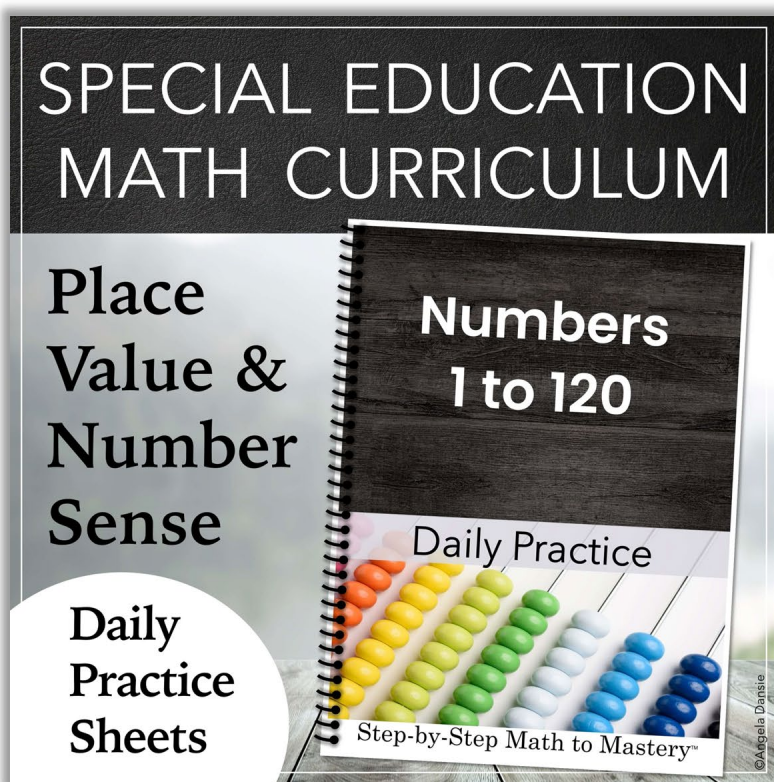


— Step-by-Step —  
**Math to Mastery**  
FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION & INTERVENTION

*Preview &  
Sample*



# Hello!

I'm excited to show you my updated Step-by-Step Math to Mastery™ resources!

This preview will answer several frequently asked questions and give you a chance to see a sample.

If you have more questions or would like to request a product catalog don't hesitate to email me.

Angela Dansie

angela@mathtomastery.com

Skip to Sample

## *Have a question? Click to the Answer*

Are these resources standards-based? Evidence-based? [ANSWER](#)

Will they be a good fit for my students? [ANSWER](#)

Do students respond well to these lessons? [ANSWER](#)

How do you teach a lesson? [ANSWER](#)

How do you prep and organize materials? [ANSWER](#)

What is the recommended sequence of workbooks? [ANSWER](#)

Can I share this with another teacher? [ANSWER](#)

How can I get a discount? [ANSWER](#)

# *Standards-Based*

K-5<sup>th</sup> grade standards addressing numbers, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, and decimals are covered.

The lesson workbooks are linked to Common Core State Standards so the standards can be referenced when writing IEP goals. Not every math standard is taught. These resources are focused on mastering essential foundational skills in a straightforward way.

An example IEP goal and objectives are included in each lesson workbook, along with the corresponding standard(s).

# *Evidence-Based*

High-Leverage Practices in Special Education found in Step-by-Step Math to Mastery materials include:

- #12 Systematically Design Instruction Towards Learning Goals
- #14 Use Cognitive and Metacognitive Strategies (Schema Instruction)
- #15 Provide Scaffolded Supports
- #16 Use Explicit Instruction

Teacher-directed instruction is explicit and systematic. Skills are broken down into small steps, reducing cognitive load. Lessons progress incrementally from basic to more complex procedures. Clear, precise language is used so teachers and paraeducators can explain model problems simply and consistently.

Word problems are taught using schema-based instruction.

# Special Learners

Step-by-Step Math to Mastery™ resources were created for students who need extra support, preferably in a small group or 1-on-1 setting. These lessons have been used in special education classrooms, intervention groups, Title 1 and English language learner programs, after school tutoring, and in homeschools.

Many math books simultaneously introduce two or more problem-solving strategies. This often confuses struggling students. In these lessons, only one strategy is taught at a time for students to master before moving to the next step.

