

MAKING A NUMERAL ROLL

Make a copy of the 0-109 board on two different colors of copy paper.

Trim around the board

Use masking tape and cover the entire back of the board, leaving an overlap on the 9, 19, 29, ... side to connect strips from the different color. Also leave an overlap for the 0 to use as a tab.

Repeat the process for the other color.

Cut the strips horizontally, 0-9, 10-19, 20-29, etc. Do this for both colors.

Now alternate colors and put the number line back together using the masking tape tabs you left on the end of the number strip.

Secure each connection with clear scotch tape to prevent pulling apart from the tape.

This should make 2 numeral rolls.

This is a very simple tool that will give you powerful results!

Numeral Roll Activities

1. Name the Rows:

- Have the students name the rows on the numeral roll as you show each row. (The names of the rows are the 1's, teens, 20's, 30's 40's, etc.)
- Starting at the 1's have the students name the rows going forward.
- Starting at the 90's have the students name the rows going backward. (If this range is too large start at a smaller row such as the 30's and name the rows backward)
- Show a row and ask students to name the row? Ask students how they know what row it is? You want them to key into the idea that the teens start with a 1, the twenty's a 2, etc. Don't tell them, but see if they make that connection.

2. Saying numbers forward and backward:

- Show a number on the numeral roll and have students say numbers forward from that number.
- Show a number on the numeral roll and have students say numbers backward from that number.

Ideas to keep in mind:

- Most support: Show the numbers and then have students say them.
- Less support: Show the number after the students say them.
- Least support: Don't show the numbers at all. Ask students to start at a number and say numbers forward until you tell them to stop.

3. Find a number on the numeral roll:

Ask students to find a number that you say on the numeral roll. Notice how students have to find this number.

Ideas to keep in mind:

- Do students have to start at the 1's and move up the numeral roll to find the number?
- Do the students look up and down the numeral roll to find the number like they aren't exactly sure where it is?
- Do students look for the row that the number may be in, such as the 20's, 30's, etc?
- Do the students easily find the number?

Using the Numeral Roll 1- 100

Remember, anything you do forwards, do backwards!

- Display the numeral roll to your students. Say “this numeral roll shows the numbers from 1- 100 in order. You say the numbers with me as I unroll it. Ready, 1, 2, 3...20. Now let’s say the numbers backwards. Ready, 20, 19, 18... 1.”
- Display the numeral roll to your students. Say “this numeral roll shows the numbers from 1—100 in order. You say the numbers with me as I unroll it. Ready? 1, 2, 3...20. Let’s try to go further than 20 this time. 21, 22, 23 and so on. Now let’s say the numbers backwards...”
- Using the numeral roll, point to each set of 10 numbers in turn. Say “these numbers are called the twenties. These numbers are called the thirties, etc.” Point to each number family and describe.
- Display the numeral roll to your students beginning with a random number. Say “you say the numbers with me that we can see as I unroll it. Ready? 38, 39, 40...60. Now let’s say the numbers backwards. 60, 59, 58...40”
- Name each family – some types of questions would be “name the family that is closer to 1.” “Name the family that is closer to 100.” “Name the family that is closer to 50.” “Name the family that has the number 17.” “What is the biggest number in the sixties family?” “What is the smallest number in the eighties family?” etc.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109

Instructions For Treasure Hunt:

Create deck with index cards. Choose the sequence you want to work on. Make 4 copies of that sequence, each a different color. Create 7 treasure cards and the 4 dot color cards that start the rows.

Establish 4 rows using the cards with colored dots. Shuffle the deck of cards, including both numerals and treasure cards. Deal 10 cards per row, face down. After dealing the cards into the 4 rows of 10 there will be 7 cards remaining. These 7 cards become a draw pile.

1. Player 1 draws a card from the draw pile and places the card face up in the row of the corresponding colored dot and in the correct position of the sequence, removing the card previously in that position.
 - o If the removed card is a numeral card, Player 1 gives it to the Player 2 who then places this card face up into the correct position.
 - o If the removed card is a treasure card, Player 1 keeps the card and play continues with Player 2 drawing from the draw pile.
2. Play continues.
3. The game ends when you have revealed the 4 sequences. If there are no more cards in the draw pile simply choose a card that hasn't been flipped over yet.
4. The winner is the player with the most treasure cards.
Some possible sequences: 1-10, 11-20, multiples, counting by 10, counting by 10 starting at 3, fractions, decimals, percents. You can also just make 2 rows to make the game go faster. You can set it up to count backwards too, as the video demonstrates.

*Teaching Number in the Classroom with 4-8-Year-Olds, Dr. Wright et al
Chapter 3, IA3.9, pp. 48-49*

Numeral Track Instructions

1. Print the numeral strips on paper that is 11" wide and 8.5" high.
Copy/expand 200% onto 11 x 17 card stock (to make the 1.5" by 1.5" squares become 3" x 3" squares).
2. Cut to separate each row.
3. Cut 6 pieces of matt/illustration board 3" x 15" and 30 pieces of matt board 3" x 3."
4. Affix the smaller pieces to the 3" x 15" board using duct tape to create doors that open and close.
5. Slip the numeral strips behind the doors.

Number Font: size 180 bold from *Zaner-Bloser Set A* purchased through Schoolhouse Fonts:
<http://www.schoolhousefonts.com/Schoolhouse/products.htm>