


Stage 1

1—1 Counting


I can read numbers to 10

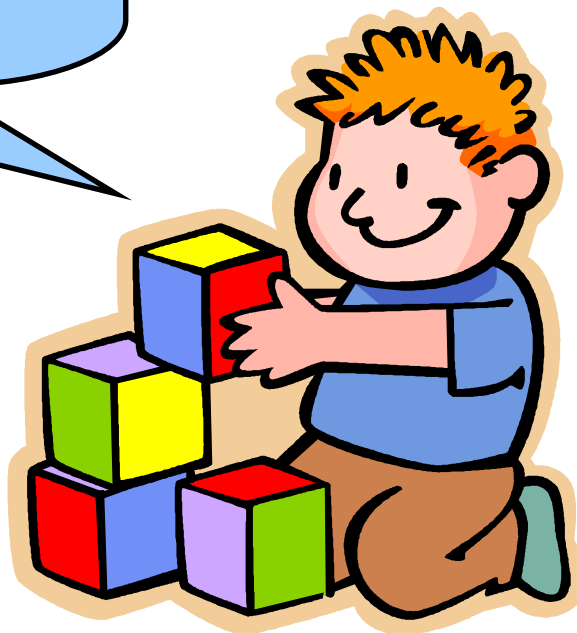
I can count forwards to 10
1, 2, 3, 4, 5...

I can count a set of objects up to 10.

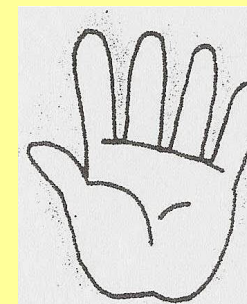
I can say the number after
1, 2,  _____

I can count backwards from 10
10, 9, 8, 7, 6...

I can say the number before
 _____ 7, 8, 9



I know patterns
to 5




I can order numbers to 10

Stage 2

Counting All
on Materials

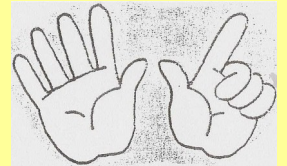
I can count forwards to 20
8, 9, 10, 11, 12...

I can say the number after

11, 12,  _____

I can solve problems by
counting all the objects.


I know 5 and patterns



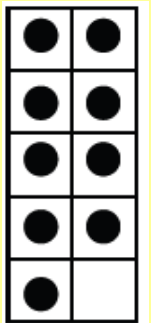
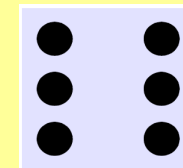
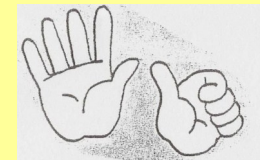
I can read numbers to 20

I can count backwards from 20
20, 19, 18, 17, 16...

I can say the number before

 _____ 17, 18, 19

I know patterns
to 10



I can order numbers to 20

Stage 3

Counting All
by Imaging

I can count forwards to 20
8, 9, 10, 11, 12...

I can say the number after

11, 12,  _____

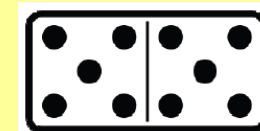
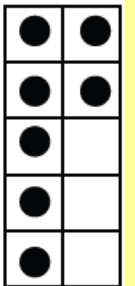
I can solve problems by
counting all the objects in
my head.

I know groupings within 10

I can read numbers to 20

I know patterns
to 10


(doubles and 5 and...)



