

A colorful illustration of children holding hands in a circle around a globe. The children are drawn in a simple, cartoonish style with various skin tones and clothing. The globe is positioned on the left side of the circle. The background is white, and the entire scene is set against a purple gradient background.

# Learn to Develop More Than Basic Numeracy Skills with Your Child

*Peggy Zee*

# Numbers and Operations

- Informs us how many, describes order and used for measurement
- Represented in various ways
- Used to represent real world situations, solve problems

## Counting

- Informs quantity in a collection

## Comparing and Ordering

- Number can be used to compare or order quantities

## Adding To/Taking Away

- Collection can be made into larger group by adding or smaller group by taking away

## Grouping and Place Value

- Items can be grouped to make a larger unit and in a multi-digit number, the value of its position indicated the different units

## Composing and Decomposing

- A “Whole” consists of “Parts” and can be broken apart “decompose” or parts can be put together “compose”.

## Equal Partitioning

- A whole can be portioned (decomposed) into equal parts

# Cardinal, Ordinal, and Nominal Numbers



A **cardinal number** tells "how many." Cardinal numbers are also known as "counting numbers," because they **show quantity**.

8 puppies  
14 friends

**Ordinal numbers** tell the **order of things in a set**—first, second, third, etc. Ordinal numbers do not show quantity. They only **show rank or position**.

3rd fastest  
6th in line



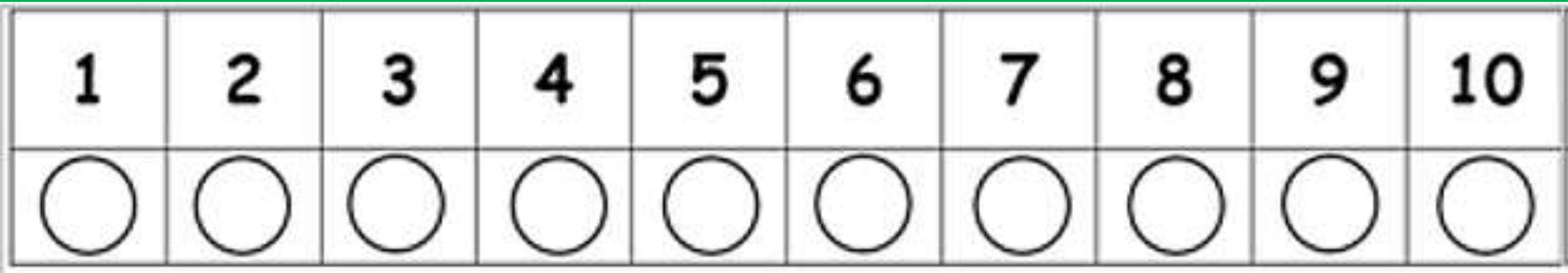
A **nominal number** **names something**—a telephone number, a player on a team. Nominal numbers do not show quantity or rank. They are used only to **identify something**.

Bus number 143  
Postal Code number 16438



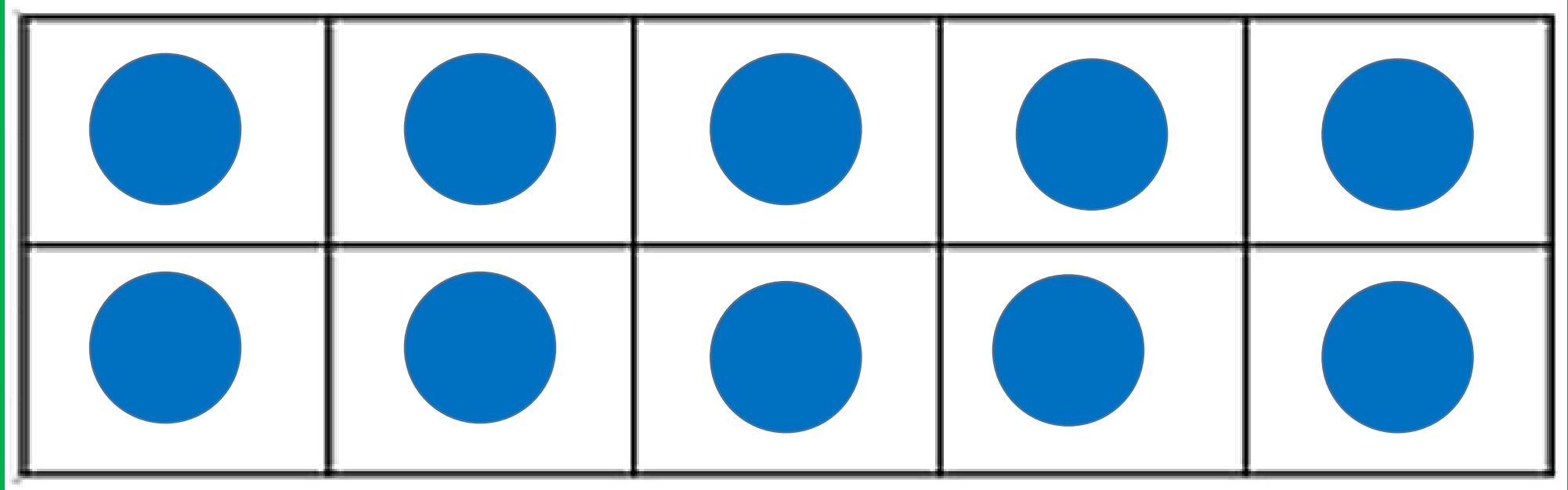


# Number Line

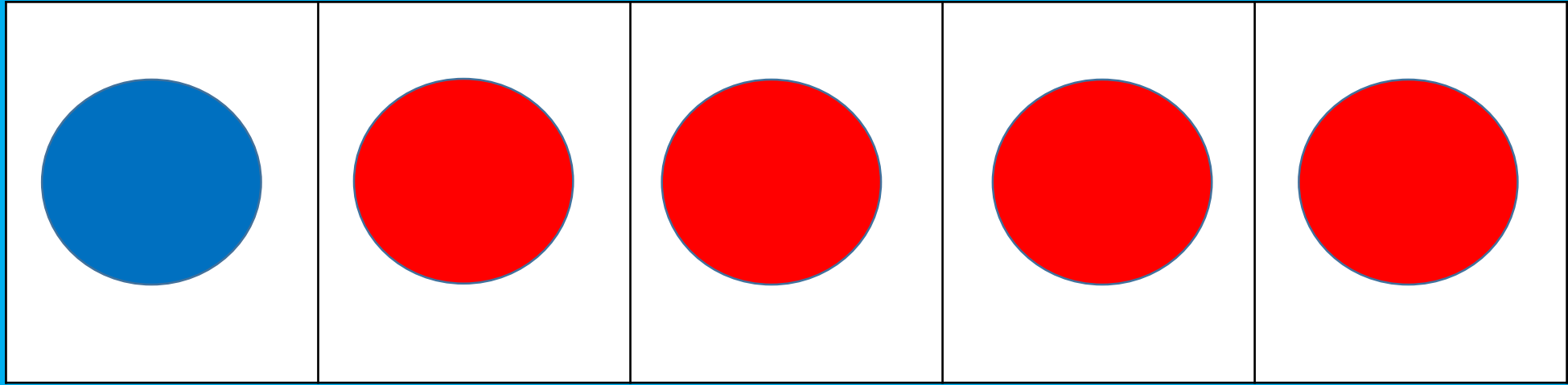


- ❑ Counting Forwards / Counting Back / Counting To / Counting From
- ❑ Number After / Number Before / Number(s) Between
- ❑ One More / Two More / One Less / Two Less
- ❑ One – Two – Three..... More Than / Fewer Than           (Number)

