

NUMBER SENSE AND ALGEBRA – QUANTIFYING NUMBERS

QuN1 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can recall some number names

QuN1 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can make a small collection, e.g. show me 3
- I can show one more than a collection
- I can show one less than a collection

QuN1 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise a small quantity (less than 4) without the need to count (subitises)
- I can compare the size of two collections and recognise which one has less
- I can match one numeral with another (matches to a sample)
- I can recognise familiar numerals, e.g. age or house number

QuN2 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can count forwards by ones to at least 12
- I can count backwards by ones from 10

QuN2 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can count a small collection of items (less than 4)

QuN2 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise some numerals up to 10
- I can match some number names to numerals up to 10

QuN3 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can name the number that comes after a given number (for numbers from 1 – 10) – but drops back to count from 1
- I can name the number that comes before a given number (for numbers from 1 – 10) – but drops back to count from 1

QuN3 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can recognise that the last number said in a count represents the total of that collection
- I can count a collection of objects (up to 10)

QuN3 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise all the numerals from 1 to 10
- I can select the largest numeral in an unordered group of 3 or more, e.g. in the group 5, 4, 8 and 3 the 8 is the largest

QuN4 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can name the number that comes after a given number (for numbers from 1 – 10) – without dropping back to count from 1
- I can name the number that comes before a given number (for numbers from 1 – 10) – without dropping back to count from 1

QuN4 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can match numbers to quantities (for numbers from 1 – 10)
- I can identify the larger or smaller of two numerals (for numbers from 1 – 10)

QuN4 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise all numerals in the range 1 to 10 as well as 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100
- I can order numbers to at least 10

QuN5 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can count forwards by ones to at least 20
- I can continue to count forwards by ones from a number other than 1
- I can count forwards by tens to 100

QuN5 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can count a collection of up to 20 items

QuN5 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise all numerals in the range 1 to 20 as well as 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100

QuN6 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES

- I can count forwards by ones to at least 30
- I can name the number that comes after a given number (for numbers from 1 – 30) – without dropping back to count from 1
- I can name the number that comes before a given number (for numbers from 1 – 30) – without dropping back to count from 1
- I can count forwards and backwards by tens to and from 100

QuN6 – COUNTING ITEMS

- I can match numbers to quantities (for numbers from 1 – 20)

QuN6 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can recognise all numerals in the range 1 to 30 as well as 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100
- I can order numbers to at least 20
- I can identify the largest number in a group of numbers between 1 and 20

QuN7 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES TO AT LEAST 120

- I can count forwards by ones to 120 and beyond
- I can count backwards by ones from at least 120
- I can count forwards from any up to 120 and beyond
- I can count forwards by fives
- I can count backwards by fives

QuN7 – GROUPING AND COUNTING ITEMS BY TENS

- I can count a collection in groups of twos, fives and tens
- I can recognise that 1 ten is the same as 10 ones

QuN7 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION

- I can identify numerals from 0 to at least 100, e.g. is shown a card with the number 45 and correctly names it
- I can recognise a numeral from a given range up to 100, e.g. is shown a list of numbers and correctly identifies a particular number when asked

QuN8 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES TO AT LEAST 1000

- I can count forwards and backwards by 100s to 1000, e.g. 100, 200, ..., 1000
- I can count forwards and backwards by tens from different starting points up to 100, e.g. 2, 12, 22, etc.

QuN8 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE VALUE

- I can recognise and describe teen numbers as 1 ten and some more, e.g. 16 is 1 ten and 6 more
- I can represent and rename two-digit numbers as separate tens and ones, e.g. 68 is 6 tens and 8 ones, 68 ones or $60 + 8$
- I can understand the use of zero in place value, e.g. 101 is one hundred and one, not 1001 or 11

QuN9 – PRODUCING NUMBER NAMES OF ANY SIZE

- I can count forwards and backwards by any number
- I can read and record numbers to at least 1000

QuN9 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE VALUE

- I can recognise a numeral from a given number range up to 1000

QuN9 – UNDERSTANDING PLACE VALUE

- I can recognise and flexibly rearrange three-digit numbers up to 1000, e.g. 536 is 5 hundreds, 3 tens and 6 ones, 53 tens and 6 ones or 536 ones

QuN9 – UNDERSTANDING DECIMAL PLACE VALUE

- I can recognise that the place value system can be extended to tenths and hundredths
- I can use my knowledge of place value compare the size of decimals, e.g. 0.04 is smaller than 0.2
- I can order decimal numbers to two decimal places
- I can use a number line between 0 and 1 to order decimal numbers to one decimal place

QuN10 – NUMBER RECOGNITION & IDENTIFICATION OF PLACE VALUE

- I can identify numerals in the range 0 – 10 000
- I can recognise a numeral from a given number range up to 10 000

QuN10 – UNDERSTANDING PLACE VALUE

- I can read and record numbers beyond 1000
- I can use my knowledge of place value to partition numbers into thousands, hundreds, tens and ones

QuN10 – UNDERSTANDING DECIMAL PLACE VALUE

- I can use a number line between 0 and 1 to locate and order decimal numbers to two decimal places
- I can recognise that the place value system can be extended to thousandths
- I can compare the size of decimals, including ragged decimals, e.g. 0.5, 0.25, 0.125
- I can read, compare and rename decimal numbers

QuN11 – UNDERSTANDING PLACE VALUE

- I can read and write numbers into the millions
I can use my knowledge of place value to partition numbers into tens of thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones
- I can recognise the relationship between digit position and the value of the number, e.g. 200 is ten times as large as 20, which is 10 times as large as 2
- I can estimate whole number to the nearest hundred thousand, ten thousand, etc. (crowd numbers at a football match)

QuN11 – UNDERSTANDING DECIMAL PLACE VALUE

- I can compare and order decimals beyond 1, including ragged decimals
- I can recognise the relationship between digit position and the value of the decimal number, e.g. 0.2 is ten times larger than 0.02

QuN12 – UNDERSTANDING PLACE VALUE (DIRECTED NUMBERS)

- I can recognise and order negative number, e.g. -10°C is colder than -2.5°C

QuN12 – REPRESENTING PLACE VALUE

- I can recognise, read and interpret very large and very small numbers
- I can express numbers as powers of 10 in scientific notation, e.g. $312\,000\,000\,000 = 3.12 \times 10^{11}$
- I can determine the order of magnitude of quantities, e.g. a nanometre has an order of magnitude of -9
- I can apply my knowledge of place value to indices, e.g. 1000 is 100 times larger than 10, and that is why $10^1 \times 10^2 = 10^3$ and why $10^3 \div 10^1 = 10^2$