The number sense From the INFANT STAGE

- Number sense is something innate. It is acapability that facilitates better adaptation to the environment by allowing small quantities of elements to be distinguished.
- Babies already have informal mathematical knowledge. They can see if "there is more here than there" or "this has the same amount as that."
- They also realize that "add" means that there is more and "take out", "separate from", that there is less.
- Around 2 or 3 years of age, the use of fingers plays arole fundamental
- Schooling allows numerical sense to develop progressively, serving as abasis for learning the Arabic numeral system. (Canfield and Smith,

nineteen ninety six; Saxe, 1991; Starkey, 1992; Wynn, 1992 and 1996).







evolutionary look





Infant Stage and 1st cycle of Primary

Stages in learning the number system.

A baby already distinguishes between 1 and 3 objects in the first months of life



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Phase 1



Phase 2

Development of the verbal number system







Machine Translated by Google Phase 3

Development of the Arabic numeral system

Quantities are associated with a specific number









Phase 4

Development of the mental number line

- The numbers are ordered sequentially, progressively incorporating tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.
- This mental number line is flexible and allows for approximate calculation operations.

• Learning to add, subtract and perform other operations complex is built on an innate capacity; It also depends on the teaching









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3. Arithmetic operations





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1. Understanding numbers

- Recognize the number of objects in a collection (Cardinal)
- The number line (Ordinal)
- Compare quantities of elements by quantitative criteria
- Comparing collections of perceptually different objects helps to overcome the

weight of perception

- •Classify, order, associate or serialize quantities of elements by criteria
- quantitative, compare "more... than", "less ..than", "as much... as" or "equal ...that"
- Progressive acquisition of number acquisition from 2to 7a.
- With the acquisition of counting many people can reason about specific quantities.

in ameaningful context, e.g. one head, two hands hair, 10 fingers, specific and vary depending on the language • The words to designate the numerals require cultural knowledge



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2. Representation of numbers

- First link: term-to-term correspondence
- Representation of numbers in different ways
- Montessori Materials

Representación pictórica	Representación simbólica 3 Y se lee : tres	Represe



Triple code model

Arabic visual code

Analog magnitude code

Representation of the quantity or numerical magnitudes that give meaning to the verbal and visual code Processes estimation tasks, approximate calculations, comparison, number line, numerical reasoning

It is responsible for recognizing and representing Arabic numerals (digits). For example, the digit "2".



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Z





verbal-auditory code

Number word processing. Numbers are represented by

- words: one, two,
- three...
- Processes simple
- mathematical operations
- with few digits and is automatable

(Dehaene and Cohen, 1995)

TWO