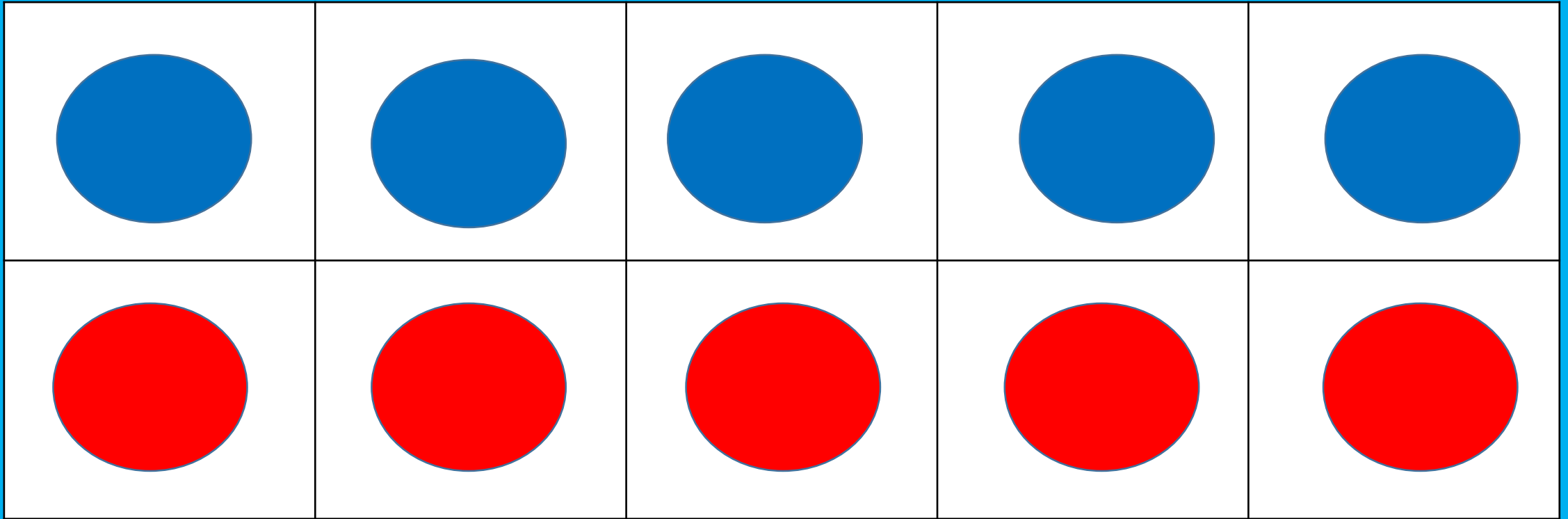
# Ten Frame



# Benchmark for 5

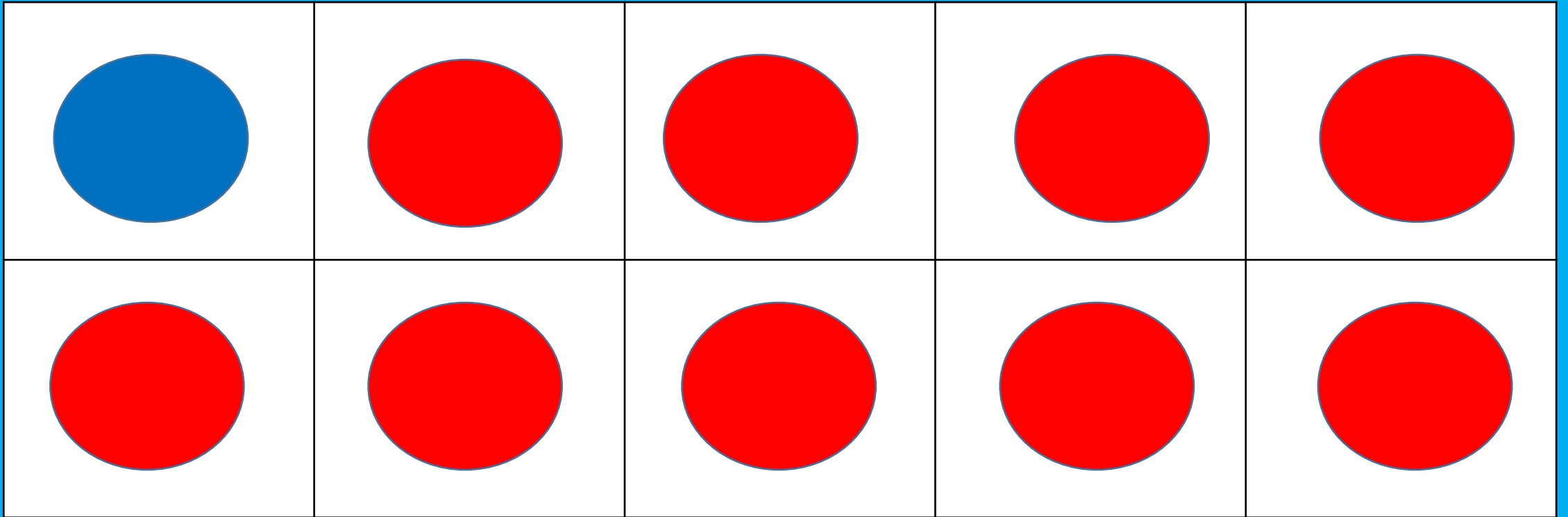


# Benchmark for 10



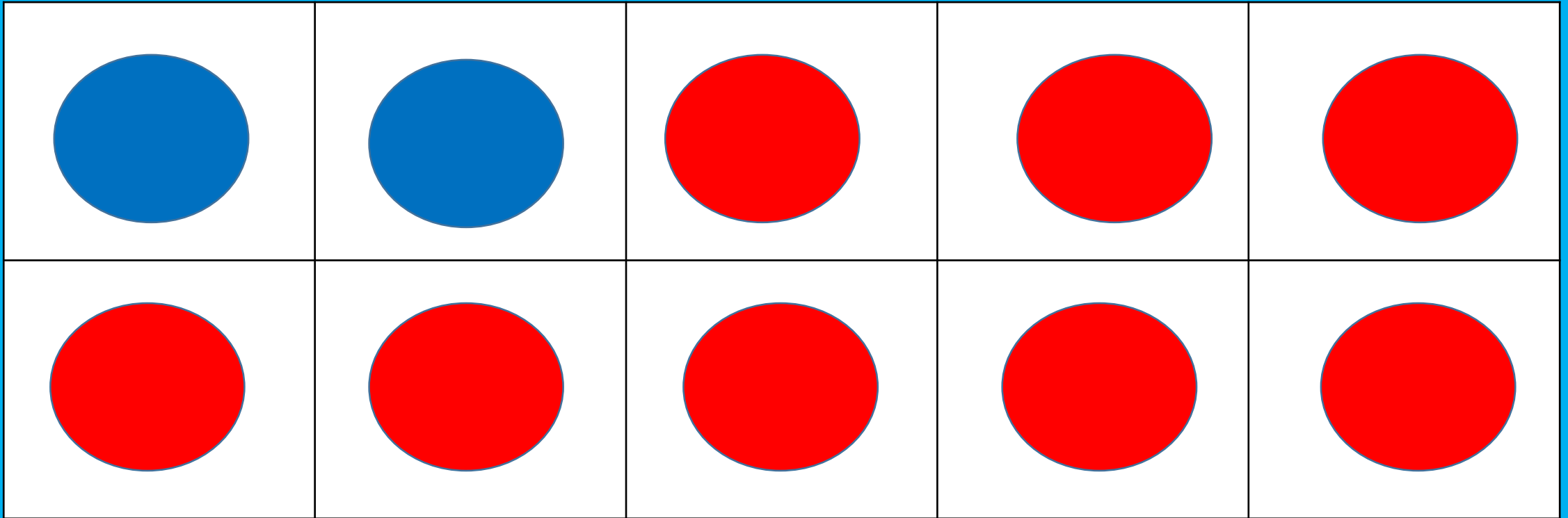


# Benchmark for 10



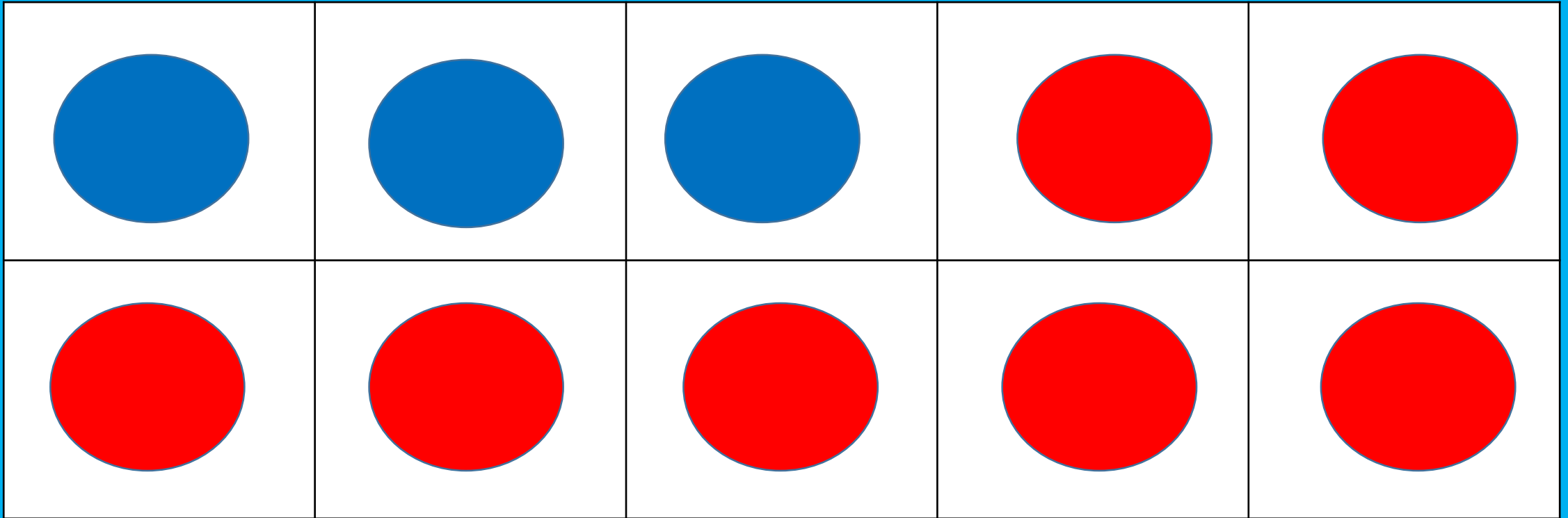