These lessons could benefit all students, especially students who have:

- **Attention difficulties**—minimal visual clutter, short lessons, simple instructions, clear stopping point
- **Learning disabilities**—objectives are carefully sequenced in small chunks with explicit step-by-step instruction and many practice repetitions
- **Slower processing speed**—accuracy is emphasized rather than speed; mastering a skill will increase automaticity
- **Language difficulties**—  
Receptive Language: Teacher directions and vocabulary are simple, consistent, and concise.  
Expressive Language: Rather than asking students with limited verbal skills to ‘explain their thinking’, teach them how to state the steps they are following.
- **Executive functioning difficulties**—clear expectations and predictable routine, organized layout with white space and fewer problems per page
- **Fine motor issues**—larger font and space for writing answers; students are not asked to write many words or sentences

# Student Success

I get feedback from teachers and parents of students in elementary, middle school, and high school. What I love most is hearing about a student's success.

I am using several of these units with a couple of students who experienced prenatal alcohol and drug exposure . . . I **have seen them go from being completely overwhelmed and shut down in math to being excited to show me their progress each day.** I cannot recommend these highly enough!  
–Melissa H.

This is hands down the best math resource I have found. My daughter wasn't retaining info from our previous curriculum so we were in need of a new approach. She has actually **retained what she is learning** with this. –Shelly G.

I've been looking for a good math intervention program for my students and this one is awesome! **My students are making so many gains! One of my students felt so successful that he asked for homework!** I liked this so much I got the entire program!  
–Jacqueline R.

This resource is amazing!! I have used it with my 3<sup>rd</sup> grade math intervention groups and my students are actually adding and subtracting with borrowing and regrouping. **I have seen such a huge growth** since using these pages!  
–Kelsie L.

I love the **confidence** this gives my students! –Kate S.

Amazing! Used in a resource room and students and their parents kept commenting how they wished the classroom teacher used this program. Highly recommend! –Jennifer M.

**My students really enjoy this math.** It is easier for them to understand than the curriculum the school is using. They need something very clear and straightforward and this is IT! –Tracey M.

I love the approach and routine to your math units and the multiplication was no exception! **Students with Intellectual Disability were multiplying with pride and parents were very tickled!** Great evidenced-based structure.  
–Melissa G.

Simple steps and explanations **helped my ELL students tremendously.** –L. G.

**My intervention students have blossomed** with using this resource. It is extremely thorough and guides the students through scaffolded steps to achieve competency. Couldn't ask for a better resource! –Lindsey D.

My 4th and 5th grader students with learning disabilities are **finally feeling successful in math!** –Kimberly D.

I used this resource to teach a child from Somalia how to regroup with subtraction. The explicit instruction was instrumental in helping the child conceptualize regrouping. I also appreciate the numerous sheets available for additional practice. Thank you! –Baudelina A.

This was exactly what I was going for. I've been using it all school-year and **I've never seen my kids make progress like they have.** –Danielle D.

# Lesson Presentation

There is not just one right way to use the workbooks. They can be adapted to your student needs, your setting, and time constraints.

General guidelines for how to present model problems and prompt student responses are found on the next page.

*Here is how I use the lesson workbooks:*

My setting is a small group pull-out at the elementary level (mild/moderate). Students sit at a kidney table facing me and a white board behind me.

## **Warm-up:**

- We begin with a number sense & place value warm-up.
- This may include skip counting, missing number flashcards, and a page from a daily practice workbook.

## **Model: 5 minutes**

- I state the lesson objective and write one model problem on the white board at a time and think out loud while I demonstrate each step.
- I ask students to repeat and recite the steps, rules, and vocabulary with me.

## **Guided Practice: 10 minutes**

- During guided practice I continue working problems on the board. I ask students for the next step as if they are coaching me through the problems.
- When they are answering confidently, I often have a student come to the board to work a problem. I've found students enjoy the chance to "be the teacher" and it gives the others a chance to practice being a respectful audience.

## **Independent Practice: 15 minutes (more or less)**

- Students spread out and go to their individual tables/desks where they can focus quietly during this time.
- They work at their own pace, quietly, and raise their hands when finished so I can quickly check their work and give immediate feedback.
- Quick finishers might be given a set of fact flashcards or a fluency timing to practice while the others finish.

When I have a group that is answering accurately and flying at a faster pace, I reduce the number of practice problems and may do two lessons a day.

If we have time, we do a few word problems together or practice telling time or counting money—whatever I'd like to spend a few minutes reviewing.

# Keep Students Engaged

"A responding student is a learning student."

