
- *Action:* Push them to group by 5s or 10s to reach the "Exemplary" level.

