

# EARLY COUNTING AND GROUPING CONCEPT SEQUENCE

Kindergarten children **informally** investigate, understand and explain Counting, Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

Select the Level number to link to the TEACHING RESOURCES for that Level at A LEARNING PLACE A TEACHING PLACE – for anchor chart images, see [final page](#)

LINKS	COUNTING	LINKS	GROUPING
<u>1</u>	Count forwards by ones, knowing and describing the forward sequence of numbers to at least 10, then 20, then 30. Count backwards by ones, knowing and describing the backward sequence of numbers from at least 10, then 20.	<u>10</u>	Estimate the number in a group, then counting using one-to-one correspondence.
<u>2</u>	Write numerals correctly, in the correct orientation.	<u>11</u>	Identify that numbers are inclusive.
<u>3</u>	Recognise numeral when its name is spoken. Recognise number when seeing its numeral.	<u>12</u>	Make groups with group markers. Make equal groups and unequal groups with group markers. Make groups with no group markers.
<u>4</u>	Count items with one-to-one correspondence. Count items with one-to-one correspondence explaining that the last number said is the total.		Make equal groups and unequal groups with no group markers. Compare the number in groups using one-to-one correspondence. Identify and describe groups as more than, less than, same number/amount as, not the same number / amount as.
<u>5</u>	Recognise that a number always represents the same amount (Conservation and Number sense).	<u>13</u>	Joining groups to add. Describe joining groups and record in informal number sentences using 'and', 'is'.
<u>6</u>	Identify the numbers before and after a number. Identify a number from number before and after.	<u>14</u>	Taking away to subtract. Describe taking away and record in informal number sentences using 'is' take away'.
<u>7</u>	Counting forwards is adding one each time. Counting backwards is taking away one each time.	<u>15</u>	Compare the numbers in 2 groups to find difference through adding to the smaller group or taking away from the larger group.
<u>8</u>	Number after is one more. Number before is one (less) fewer.		
<u>9</u>	Subitise the number in a small collection without counting.		