*Model* each skill step-by-step and think out loud while you demonstrate. Give many opportunities for each student to respond during *guided practice*. Don't move to *independent practice* until students are confident with the skill.

**Model:** Teacher solves problems on the white board or on the paper so everyone can see. Talk through the problem out loud, step by step.

I look at ...

I think ...

I see that ...

I write ...

I remember ...

I say ...

Have students recite the steps and any new rules or vocabulary as you work.

"I add the ones column. What do I do?"

"The rule is ... Say it with me ..."

"(Vocab word) means ... Say that with me ..."

**Guided Practice:** Teacher and students work problems together. Solve together on the white board, projector or teacher's paper.

1. Start → Teacher models correct response before asking a question  
"First we look at the sign. What do we do first, everyone?"
2. Fade to → Whole group choral responses  
"What is the next step, everyone?"
3. Fade to → Individual responses  
"What numbers are in the tens column, ... Andrew?"
4. Fade to → Solve on individual papers at the same time  
Individual responses as you go through the steps together and students write on their papers  
"Count back, ... Hailey." "What is the difference, ... Max?" "Everyone write it."

More Options →

- Invite students to come to the board and demonstrate solving problems and talking through the steps. Give each student a chance to be the "teacher" while others practice being a respectful audience.
- Pair students up with a partner. Both solve the same problem, then they quickly compare answers. Or they may take turns demonstrating how to solve a problem while the other watches and checks the answer.

**Independent Practice:** Students work quietly at their own pace. They may ask for help if needed, but encourage and praise independent work.

# Easy to Teach

I know how many things special education teachers have on their plates. It is important to me to make these resources as simple to use as possible.

"I was so scared to buy this [K-5 Math Bundle] because of the price but after 2 months it has **easily saved me that much time** spent after my contracted hours putting things together. I can just **hand it to my paras and they can teach the students without me micromanaging.**" –Whitney H.

The practicality of these units is off the charts!!! They make math time **so much easier for me to plan!!**  
–Janelle M.

As a special ed teacher who provides push-in support to students at a variety of levels, your math interventions have been a **lifesaver** this year! I'm able to pinpoint where to start my kids, can **easily align it to the standards**, and I don't end up spending hours sifting through websites online trying to find math work that will fit my kids' needs. Thank you! –Kimberly D.

This is a **godsend for teachers who have to program for a wide range of abilities, simultaneously.** –Juliana R.

I love all of your bundles. They **make doing math a breeze** with my kiddos. It used to take me hours to prep and think of what to do – because I have **four different levels in my classroom**. Now I just follow your curriculum for each different level. Thanks for your great stuff. –Marci G.

This resource is **easy to use for my students and paras.** Thanks! –Rachel W.

I was looking for a resource for my 1st and 2nd grade resource room. General education materials made teaching math cumbersome. I felt like I spent more time teaching the various components of the program and teaching math was secondary. This is just what I needed to **make math manageable** for my special learners. I love that examples are concrete and instruction is direct. Thank you so much!  
–Sherri H.

This is a great resource for math rotations. I teach 4-8 AU/ED/ID in a self-contained classroom in a public separate school. My **capable para is able to implement this easily and it is effective** in teaching the students.  
–Emily S.

This is an excellent resource for those self-contained special education teachers that have to reinvent the wheel to put together a curriculum to meet the needs of their students that are not low enough to take the alternate assessment.. –Success Beyond the Box Teaching Materials

I can't say enough about this resource. Best I've ever bought from TPT. I have four grades in my classroom, at the same time. **This makes math time stress free, while everyone works on what they need to target.** Thank you!  
–Everyday I'm Teaching It

It works perfect for having a para work with the student. –Jennifer B.



# Prep & Organize

Once you have decided which lessons to teach, you may want to print and bind individual student workbooks.

1. Print the student booklet cover onto colored cardstock for a bit of durability
2. Print the lesson pages double-sided. Black & white, no color ink needed.
3. Bind the workbook together using what you have (staple, spiral binding, three-hole punched in a binder, or with binder rings)

In my classroom . . .

- I would plan what I would teach the coming month and spend an hour of my prep time printing and assembling student workbooks.
- The method I used was a double-hole-punch at the top, fastening booklets together with two 1" binder rings. I fastened workbooks at the top to avoid anything on the sides interfering with handwriting.
- Each math group had a separate Sterilite™ bin to store the workbooks in as well as any flashcards or base ten blocks or other manipulatives.
- After students finished a workbook I would take the binder rings out and staple the book to send home. Then I re-used the binder rings in the next workbook.

