Number sense

- This section investigates the pupil's sense of number.
- It checks whether they have a feel for the size of a quantity of objects without counting them one by one. It explores early knowledge of the way the number system is structured in groups of tens.
- Does the pupil have a counting strategy?

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Subitising 2 4			
Estimating 5 to 10 counters estimate count			
10 to 20 counters estimate count			
More than 20 counters estimate move or touch as they count			
Put counters into a line with a small gap after each 10			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Counting and the number system

- Counting forms the basis of all calculation.
- Counting should be fluent without undue hesitation or pauses.
- The pupil should be able to count on from any number.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Counting forwards in ones			
In ones forward from 1 In ones forward from arbitrary points 7, 16, 29			
Counting backwards in ones			
From 10 back to 0 From 15 back to 0 From 20 back to 0 From 60 back to 0			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain
© Jane Emerson and Patricia Babtie 2013			The Dyscalculia Assessment 2

Counting: across the decades and step-counting

- The pupil should be able to count across the decade boundaries.
- They should be able to step-count in tens, twos and fives.
- They should be able to count forwards and short distances backwards.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Decade boundaries		
7		
16		
29		
76		
96		
Step-counting		
Counting forwards in tens In tens forwards to 100 or beyond		
Counting backwards in tens If starting from 50 is easy, ask them to count in 10s from a number such as 54		
Counting forwards in fives In fives forwards from 5 to 100 or beyond		
Counting backwards in fives		
Counting forwards in twos In 2s beyond 20 In 2s from 7		
Counting backwards in twos		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	all from known facts Can't explain

Writing and reading numbers

- Writing numbers: writing numbers is harder than reading numbers and so precedes the reading numbers section. Remember to stop after two or three errors.
- Reading numbers: find the level of their automatic knowledge. Stop after responses cease to be automatic.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Writing numbers		
Write numbers to 10 Write numbers to 20		
□ 27 □ 34 □ 68 □ 72, □ 90 □ 100 □ 101 □ 104 □ 110 □ 140 □ 238 □ 984 □ 1,000 □ 1,001 □ 1,947 □ 2,056 □ 3,709		
Higher numbers		
If all correct continue with higher numbers. Vary zero position.		
□ 84,294 □ 73,501 □ 60,183 □ 90,067 □ 195,647 □ 408,756 □ 1,593,486 □ 8,602,684		
Reading numbers		
Teacher writes numbers one at a time. Pupil reads each one. Stop after responses cease to be automatic.		
□4 □5 □7 □11 □13 □30 □17 □70 □84 □91 □100 □147 □207 □476 □670 □817		
If all correct then:		
□ 2,943 □ 7,240 □ 16,835 □ 70,068 □ 956,327		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II

Early calculation: addition +1

- Investigate flexibility of counting on one more from any number.
- Start with numbers under 10. Only proceed to numbers between 10 and 20 if the pupil is successful with single-digit numbers.
- Use the terms 'more than', 'add', 'plus' to express addition in this part of the assessment.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Addition Understands: more add plus			
Oral addition: +1 1 more than 5 4 add 1 7 plus 1 6 and 1 1 more than 11 12 plus 1 14 and 1 1 more than 36 49 and 1 70 plus 1			
Written addition: +1 4 + 1 = 6 + 1 = 28 + 1 = 39 + 1 = 80 + 1 =			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Early calculation: addition +2

- Investigate flexibility of counting on two.
- Start with numbers under 10. Only proceed to numbers between 10 and 20 if the pupil is successful with single-digit numbers.
- Use the terms 'more than', 'add', 'plus' to express addition in this part of the assessment.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Oral addition: +2			
2 more than 6 5 plus 2			
2 more than 13 17 add 2			
2 more than 39 67 add 2			
Written addition: +2			
5 + 2 = 7 + 2 =			
11 + 2 = 13 + 2 =			
43 + 2 = 29 + 2 =			
59 + 2 =			
Step-counting Looking into space		from known facts	□ Can't explain

Early calculation: subtraction -1 and -2

- Investigate flexibility of counting back one or two from any number.
- Start with numbers under 10. Only proceed to numbers between 10 and 20 if the pupil is successful with single-digit numbers.
- Use the terms 'less than', 'take away', 'minus' to express subtraction in this part of the assessment.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Oral subtraction: -1			
1 less than 3 7 take away 1 6 minus 1			
1 less than 14 19 minus 1 16 take away 1			
Written subtraction: -1			
3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 16 - 1 = 20 - 1 =			
Oral subtraction: -2			
2 less than 8 5 take away 2 17 minus 2			
Written subtraction: -2			
9 - 2 = 15 - 2 =			
47 - 2 = 51 - 2 = 70 - 2 =			
☐ Fingers ☐ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Doubles