Number Bonds of 10

# Benchmark for 10



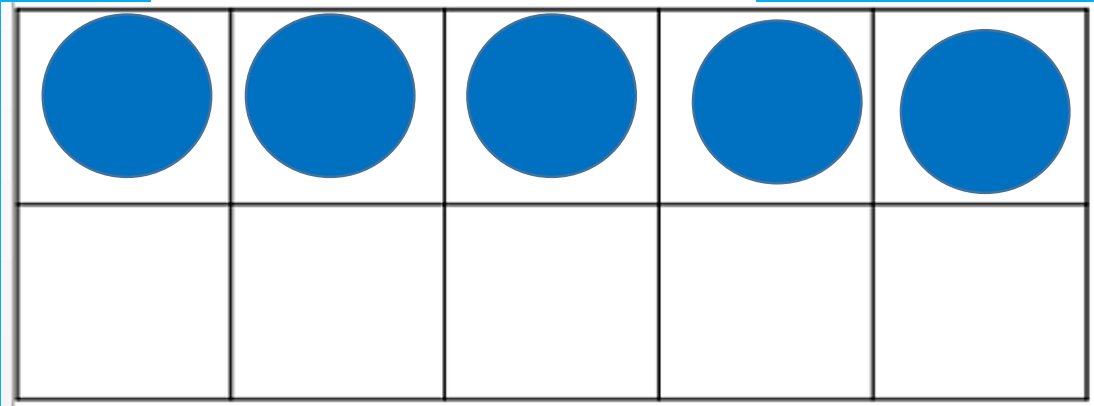
Number Bond for 10

# Benchmark for 10

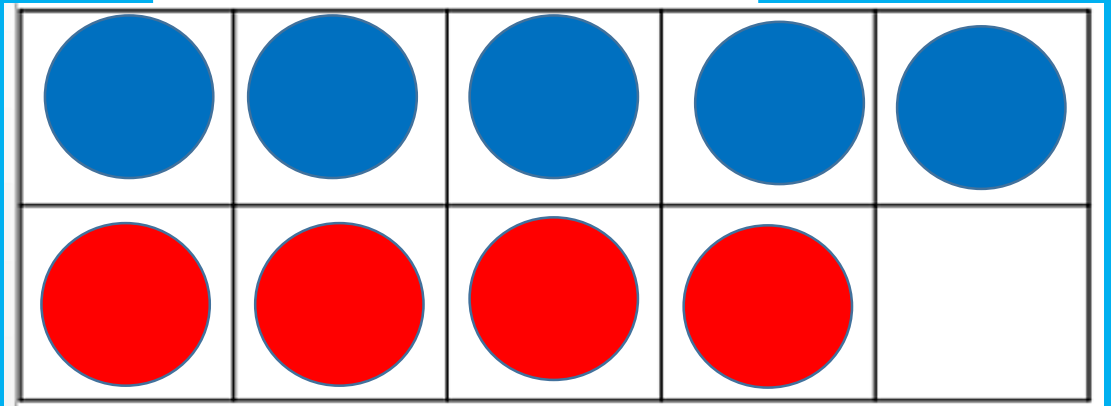
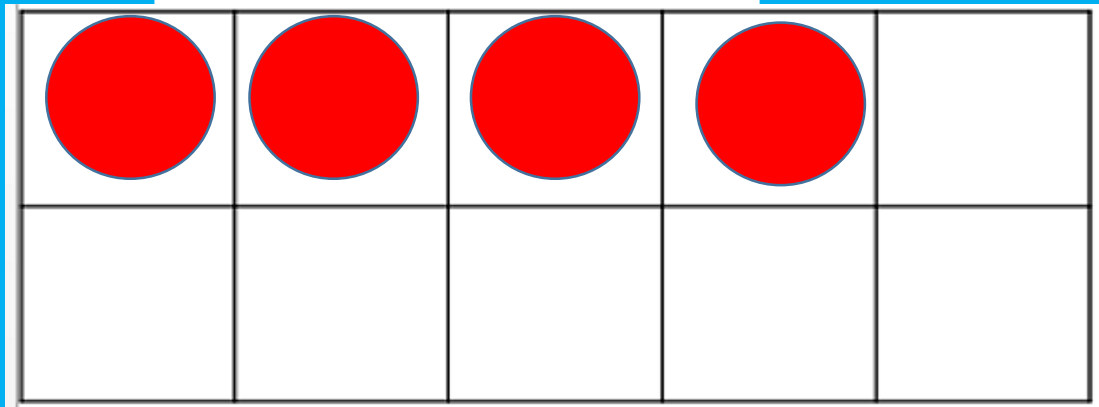