I know these lessons are a lot of pages, and it can be a concern when you are limited in the number of pages you may print and copy. If you live in an area with a print shop it may be worth looking into having them printed there if your school will reimburse you.

Printed coil-bound workbooks are available at [mathtomastery.com](http://mathtomastery.com) so you can save your prep time for other things and have professionally printed workbooks delivered to your door. Just another option to consider!

# Suggested Sequence

## Placement Test

Visit [mathtomastery.com](http://mathtomastery.com) to download a free placement test.

## Step-by-Step Math to Mastery™ Lesson Workbook Sequence

### *Basic Addition and Subtraction*

- 1. Addition and Subtraction: Numbers to 10
- 2. Addition and Subtraction: Word Problems
- 3. Addition and Subtraction: Three Addends and Teen Numbers
- 4. Addition and Subtraction: Fact Families, Missing Addends, Making Ten

### *Multi-Digit Addition and Subtraction*

- 5. Addition: Two- Three- and Four-Digit Numbers
- 6. Subtraction: Two- Three- and Four-Digit Numbers

### *Basic Multiplication and Division*

- 7. Multiplication: Concepts and Factors to 10
- 8. Division: Concepts and Divisors to 10
- 9. Multiply & Divide: Word Problems, Missing Factors, Fact Families

### *Multi-Digit Multiplication and Division*

- 10. Multiplication: One-Digit by Multi-Digit Factors
- 11. Multiplication: Multi-Digit Factors and Distributive Property
- 12. Division: Long Division with One-Digit Divisors
- 13. Division: Long Division with Two-Digit Divisors

### *Fractions*

- 14. Fractions: Basic Concepts
- 15. Fractions: Representing Fractions on a Number Line
- 16. Fractions: Add and Subtract Like Denominators
- 17. Fractions: Multiply Fractions and Convert to Mixed Numbers
- 18. Fractions: Add and Subtract Unlike Denominators
- 19. Fractions: Divide and Simplify Fractions

### *Decimals*

- 20. Decimals: Read, Write, Compare and Round
- 21. Decimals: Add and Subtract, Multiply and Divide
- 22. Decimals: Convert Between Percent, Decimals, and Fractions

# Suggested Sequence

## Supporting Resources

### *Number Sense & Place Value*

- Numbers 0 to 20 Count, Read, & Write Numbers
- Numbers 1 to 120 Place Value & Number Sense Daily Practice
- Numbers 120 to 999 Place Value & Number Sense Daily Practice
- Hundreds: Expanded Form, Comparing, & Rounding Off
- Thousands: Expanded Form, Comparing, & Rounding Off

### *Fact Fluency*

- Addition & Subtraction Timings, Flashcards & Games
- Multiplication & Division Timings, Flashcards & Games

### *Other*

- Telling Time to the Nearest 5 Minutes
- Counting Money: Coins and Dollar Bills
- Shapes: Flat and Solid Practice Sheets

These resources may be used alone or with the computation lesson workbooks on the previous page.

Number sense and place value practice sheets are a great daily warm-up routine or entrance activity.

Fact fluency timings: Addition timings may be started after students can add sums to 10. Multiplication timings can begin after students have learned to multiply by 5's, 2's, and 3's.

Telling time and counting money may be taught any time after students are confident skip counting by 5's.

# Terms of Use

## — Step-by-Step — **Math to Mastery**

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### Contact Information

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I appreciate your feedback. I love to hear about your students' experiences and progress. You can contact me with comments or questions by emailing [angela@mathtomastery.com](mailto:angela@mathtomastery.com). I do my best to provide error-free materials, but if you find a typo feel free to email and tell me so I can quickly correct it. Thank you for your support!

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Bundle resources and save at least 20%.

