

Number Sense

Cherri Moseley



Outcomes

- What is number sense?
- How does children's number sense develop?
- What are the most effective teaching methods and resources?
- How can research findings inform classroom practice?




$$2 \times ? \times 9 = 90$$



Overview of the session

- Definitions
- Activities
- Strategies
- Pedagogy



What is number sense?

McIntosh et al (1992)

“Number sense ... reflects an inclination and an ability to use numbers and quantitative methods as a means of communicating, processing and interpreting information. It results in an expectation that mathematics has a certain regularity.”

“Number sense refers to a person’s general understanding of number and operations along with the ability and inclination to use this understanding in flexible ways to make mathematical judgments and to develop useful strategies for handling numbers and operations.”



Examples of numerical fluency or number sense?

$$20 + 30 = 50 + 7 = 57 + 8 = 65$$

Which is bigger? $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{7}$

If you know ... $7 \times 8 = 56$...

$$0.125 \times 0.8 - 0.1$$

$$3 - 2 \times 1.5$$



Possible components of number sense

- Place value
- Quantity
- Relationships
- Symbols
- Vocabulary
- Representations
- Operations
- Pattern



Place value

Positional place value is

where the digit of a number is placed, e.g. in 345, the digit 3 is positioned in the hundreds.

Additive place value is

when all the individual values of the digits are added together to give the whole number e.g. $300 + 40 + 5 = 345$

Multiplicative place value is

when we multiply the digit by its position to get its true value

Rising Stars Mathematics



1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

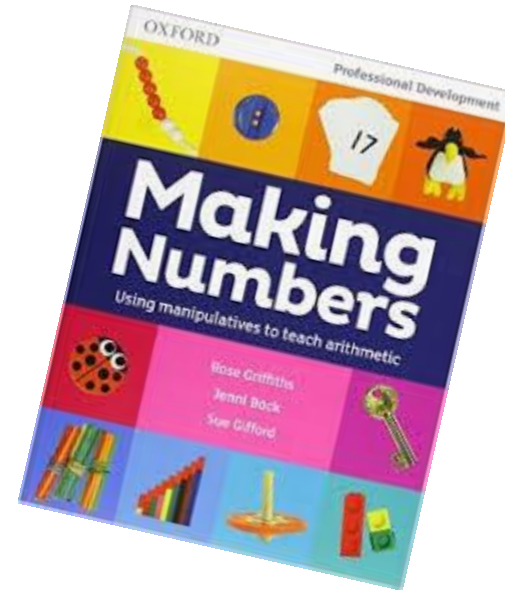
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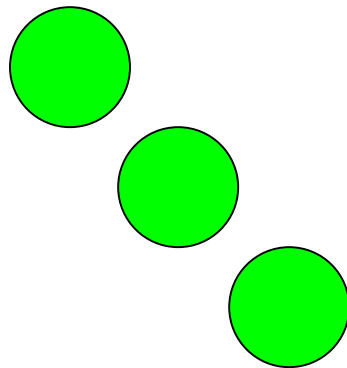
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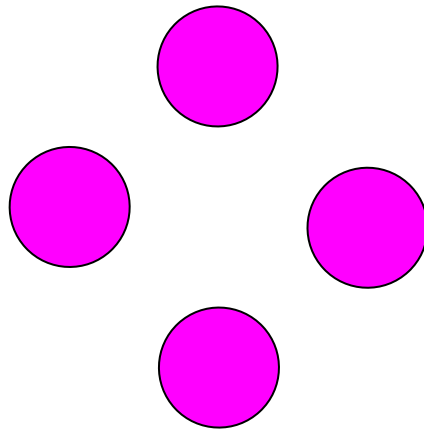