Number Bond for 10

# Adding with Ten Frames



5 and 4 more makes



5

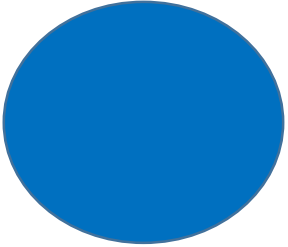
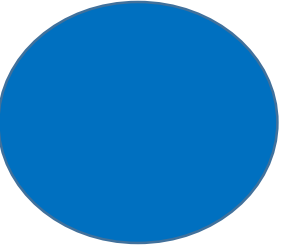
+

4

=

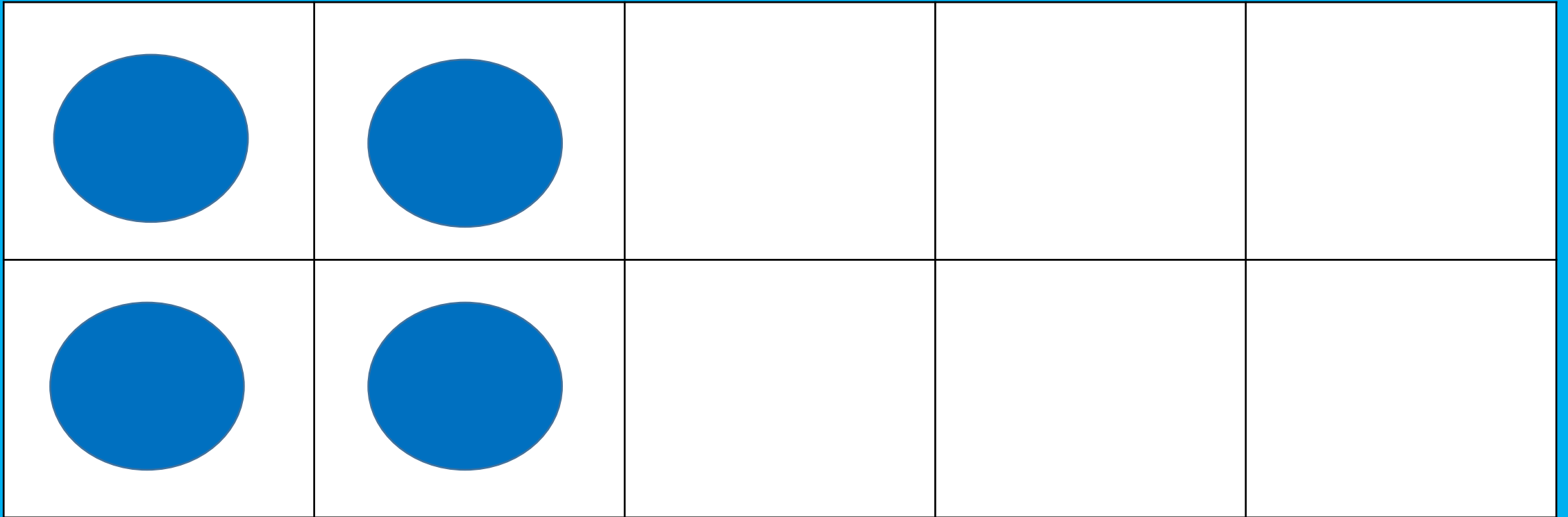
9

