



Primary Numeracy Framework

NUMERAL IDENTIFICATION

(X) To 10 (A)	(B) To 100	To 1000 (C)	1000+ (D)
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COUNTING SEQUENCE

(X) 0	10 (A)	23 (B)	66	73	100	(C) 113	117	204	213	(D)	1,000 (E)
(X) Forward Counting Sequence	→										
(X) Backward Counting Sequence	→										
(X)	Count by Tens on Decade -Forwards and Backwards										
(X)	Count by Tens off Decade -Forwards and Backwards										
	Split Count by Tens and Ones					Count by Hundreds					
	Split Count by Hundreds, Tens, and Ones										

EARLY

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION STRATEGIES

<u>Counting</u>	<u>Basic Addition and Subtraction Strategies</u>			<u>Addition and Subtraction Strategies to 20</u>		<u>Addition and Subtraction to 100</u>	
Emergent	Counting On, Counting Back, Counting Up			Make 10		Decade Combinations	
Perceptual	+0 +1, +2, -0, -1, -2			Doubles +1+2, -1-2		Jumping and Splitting Method	
Figurative	Early Doubles			Back Through 10		Expanded Notation Addition/Subtraction	
(X) (A)	1+1, 2+2, 3+3, 4+4, 5+5 (B)			Add Through 10 (C)		Shortcut/ Algorithm (D) (E)	
(X) (A)							

PART/WHOLE RELATIONSHIP

<u>Part/Whole 0-5</u>	<u>Part/Whole 6-10</u>	<u>Part/Whole 10-20</u>	<u>Part/Whole 20-100</u>
Partition 5	Partition 10	Partition 20	Partition 100
Combinations of less than 5	Combinations less than 10	Combinations less than 20	Combinations of 100
Combinations of 5	Combinations of 10	Combinations of 20	Missing Parts <100
Missing Parts ≤5 (A)	Missing Parts ≤10 (B)	Missing Parts ≤20 (C)	(D) (E)

PLACE VALUE

(X)	(A) (B) Split Counting	(C) Split Counting-	(D)
(X)	Tens and Ones	Hundreds, Tens and Ones	
(X)	(B) Adding Base Ten	(C) Adding/Subtracting Base Ten Numbers:	(D)
	10 : +10 or -10 as a count	+10, +20, +100	
	(B) (C) Adding from Base Numbers:	Jumping and Splitting	(D)
	10+7= 30+6= 80+6= 100+45=	Hundreds, Tens, Ones, as a Count	