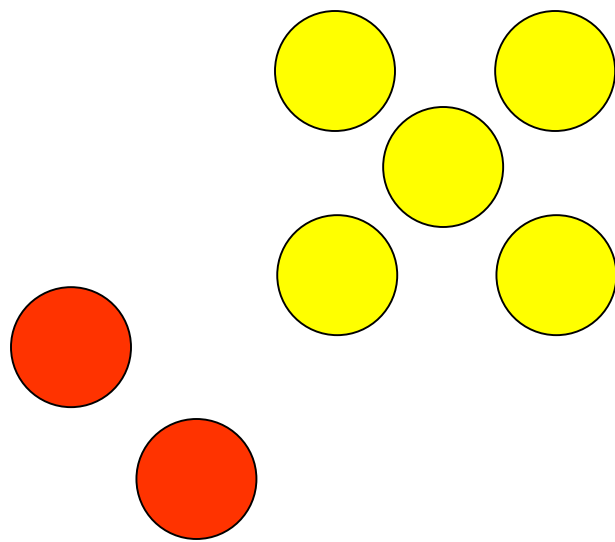
Quantity

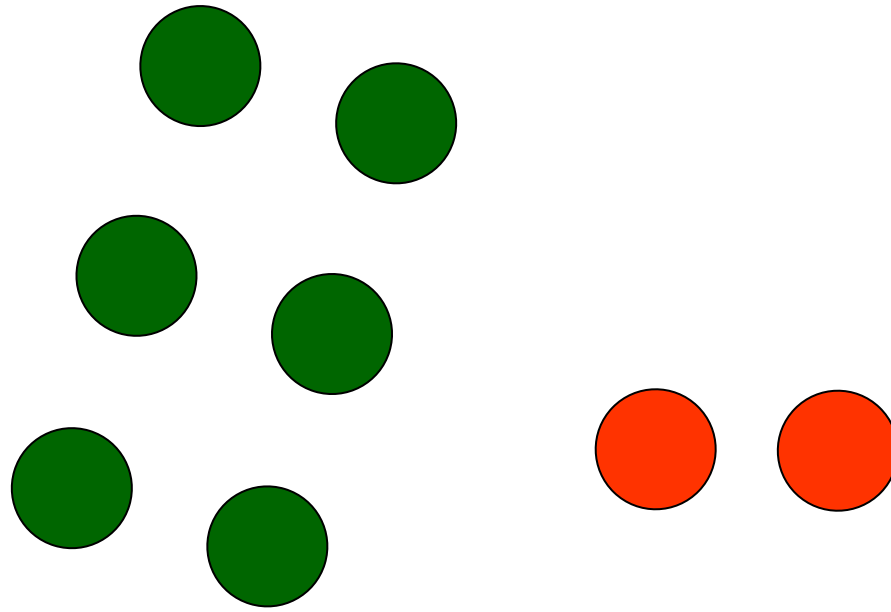
- Counting
- Subitising
- Number system
- Magnitude