# Benchmark for 10

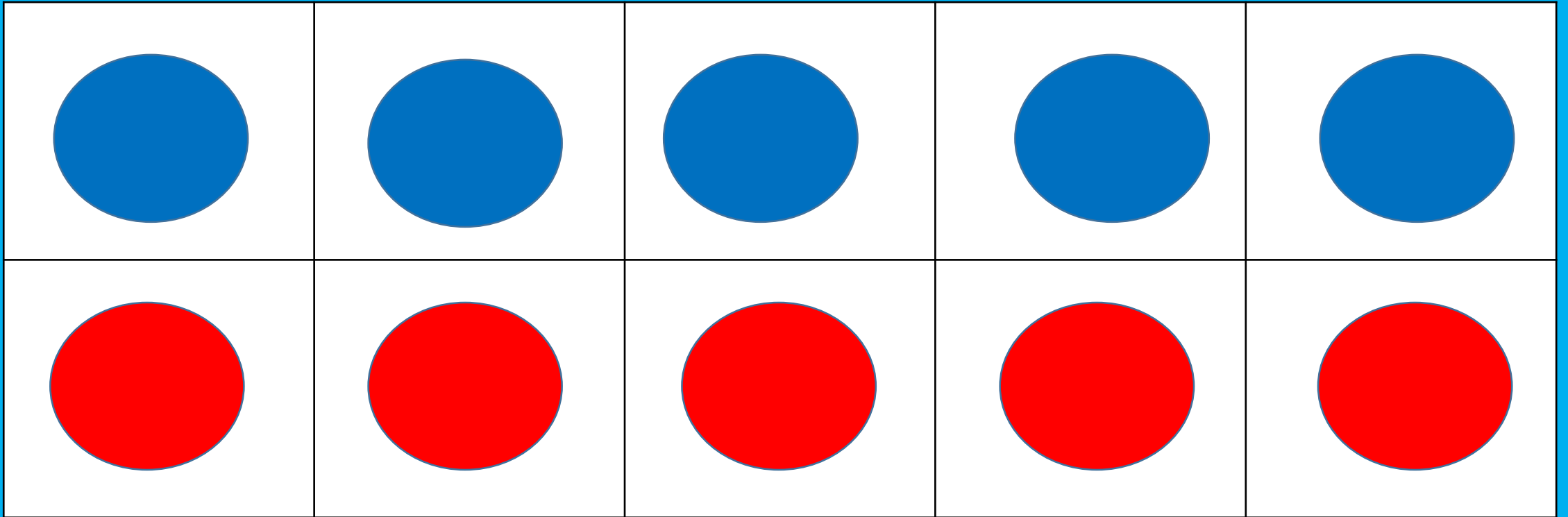
Doubles

# Benchmark for 10



Doubles

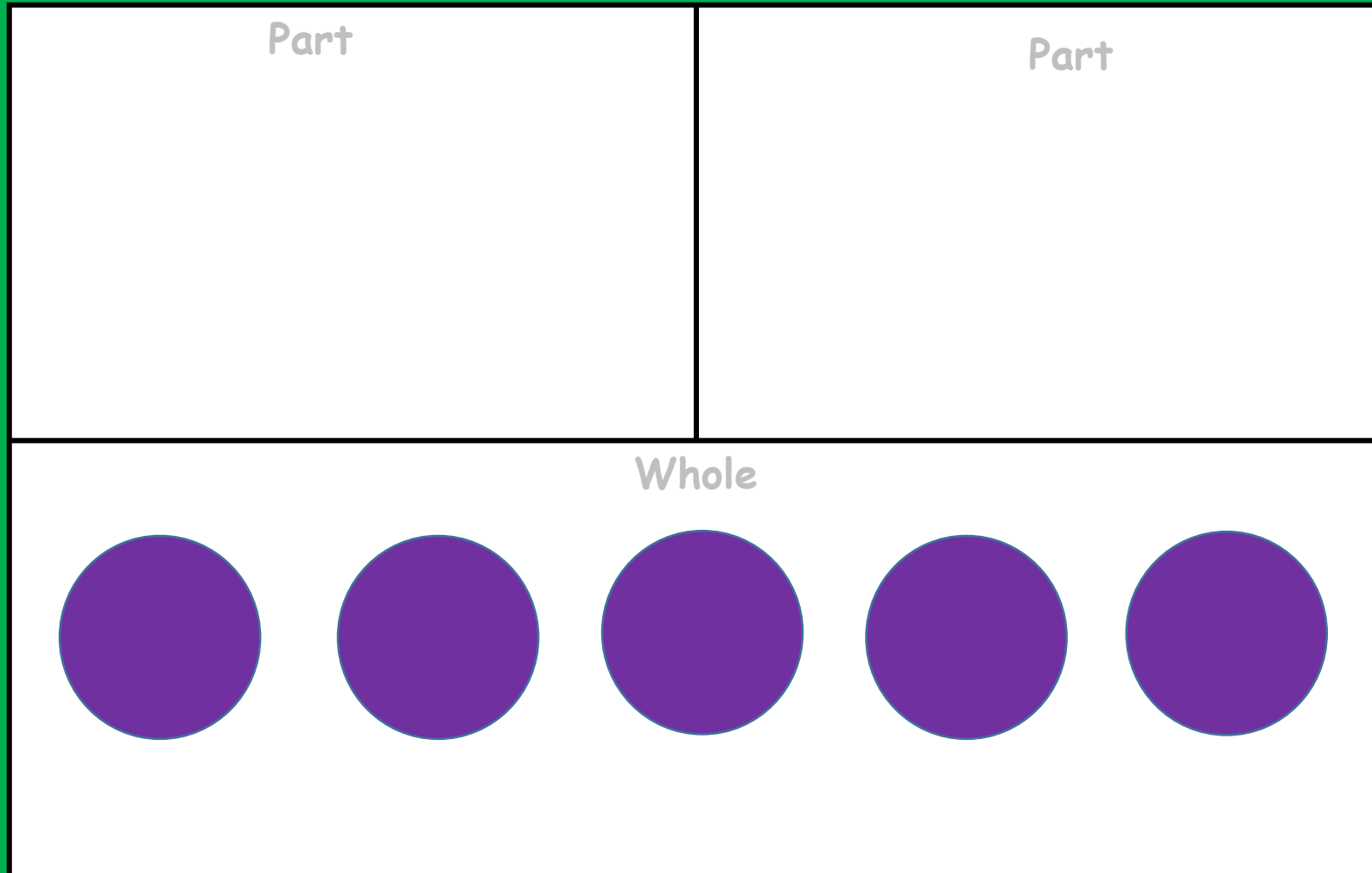
# Benchmark for 10



Doubles

# Part-Part-Whole

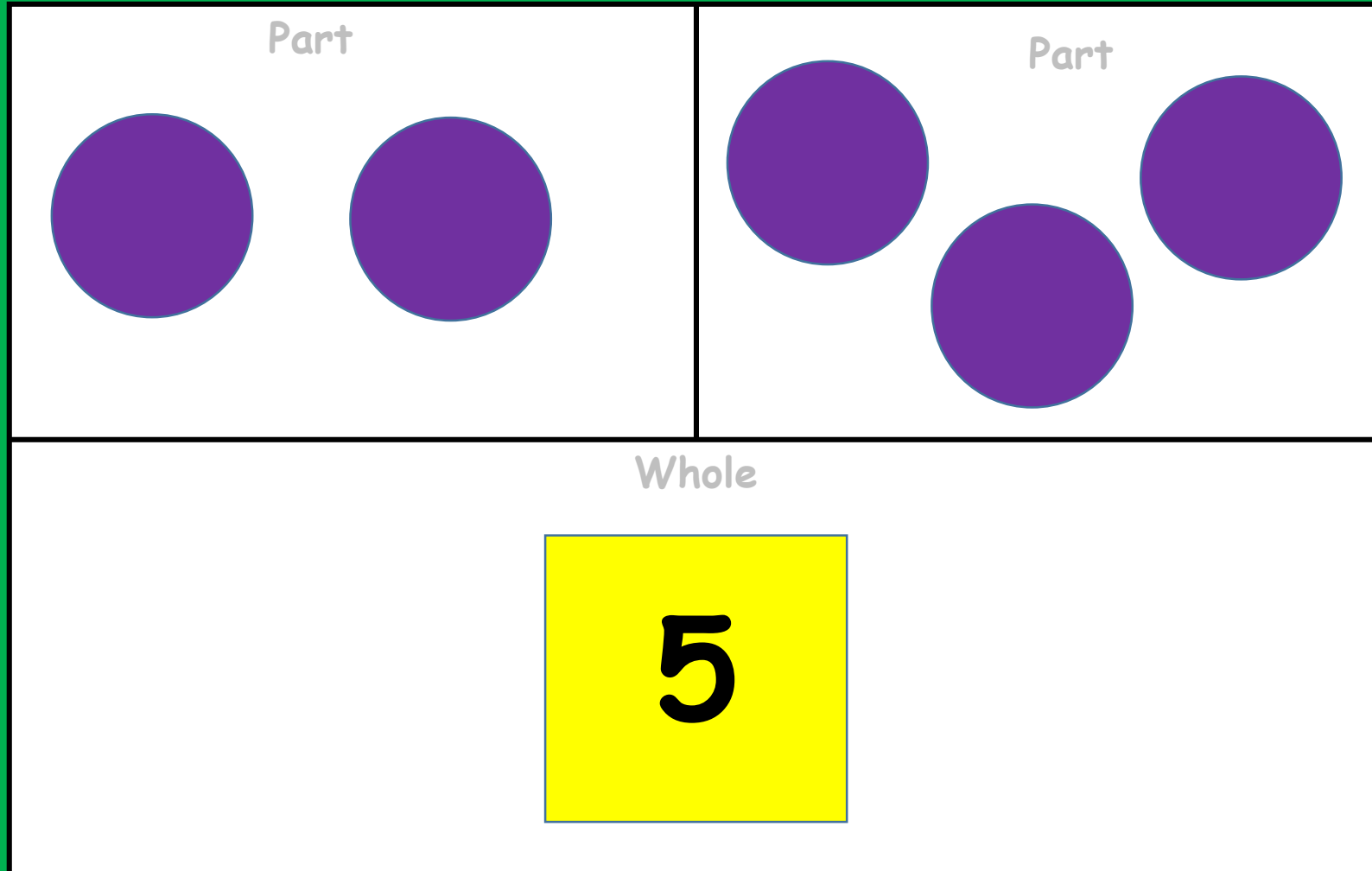