I can order numbers to 20



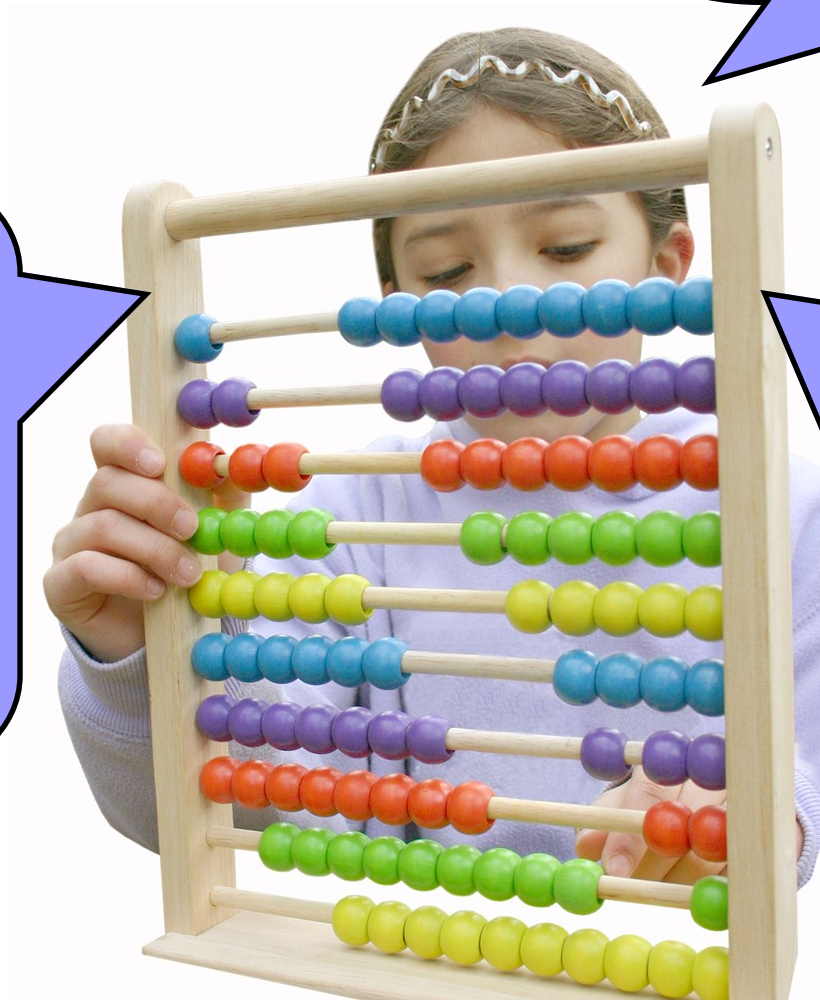
I can say the number before

 _____ 17, 18, 19

I can count backwards from 20
20, 19, 18, 17, 16...

Level 1—Stage 4 Advanced Counting

Addition & Subtraction



I can solve addition problems by counting on from the largest number.

$$16 + 5 = \square$$

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

I can solve subtraction problems by counting back from the largest number.

$$32 - 3 = \square$$

32, 31, 30, 29.

I can solve addition and subtraction problems by counting on or back in ones and tens

$$35 + 30 = \square$$

35, 45, 55, 65

Level 2—Stage 5 Early Additive

Addition & Subtraction

I can solve addition and subtraction problems in my head using my basic facts:

Doubles

$$8 + 7 = 8 + 8 - 1$$
$$26 + 27 = 26 + 26 + 1$$

Making Tens

$$8 + 7 = (8 + 2) + 5$$
$$37 + 6 = (37 + 3) + 3$$

Round and compensate

$$36 + 9 = 36 + 10 - 1$$

I can solve 2 digit addition and subtraction problems in my head using:

Tidy Numbers

$$29 + \square = 52 \text{ as } (29 + 1) + 22$$

Place Value

$$33 + 16 \text{ as } 30 + 10 + 3 + 6$$

Back through ten

$$84 - 4 - 4 = 76$$



Level 3—Stage 6 Advanced Additive

Addition & Subtraction

I can solve multi digit addition and subtraction problems by choosing an appropriate mental strategy:

Possible strategies for $396 + 78$

Tidy numbers

$$396 + 78 = 396 + 4 + 70 + 4$$

Place value partitioning

$$396 + 78 = 300 + 160 + 14$$

Equal additions

$$263 - 139 = 264 - 140$$

Possible strategies for $63 - 39 = \square$

Rounding and compensating

$$63 - 39 = 63 - 40 + 1 = 24$$

Reversibility

$$63 - 39 \text{ as } 39 + \square = 63$$

Equal additions

$$63 - 39 \text{ as } 64 - 40 = 24$$



Level 4—Stage 7 Advanced Multiplicative

Addition & Subtraction

I can choose appropriate strategies to solve addition and subtraction problems involving decimals, integers and related fractions:

Using decimal place value
 $4.95L + 7.5L = \square$

Compensation

$$4.95 + 7.5 = 4.45 + 8 = 12.45L$$

Tidy Numbers

$$5 + 7.5 = 12.5 \text{ so } 4.95 + 7.5 = 12.45L$$

Place Value

$$4 + 7 = 11 \text{ and } 0.9 + 0.5 = 1.4 \\ \text{so } 4.95 + 7.5 = 12.45L$$

Using decimal place value

$$2.65m + 1.96m = \square$$

$$0.05 + 1.96 = 2.01$$

$$\text{so } 2.6 + 2.01 = 4.61m$$

Partitioning fractions

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = (\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{8}) + \frac{3}{8} = 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

Equivalent operations on Integers

$$7 - \overline{-3} = 7 + 3 = 10$$

