# Big Ideas in Number Resource Information 

## Big Ideas in Number Focus Area: Trusting the Count

## Name of Game or Activity: Back to Back

## Instructions:

1. Split students into groups of 3 .
2. 2 of the students have a whiteboard and a marker each. They write down a one, two- or three-digit number on their board/paper depending on Year level (they are not allowed to see each other's numbers)
3. Once they have a number they flip their boards/paper to reveal their numbers to the third member of their group. The third member adds up the two numbers and reveals the total of the two numbers when added up.
4. The two members holding the boards/paper with the numbers have to work out what number the other person may have on their board by using addition and subtraction mental strategies.

## Resources:

- Whiteboards \& Markers OR Paper and pencil

BliN Micro Content

| Early number experiences - Classifying, grouping, ordering, patterns <br> underpin the development of this idea. |  |
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| Each object is counted once - one to one correspondence. |  |
| Collections can be compared on a one to one basis. |  |
| Arrangements of objects in a count does not change the quantity. |  |
| Purpose of counting of subitizing is to quantify. |  |
| Counting numbers (the number string) are always said in the same <br> order. |  |
| Counting on and back can be used to solve simple problems. | $\checkmark$ |
| Subitizing or instant recognition of small groups can be a means of <br> quantifying. |  |
| Small numbers can be seen as a combination of others. |  |
| There are multiple ways of grouping objects |  |
| The part-part-whole relationship can be used as the basis for operating. |  |
| Basic addition facts always give the same result irrespective of <br> arrangement. | $\checkmark$ |

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| Addition and subtraction situations can be considered in terms of a <br> whole and two parts, one of which is unknown or missing. |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Additive thinking is employed to solve problems with small numbers. | $\checkmark$ |
| Skip counting to find the total will give the same result as one-one <br> counting. | $\checkmark$ |
| Share portions from a quantity and know that the more portions there <br> are, the smaller the portions will be. |  |