5





# Part-Part-Whole

2

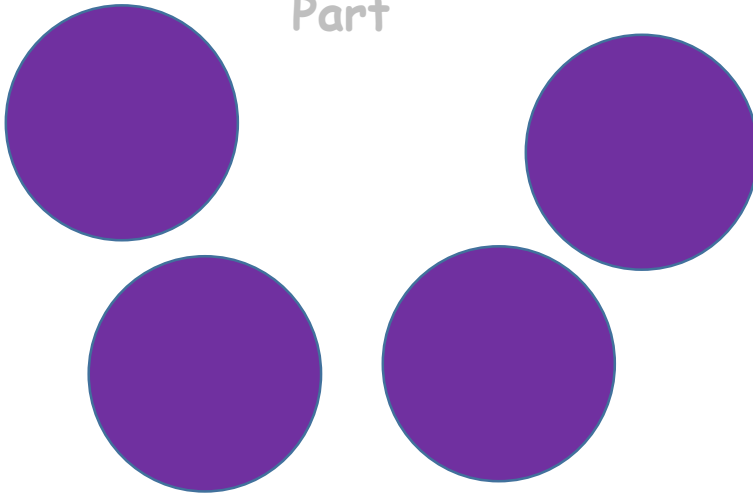


3

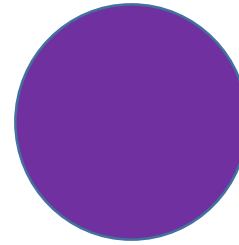
5

# Part-Part-Whole

4



Part



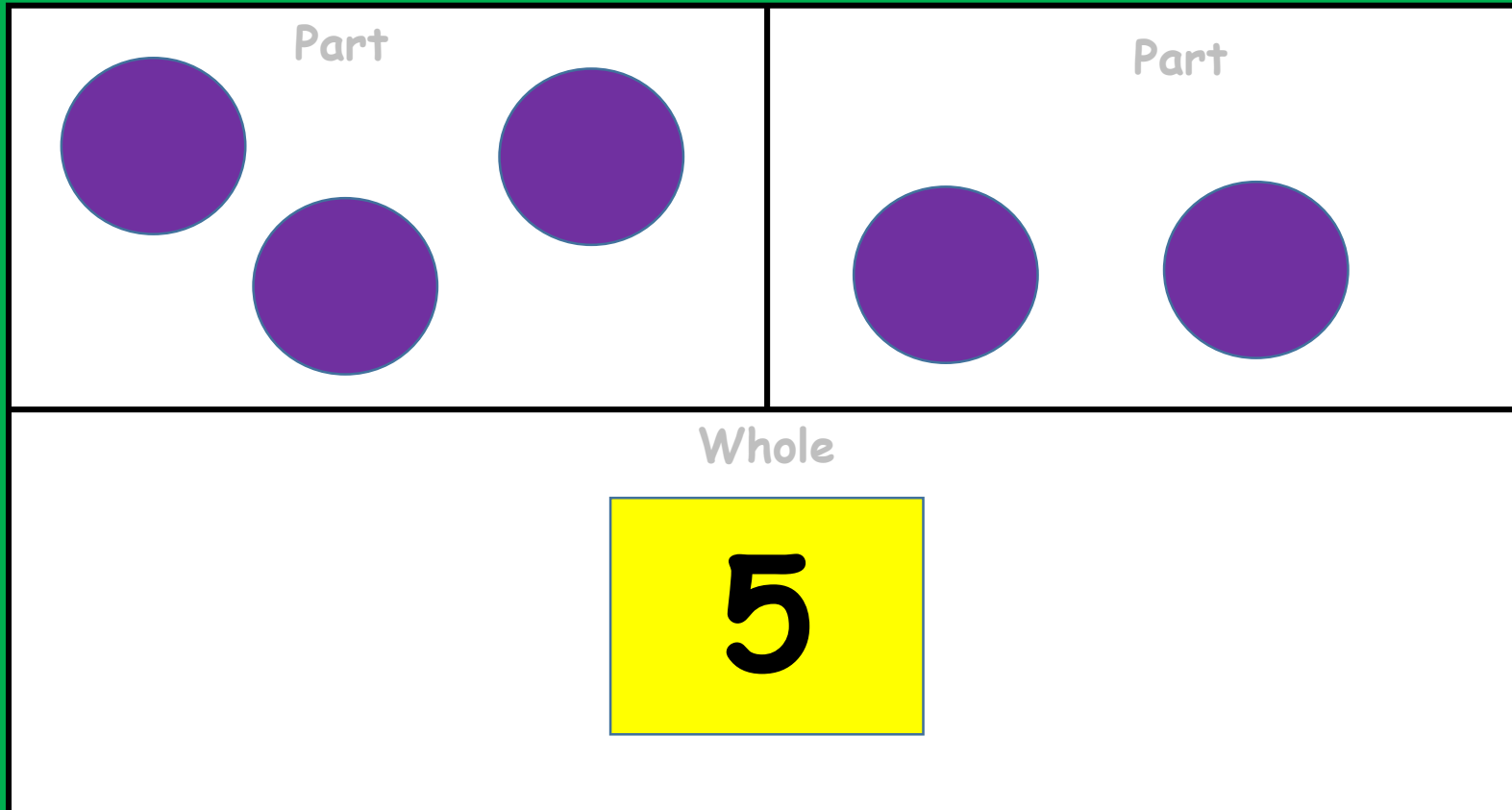
1

Whole

5

# Part-Part-Whole

3

