Basic counting principles essays example

Profession, Student

ID Number

Teaching numbers is one of the easiest lessons to teach to young children. However, counting numbers can be quite daunting when the child has not learned any basic counting skill yet. In a group of ten students, it would a lot easier to teach counting because maximized instruction is possible. When teaching a bigger number of students, it is often a lot complicated since young children's attention span is short. Further, young learners need constant call of attention.

Kindergarten students or even first grade learners who go to school for the first time may have a hard time adjusting to the educational system at the beginning of the school year. However, with constant motivation and guidance, it becomes possible for these young learners to obtain the numerical literacy that is essential to man.

Application of order rule is about letting the students constantly mention the number in proper order. The proper sequence of the number must not be totally correct, however, the student must be consistent. For instance, the student may count one, two, three, four, etc. until number 15 is reached.

The third rule would be the order irrelevance rule in which the student count the objects in any order. For instance, students will first count 15 objects and then they will see that 15 begin its placement in three rows of five. The learners will then count the objects as they represent the whole.

The last principle is the cardinality rule in which the last counting word would be the one to represent the entire collection. For instance, the number 15 must signify the entire collection of chocolates. The students must also become aware that 15 is the number that represents the total number of

chocolates.

It is essential to establish an evaluation device so that it would be easier to assess the children's mastery in counting. After giving the student several chances to practice counting number 1-15 rationally, it is vital to evaluate the students based on the counting principles. The evaluation will vary depending on the principle that will be used. On a one to one correspondence, 15 pennies will be placed on a table and the learners will be asked to mention the number from 1 to 15 so as to evaluate their comprehension of the stable order rule. Following this, the learners will be evaluated based on the order irrelevance rule in which the learners will be asked to count the number of dots on a certain page. There are 15 random dots positioned on each page. Learners must be able to count every single number in proper order correctly.

Reference

Kemp, J., Walters, C., & Einon, D. (2004). Number and logic games for preschoolers (1st ed.). London: Hamlyn.