Website Sample

Version **Y**

Counting to 104 20 tourned top

EVALUATION ONLY: Do not use for class - use newest version

Sample Planner

Counting Backwards 10 to 1

Foundation **Tier One**

ng Forwards 10 to 20





Narelle Rice & Dr Paul Swan

ng Backwalds 10 to 10



Term 1 - Counting Forwards 1 to 10p.4						
Term 1 10 weeks	Teacher Led Activities 1 to 10 Exploratory Play Activities 1 to 5 Guided Play Matching Activities 1 to 32					
Term 2 - Counting Backwards 10 to 1 p.7						
Term 2 8 weeks	Teacher Led Activities 11 to 19 Exploratory Play Activities 6 to 9 Guided Play Choosing Activities 1 to 32					
	Golded Hay Choosing Activities 110 52					
Term 3 -	Counting Forwards 10 to 20	p.10				
Term 3 - Term 3 ^{10 weeks}		p.10				
Term 3 10 weeks	Counting Forwards 10 to 20 Teacher Led Activities 20 to 30 Exploratory Play Activities 10 to 13	p.10				

Version

Where Bond Blocks Fit

Bond Blocks are used within a Concrete-Representational-Abstract approach to teaching.

Bond Blocks are a **representational manipulative** designed to help students move from the concrete stage of counting single objects to the abstract stage of a mental number line. The length and number on the block represent a quantity of countable cubes.

Before using Bond Blocks, students should practise counting objects that are the same size, shape and colour, in a collection, with one-to-one correspondence. Examples include cubes and counters on ten strips.

Focus on developing the first three counting principles.



Stable Order

Number names are said in the conventional order.



One-to-One Correspondence

Each item is counted once, as the corresponding word is said.

Gelman, R. & Gallistel, C. (1978) The Child's Understanding of Number. Cambridge, MA. Harvard University Press.



Cardinal Value

The last number said indicated the total for the group.

Alter this, students repeat and consolidat	e and counting sequence	e danng borna bioeka. I or	example,

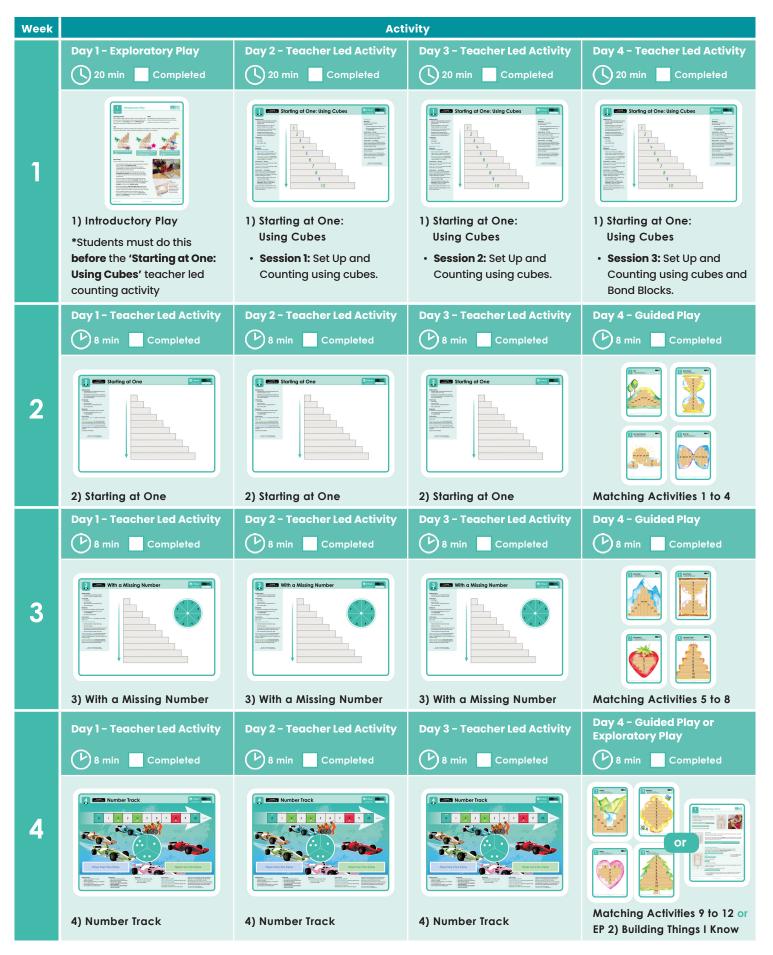
After this students repeat and consolidate this counting sequence using Bond Blocks. For example