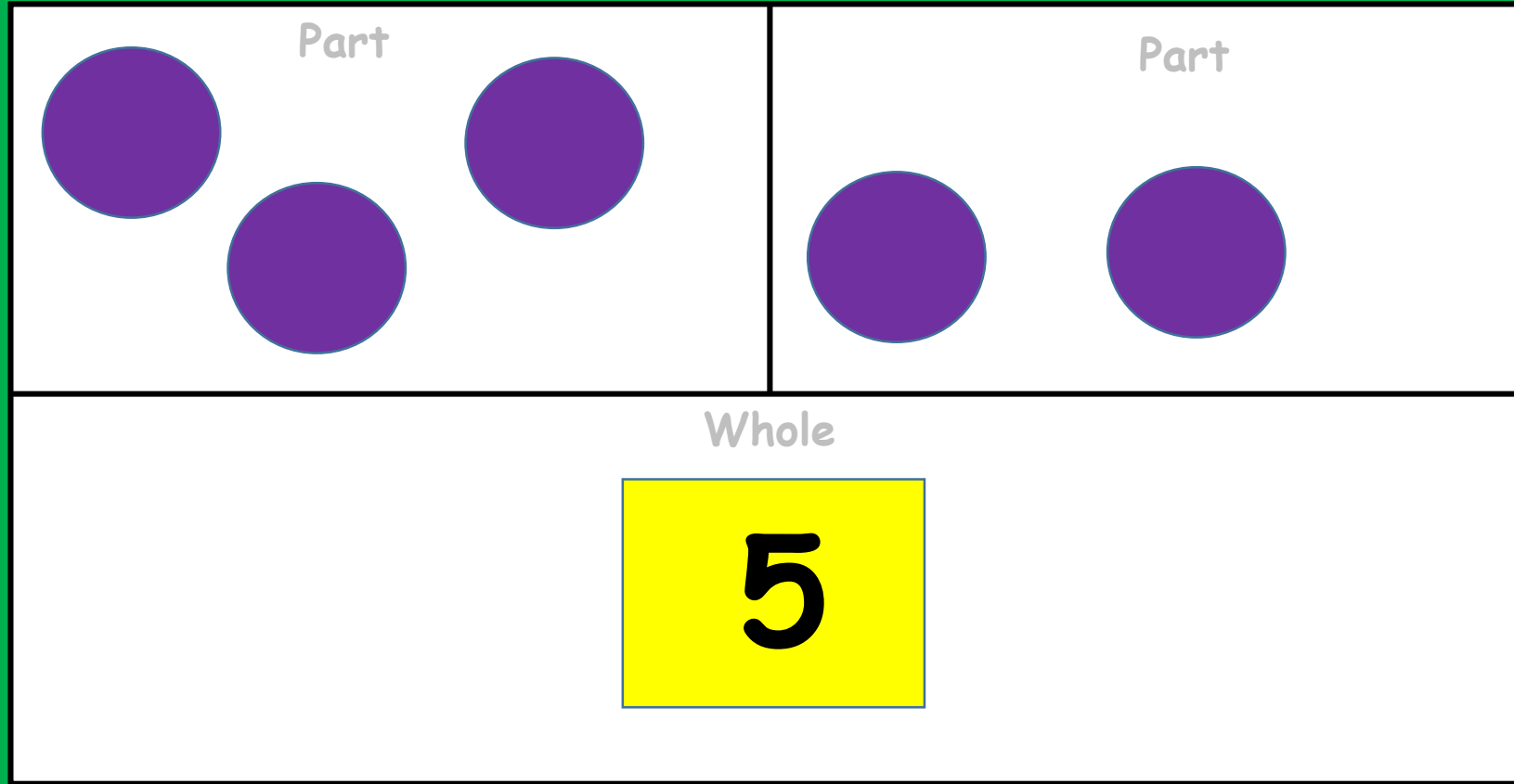


2

3 and 2 more makes 5

# Part-Part-Whole

3



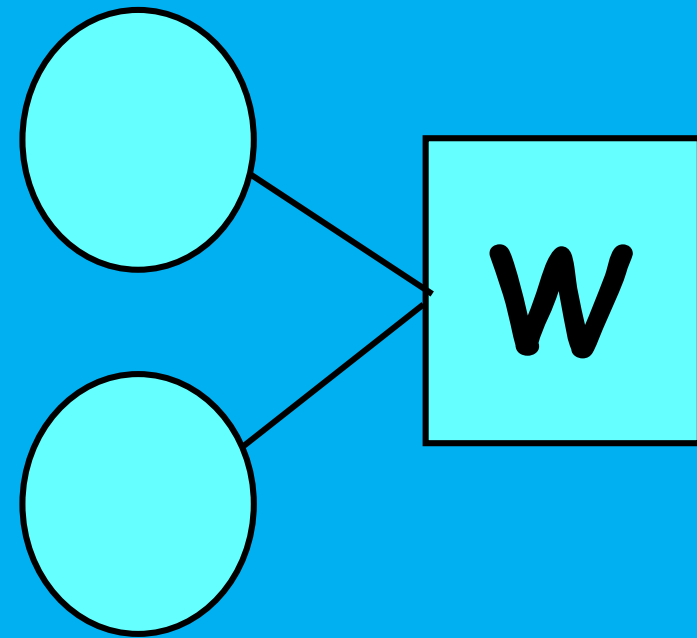
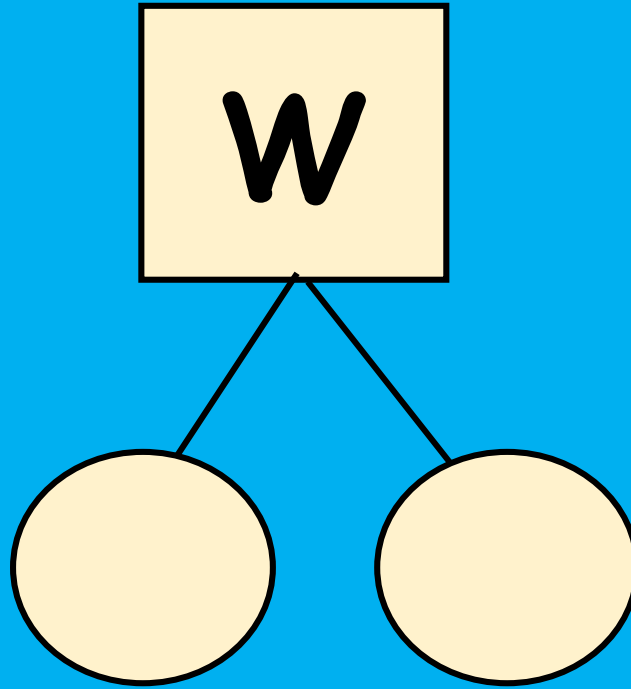
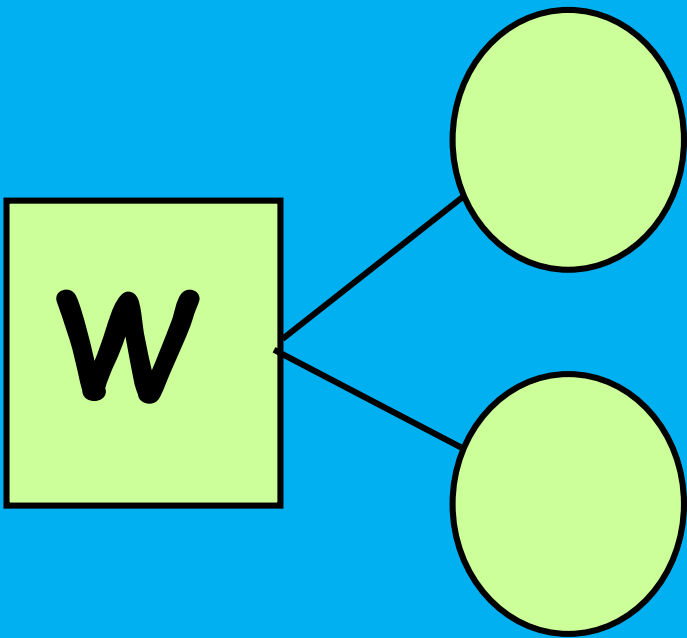
2