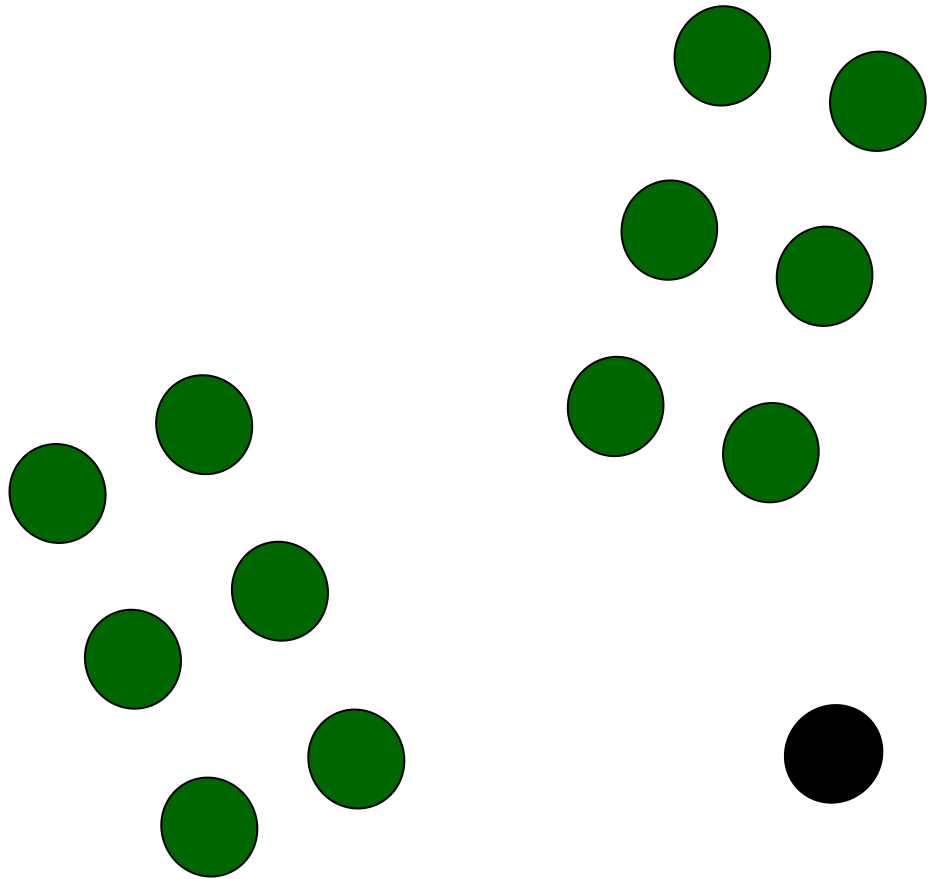












Relationships

- Fact families
- Derived facts
- Connections:

commutative

inverse

associative

equivalence

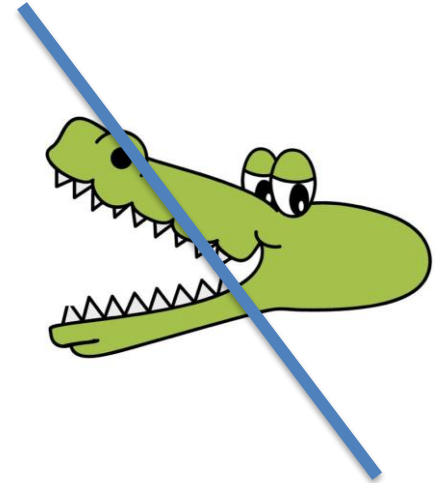
distributive



Symbols

- What is a symbol?
- Zero
- Equivalence and inequalities

Inequalities



$$2 < 4$$



$$3 = 3$$



$$4 > 2$$



Digits

Use each digit once only.

Can you make numbers to fit the descriptions?

a number under 30

a number over 50

an odd number

an even number

a number in the 5 times table



Vocabulary

- The importance of using the correct vocabulary

augend + addend = sum

minuend – subtrahend = difference

multiplicand x multiplier = product

and factor x factor = multiple

dividend ÷ divisor = quotient



Representations

- Pictorial and concrete
- Are your classroom resources accessible e.g. trugs?

13



Operations

- 18×5
- A farm shop sells about 72 eggs each day. How many days will 300 eggs take to sell? What time will the last egg be sold?

“When arithmetic is taught as a logical structure of connected processes and results, rather than a sequence of standard procedures, children will learn that there is flexibility and choice in solving problems.”

(Anghileri, 2000, p.139)



Pattern

What's in the box?

What patterns exist?



The pedagogy of number sense

- Open
- Flexible
- Mistakes/misconceptions
- Pair and group work
- Making connections
- Less is more
- Playing
- More than one answer/method/explanation
- One question ... five different ways



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Where is it going?

- Look at the sample GCSE questions
- Which 'number sense' strategy or strategies would you use to solve the question?



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“If teaching approaches change so that children learn connections then the outcome could be a new generation of mathematical thinkers who will be autonomous learners driven on by their fascination with numbers”

Anghileri, 2000, p.138





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