Term	Bond Blocks Focus		Class Maths Counting Focus	¹ Zero can be used when Bond
Term 1	Counting Counting <t< td=""><td>Forwards 1 to 10</td><td>Forwards zero¹ to ten Backwards ten to zero</td><td>Blocks are arranged in a set of steps by pointing to the space on the before the 1 block. There is no Bond Block for zero, because zero means no blocks.</td></t<>	Forwards 1 to 10	Forwards zero ¹ to ten Backwards ten to zero	Blocks are arranged in a set of steps by pointing to the space on the before the 1 block. There is no Bond Block for zero, because zero means no blocks.
				² lt is essential students count beyond 20. Foundation curriculum
Term 2	Transition of the second secon	Backwards 10 to 1	Forwards ten to twenty Forwards beyond ² twenty	states "to at least 20". Counting beyond 20 helps students see patterns in the ones and tens digits of two-digit numbers and understand how these digits relate to the size of the number. This increases students' awareness as to why writing the teen numbers as they are said is not correct. For example, it is common for students to initially write 'fourteen' incorrectly, as 41. However, once they learn the counting into the forties, they often self-correct, realising they have written 'forty-one'. Increasing students understanding of the number sequence past 20 is a more effective way to correct errors in writing teen numbers, than focusing on numbers only to 20. Stopping students learning about numbers beyond 20 because they write the teen numbers incorrectly is counterproductive.
Term 3	Image: Second	Forwards 10 to 20	Backwards twenty to ten	
Term 4	Under Backwards 20 to 10 Backwards 20 to 10	Backwards 20 to 10	Review backwards from ten Forwards beyond twenty	



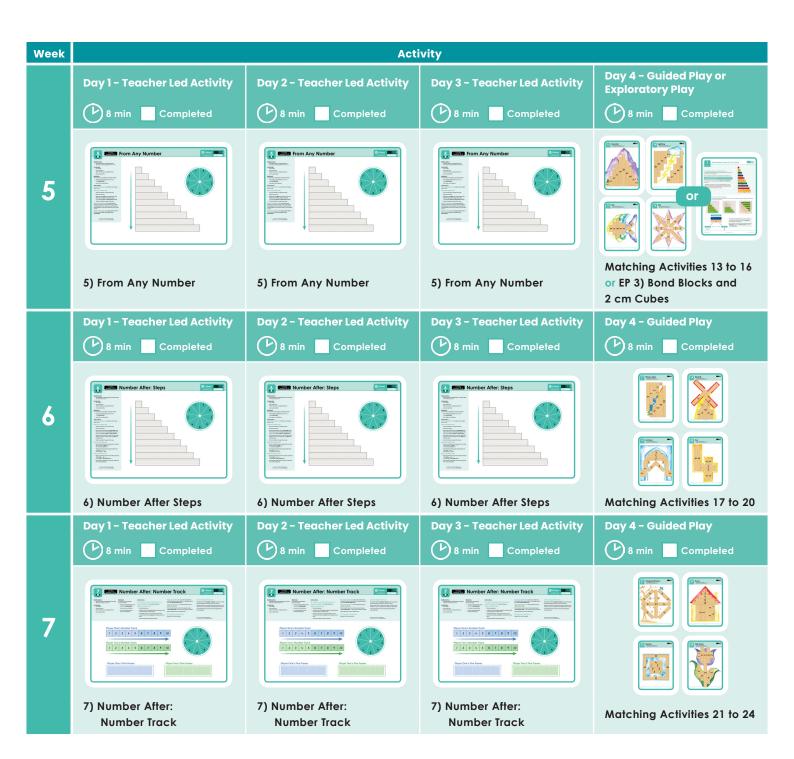
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Term 1 - Counting Forwards 1 to 10

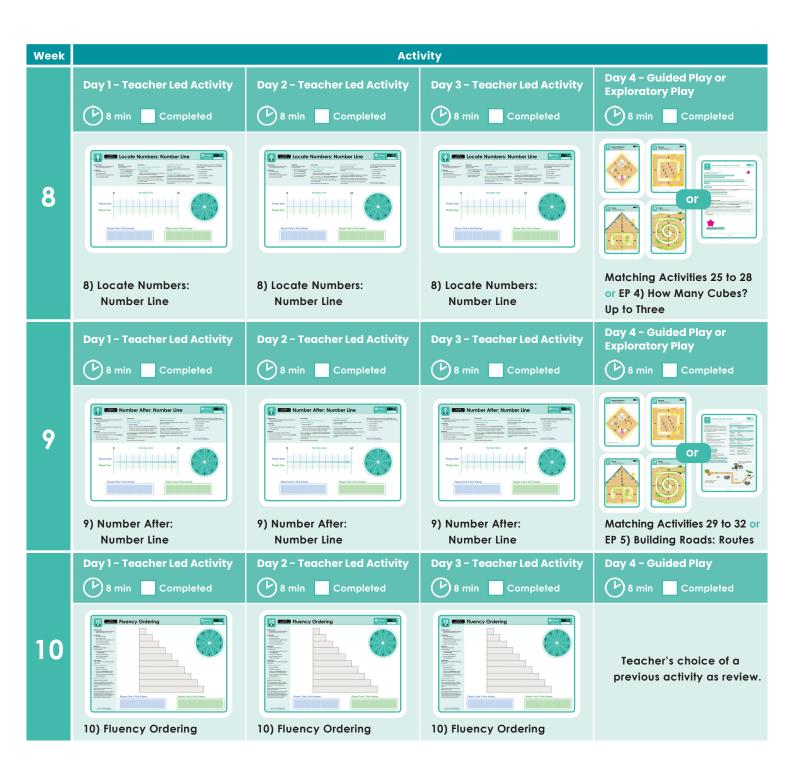












End of sample. Use full version for class