- A double is a number that is added to itself to obtain another number e.g. 2 + 2.
- Check rote knowledge or automatic recall of doubles facts.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Written doubles		
Oral doubles 7 plus 7 9 plus 9 8 plus 8 20 plus 20 30 plus 30 50 plus 50		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II 🛛 Counting on from known facts 🖓 Can't explain

Near doubles

- Near doubling is adding adjacent numbers to each other.
- Examples of near doubles facts are 3 + 4 = 7, 6 + 7 = 13.
 Check rote knowledge or automatic recall of doubles facts.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Written near doubles			
2 + 3 3 + 4			
4 + 5			
6 + 7			
8 + 9			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain
Lano Emorson and Patricia Patrice 2013			The Dyscalculia Assessment 45

Dot pattern knowledge

- Check if the pupil can recognise and draw the dot patterns (1-6) as found on a conventional dice. (Note if they can recognise the patterns without counting.)
- Encourage the pupil to use their knowledge of dot patterns (1-6) to create new patterns of their own for the numbers 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Dot Patterns			
Pupil recognises 3 Pupil recognises 5 Pupil recognises 6 Pupil draws pattern for 4 Pupil draws pattern for 6			
Look at the doubles patterns in 4 and 6.			
Pupil draws new doubles patterns.			
Doubles pattern for 8			
Doubles pattern for 10			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Number bonds 1 to 9

- Number bonds are two numbers that are combined to make another number: 2 + 3 = 5.
- Investigate the pupil's knowledge of the structure of the numbers from 1 to 9.
- Key number bonds are doubles and near doubles.
- Other number bonds are the rest of the bonds for the numbers 1 to 9.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Key number bonds Addition (missing addends) $2 + \Box = 3$ $2 + \Box = 5$ $4 + \Box = 8$ $3 + \Box = 7$ $3 + \Box = 6$ $4 + \Box = 9$ Subtraction 4 - 2 = 6 - 3 = 7 - 3 = 9 - 5 =		
Other number bonds Addition (missing addends) $4 + \Box = 6$ $2 + \Box = 9$ $1 + \Box = 5$ $3 + \Box = 8$ Subtraction 9 - 7 = 5 - 4 = 8 - 2 = 7 - 5 =		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II □ Counting on from known facts □ Can't explain

Number bonds of 10 and above to 100

- The bonds of 10 are the pairs of numbers that add together to make 10.
- Bonds of 10 facts underpin calculation throughout the number system.
- It is very important to spend sufficient time investigating the pupil's knowledge of bonds of 10 and transference of knowledge of the bonds of 10 to higher numbers.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Bonds of 10 Addition (missing addend) $9 + \Box = 10$ $8 + \Box = 10$ $5 + \Box = 10$ $3 + \Box = 10$ $4 + \Box = 10$ Subtraction $10 - 7 = \Box$ $10 - 2 = \Box$ $10 - 8 = \Box$ $10 - 6 = \Box$		
Bonds through the decades Addition $16 + \Box = 20$ $24 + \Box = 30$ $37 + \Box = 40$ $52 + \Box = 60$ Subtraction $20 - 4 = \Box$ $30 - 6 = \Box$ $60 - 7 = \Box$ $100 - 7 = \Box$		
Bonds of 100 Addition $90 + \Box = 100$ $70 + \Box = 100$ $30 + \Box = 100$ Subtraction $100 - 90 = \Box$ $100 - 70 = \Box$ $100 - 20 = \Box$		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II Counting on from known facts Can't explain

Place value: ten plus a single digit and bridging

- Check that they understand that in the place-value system units are added to units, tens to tens, and hundreds to hundreds.
- Transference of knowledge of 'ten plus a single digit' to higher numbers.
- Ability to use the strategies based on bridging and partitioning.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Ten plus number		
10 + 4 = 10 + 7 =		
Tens plus number		
20 + 3 = 30 + 5 = 50 + 7 = 80 + 4 =		
Bridging		
Bridging forwards through ten 9 + 3 = 8 + 4 = 7 + 5 = 6 + 5 =		
Bridging through tens 19 + 3 = 28 + 4 = 36 + 5 = 87 + 6 =		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	all 🛛 Counting on g from known facts 🖓 Can't explain

Place value: the value of digits

- Investigate understanding of the value of the digits in the place-value system.
- Use of place-value knowledge to calculate.
- Ability to use the strategies based on partitioning.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Partitioning 21 + 34 = 42 + 31 =		
Unit subtraction 36 - 6 = 48 - 8 = 53 - 3 = 64 - 4 =		
Adding 1s, 10s, 100s, 1000s 172 + 10 = 367 + 100 = 236 + 1 = 1354 + 1000 = 462 + 1000 =		
Subtracting 1s, 10s, 100s, 1000s 135 - 1 = 142 - 10 = 356 - 100 = 2473 - 1000 =		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II Counting on from known facts Can't explain

Place value: subtraction strategies

• Investigate the application of calculation strategies: doubles, bridging back, counting up (complementary addition).

