

Dotty Bug and her Designs

Have you seen a ladybug? She has dots on her body. Have you ever noticed the number of dots?

- Contraction of the second seco
- A. Write the number of dots on each bug.



B. Make some dot designs with objects like tamarind seeds, pebbles, buttons, *bindis*, etc., and identify the number of dots in each arrangement.



C. Identify and write the numbers formed by the arrangement of the red *bindis*

C Status Play	

D. Play with your friend. Roll the dice and colour a box with the same number of dots as on the dice. Take turns with your friend and roll again.



The child with more number of coloured boxes will win.

Use the dot and colour flash cards to help children gain instant recognition of numbers without counting. This is called subitization. Make more cards with dot patterns of numbers 1 to 9 in different designs and sizes as required.

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Vanishing Buttons

Gola monkey wears his favourite shirt with four buttons. He went to the garden and ate too many bananas as he was fond of them. What do you think happened then?

One of the buttons popped out and rolled away. But he cannot dream of giving up bananas and he keeps on losing all the buttons one by one.



Write the number of birds sitting on the branch of the tree.



Think and Tell

A. How many suns do you see in the night?

B. How many moons do you see at noon?







I am 9 years old and after 1 more year, I will be 10 years old. So, 9 and 1 more makes 10.



She has lighted *diyas* on her birthday.

Count and write the number of objects.





A. Count and draw beads to make a string of 10 beads.

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B. Draw buttons to make a ten frame of buttons.



The Handy Five and Ten

Follow the pattern and write the number pairs separated by the stick.



Show 3 fingers. Your friend has to show some fingers to make it 5.



Number Pairs of 10

Let us play the finger game with our both hands. A child will show some fingers. The other child has to show the other fingers that are folded.

Follow the pattern and write the number pairs in the given table.



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Number Cards (Sets of 0 to 10)

Keep all cards face down. One child picks up a card and keeps it face up. The other child picks up another card and keeps it face up. If the pair of cards make 10 then the second student takes both the cards. And the turn goes back to the first student who will pick up another card.



Simran lives in Nagpur. She is helping her father in packing oranges. A box can hold 10 oranges. Let us count the number of oranges.



Have a discussion to help children to understand and remember the number partitions of 5 and 10. For example, if the teacher says 2, the child should respond 3, when doing partitions of 5. Similarly, if the teacher says 4, the child should respond 6, when doing partitions of 10. This is the time when children start counting beyond 10. Draw attention towards the fact that there is always a number one more than the previous number.



	10 and 3 is	13 Thirteen
	10 and 4 is	14 Fourteen
	10 and 5 is	15 Fifteen
	10 and 6 is	16 Sixteen
	10 and 7 is	17 Seventeen
	10 and 8 is	18 Eighteen
• 3	10 and 9 is	19 Nineteen
	10 and 10 is	20 Twenty
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Write the numbers 11–20.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			14					19	
						17			6
11					6		i	3	20
		13		Ć			18	•	
				15	2	X			
	12		0	Q				19	

Help the children to count concrete objects up to 20 using groups of ten and units. Give them a handful of seeds or buttons not more than 20. Ask them to guess the number first, then group and count. How close was the guess? Let children reason out the basis for their guesses.



A. Count and write the answers.





C. Write down the numbers in sequence.

	1	\mathcal{O}	3	
	8		6	~
• 1	→9			12 🥎
		15		~
2				20

D. Encircle a group of ten in the pictures and match with the number.



E. A group of friends while playing built some towers.



- i. Tick 🗸 the tallest tower.
- ii. Which tower used the most number of blocks? Write the number of blocks used in it.
- iii. Which tower used the least number of blocks? Write the number of blocks used in it.



- A. Circle the smallest number.
 - i. 8, 12, 6 ii. 14, 11, 19

- B. Circle the biggest number.
 - i. 16, 19, 11 ii. 11, 17, 9

C. Find the numbers hidden under the paw.



D. Write the numbers from the biggest to the smallest. 11, 3, 16, 20, 13, 9



Let children find out their ways to decide which number is bigge Ask them why have they decided so. The children must understand that 15 is bigger than 11 because it is 4 more than 11 and similarly for other numbers up to 20.