3

+ 2

=

5



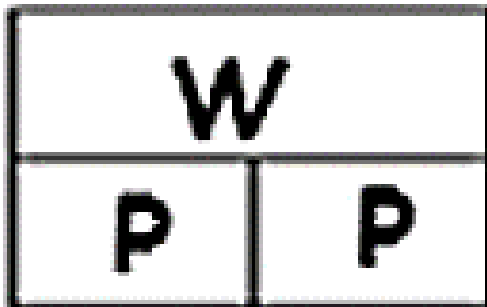
**Part-Part-Whole  
Number Bond**

## Part - Part - Whole Recording Sheet

Diagram

Addition  
Number  
Sentence

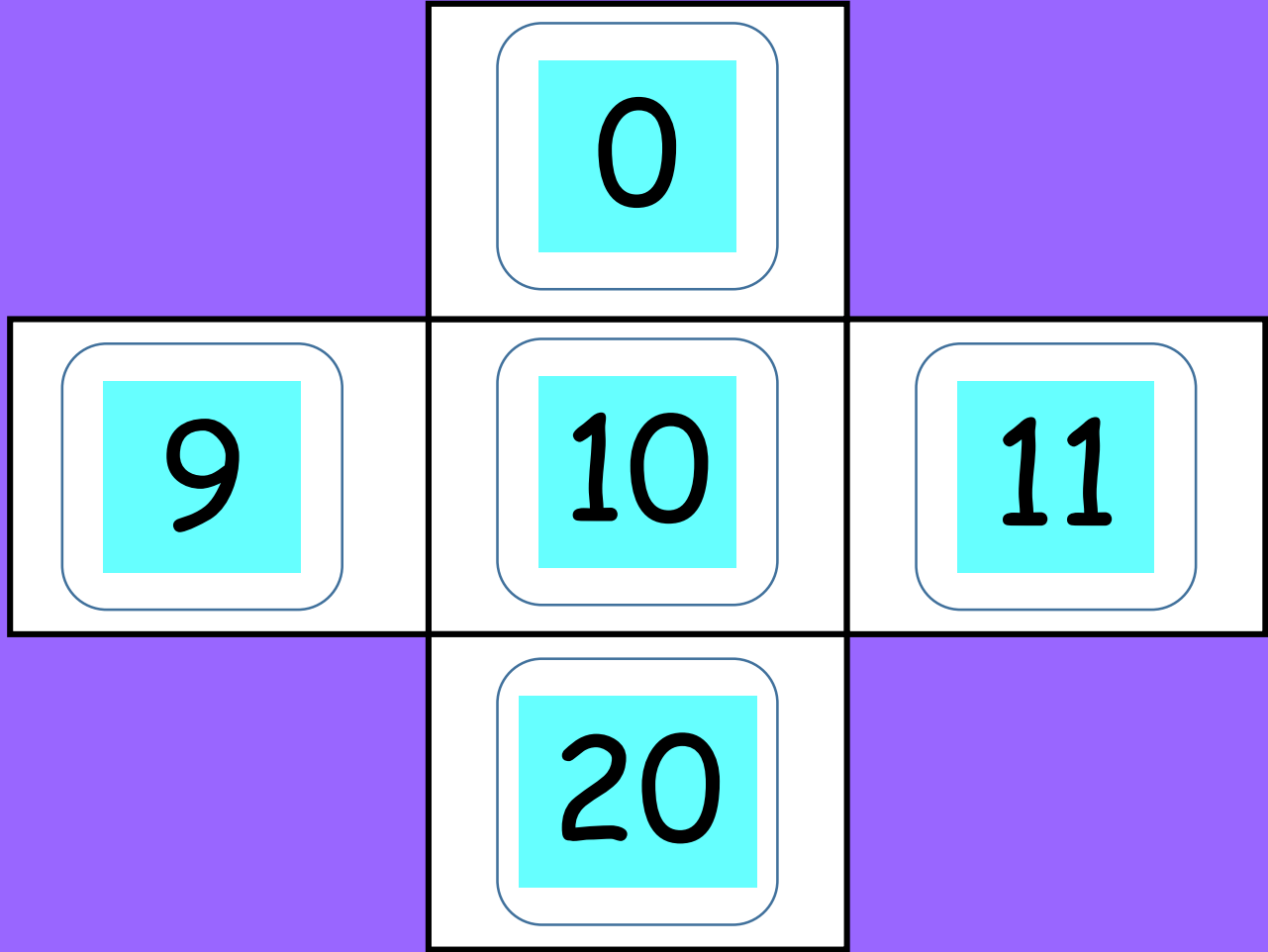
Subtraction  
Number  
Sentence



$$P + P = W$$

$$W - P = P$$





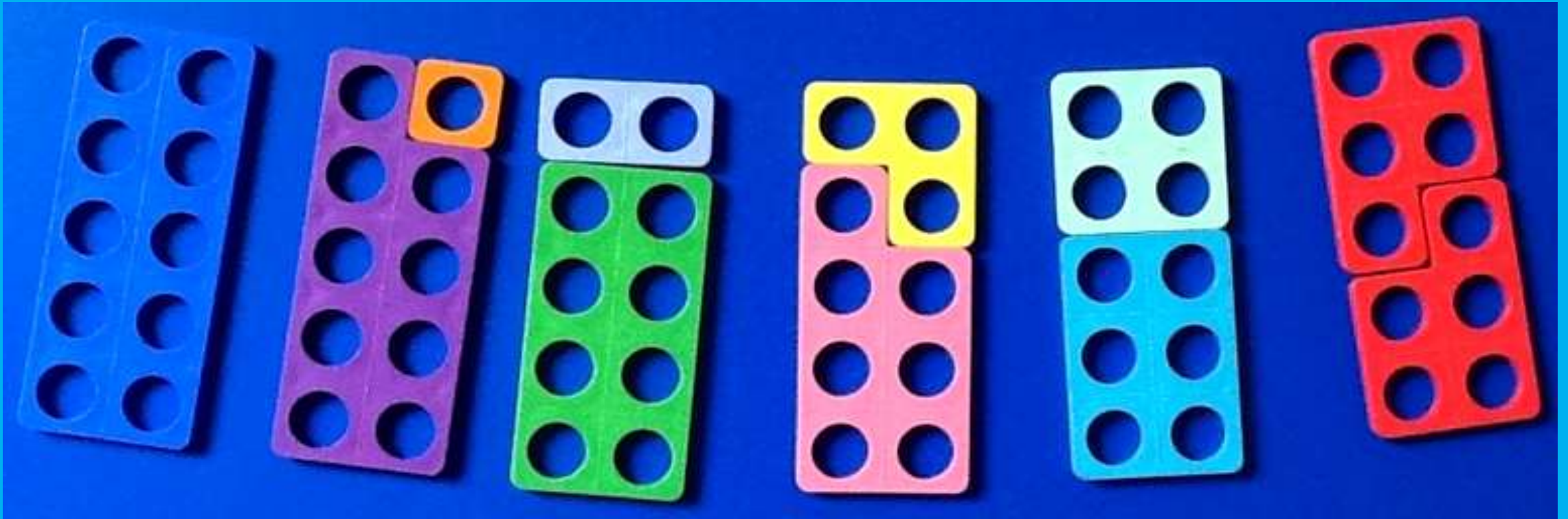
# Numicons

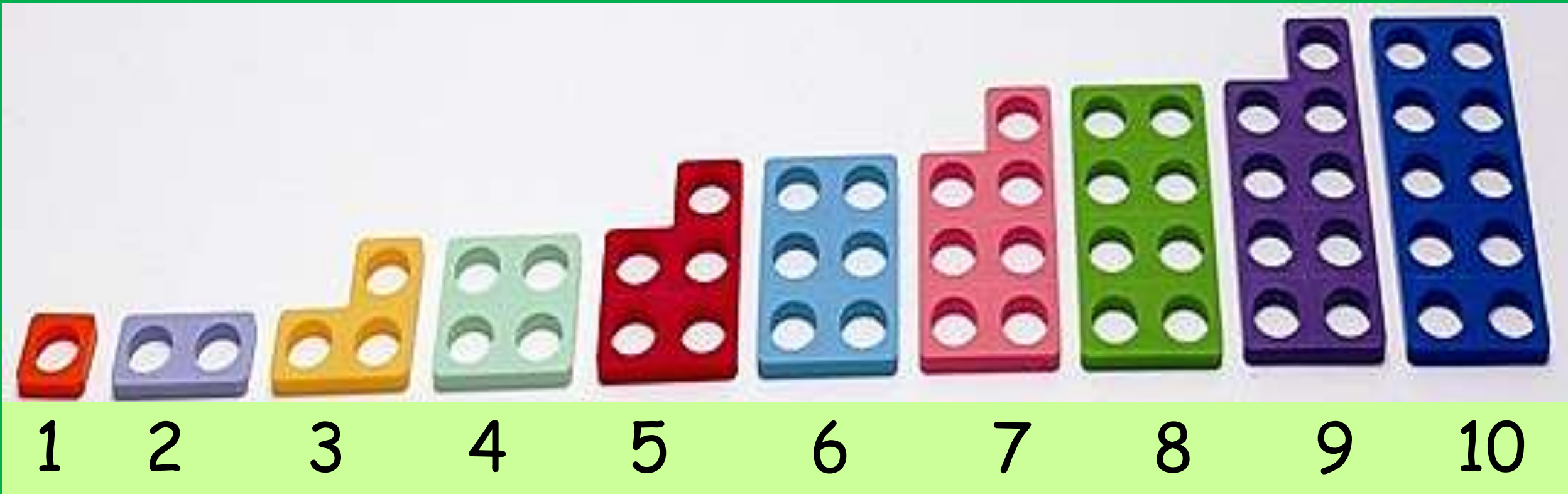


Oxford University Press



# Number Bond for 10





One Fewer / Less is the Number Before



0

0

0

0

0

Odd numbers: No partners



2

4

6

8

10

Even numbers: They have partners

For more information on any of the concepts, products and training sessions please contact

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