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Doubles subtraction 14 - 7 = 18 - 9 = 12 - 6 = 16 - 8 =			
Subtracting back (bridging back) 23 - 4 = 52 - 5 = 63 - 5 = 73 - 6 =			
Counting on (complementary addition, the shopkeeper's method) 73 - 65 = 26 - 17 = 52 - 37 = 27 - 15 =			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Multiplication tables

- Check which tables the pupil knows.
- Find out which words they use to talk about multiplication.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
The language of tables and reasoning ability			
2 x 3			
6 x 2 =			
10 x 3 =			
5 x 3 =			
6 x 3 =			
5 x 8 =			
6 x 8 =			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II □ Count from known facts □ Can't	ing on explain

Multiplication: counter demonstration

• Investigate whether the pupil understands what the tables represent.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Counter demonstration Pupil shows 3x5 Pupil shows 3x2		
Give the pupil 10 counters.		
Ask them to show 3 twos.		
Ask them to show 2 threes.		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	II □ Counting on from known facts □ Can't explain

Division

- Check automatic recall of division facts, and the use of vocabulary associated with division.
- Find out how the pupil solves division problems.
- Can they use the group concept correctly or do they always revert to sharing.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments
Oral division		
How many twos make 8?		
How many threes do you need to build 15?		
What is 30 divided by 5?		
How many 5s in 30?		
Written division		
Ask the pupil to write the answer.		
$10 \div 2 =$ 20 ÷ 5 =		
$12 \div 4 = 42 \div 6 = 100$		
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising	□ Counting a	II Counting on
\Box Step-counting \Box Looking into space	⊔ Reasoning	trom known facts 🛛 🗀 Can't explain

Word problems: addition, multiplication and subtraction

- Find out if the pupil can understand word problems and use the appropriate arithmetical operation to solve them.
- Keep the wording very simple to create a straightforward word problem of a particular type.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Word problems Addition: combine Jon had 6 sweets. Mum gave him 3 more. How many sweets does Jon have?			
Multiplication: repeated addition There are 4 ponds. 2 ducks on each pond. How many ducks are there?			
Subtraction: change There are 7 ducks on the pond. A gun makes a bang. 3 ducks fly away. How many ducks are there now?			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Word problems: division

- Find out if the pupil can understand division word problems and solve them by using the concept of grouping or sharing.
- Keep the wording very simple to create a straightforward word problem.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Grouping or sharing word problems			
Division by grouping			
12 girls are told to get into teams with 3 in each team. How many teams will there be?			
Division by sharing			
You have 24 apples to put into bags. You have 6 bags. How many apples in each bag?			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Formal written numeracy: addition and subtraction

- Investigate how the pupil performs written maths problems.
- Observe the order in which the steps of the calculation are carried out.
- Note if they are able to apply the principle of exchange correctly.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Addition			
Add 23 and 45.			
42 <u>36</u> +			
35 <u>47</u> +			
105 <u>657</u> +			
4067 <u>3425</u> +			
67 + 532 + 4			
Subtraction			
Write these on squared paper.			
27 <u>13</u> -			
64 <u>17</u> -			
134 <u>65</u> -			
1003 _ <u>539</u> -			
☐ Fingers ☐ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Formal written numeracy: multiplication

- Check understanding of multiplication and division.
- Find out if they can use standard written algorithms.
- Check correct use of zero as a place holder.
- Observe the order in which procedures are carried out.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Multiplication			
12 _ <u>6</u> x			
13 <u>_6</u> x			
10 _ <u>8</u> x			
5 <u>8</u> x			
15 <u>8</u> x			
Long multiplication			
23 <u>10</u> x			
23 <u>15</u> x			
27 _4 x			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	ll from known facts	□ Counting on □ Can't explain

Formal written numeracy: division

- Investigate their understanding of division and whether they relate it to multiplication.
- Check their understanding of remainders if appropriate.
- Observe the order in which procedures are carried out.

Questions	Star/tick	Comments	
Oral division			
45÷5 78÷2			
140 divided by 10 132 divided by 10 4500 divided by 100			
Written division			
95 ÷ 5 With remainders:			
6 25			
7 436			
□ Fingers □ Subvocalising □ Step-counting □ Looking into space	□ Counting a □ Reasoning	III □ Counting on from known facts □ Can't explain	