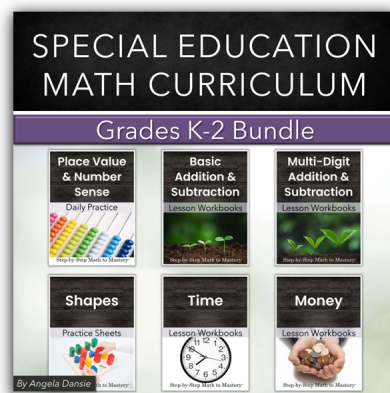
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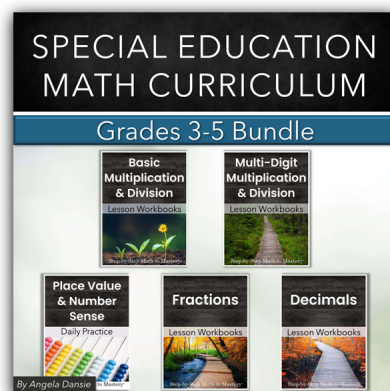
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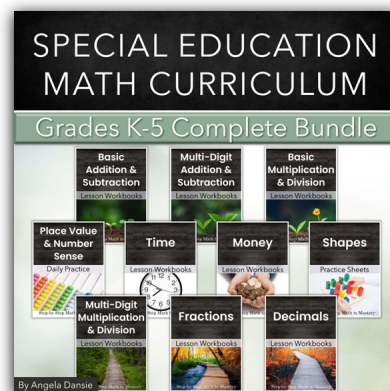
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# Sample

In this sample you will see:

- Table of Contents
- Example IEP Goal & Objectives
- Overview & Suggestions for Use
- Practice Sheets

SAMPLE

## Step-by-Step Math to Mastery™

Place Value & Number Sense  
Numbers to 120

	<u>Pages</u>		<u>Pages</u>
Standards & IEP Goal	5	Numbers 60 to 70**	66
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Review to 20	20	Numbers 75 to 85	94
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Numbers 20 to 30	25	Review to 90	110
Review to 30	29	Numbers 85 to 95	112
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\* Inequalities and expanded form are introduced here.

\*\* Ten More/Ten Less is introduced here. (print double-sided or two pages per lesson)

# Numbers to 120: Place Value, Number Sense Standards & IEP Goal

## First Grade CCSS.1.NBT.A.1

Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.

## First Grade CCSS.1.NBT.B.2

Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones.

## First Grade CCSS.1.NBT.B.3

Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols  $>$ ,  $=$ , and  $<$ .

## First Grade CCSS.1.NBT.C.5

Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.

## IEP Goal Example:

By May of first grade, when given the opportunity, the student will count to 120 and read, write, order, and compare numbers up to 120 with at least 85% accuracy across 3 consecutive trials. Progress will be measured with curriculum-based assessments every two weeks.

## Students will be able to:

- Rote *Count* from 0 to 120
- *Count Up* Starting at Any Number
- *Count* Objects and *Write* the Corresponding Number (ten frames & base ten pictures)
- *Read* Printed Numbers in Random Order
- *Write* Dictated Numbers in Random Order
- Quick *Draw* to Represent a Number (ten frames or base ten blocks)
- *Compare* numbers using  $<$  and  $>$
- Find ten more, ten less, one more, and one less than a number on a hundred chart



SAMPLE

# Step-by-Step Math to Mastery™

## Place Value & Number Sense

### Numbers to 120

SAMPLE

#### *Overview and Suggestions for Use:*

SAMPLE

##### Daily Practice Pages

These sequential practice and review pages slowly progress from 0 to 120, giving students lots of repetition along the way. Once they are familiar with the format, this becomes an opening routine that my students can sit down and start on independently when they arrive for math group. When a new skill appears, I model for a few days and we do that part together before they finish the rest on their own. We usually do one page a day.

SAMPLE

##### Read Aloud to Check

As you know, it isn't enough to just rush through, write the numbers and be done. After a student finishes, I ask him to read his page aloud to me. He counts the ten blocks so I can hear him transition between tens and ones. Then he'll read "65 is less than 70" "70 is less than 72" "65 is the same as 60 plus 5" "70 is the same as 70 plus 0" "72 is the same as 70 plus 2". He continues reading the numbers he wrote in sequence and then on the back of the page: "What is ten more? 33 What is ten less? 13," etc. It takes some coaching at first to teach the language that the numbers and symbols represent, but soon the students become comfortable using those words. This also gives them the chance to notice mistakes that they might have made and correct them.

SAMPLE

##### Guess My Number

The last page of this workbook is a list of "Guess My Number" prompts. I like to use these as a transition activity at the beginning of class when the group gathers. I spend a week (or longer if needed) practicing a prompt before I introduce the next one.

SAMPLE

##### Skip Counting Visuals

You can introduce skip counting by 10's after students can rote count by ones to 30. Once students are confident counting by 10's, you may introduce skip counting by 10's starting from any number, and skip counting by 2's, and 5's. Visuals for counting by 10 and by 5 are included at the end of this workbook.

SAMPLE

SAMPLE

Step-by-Step

Math to Mastery

Lesson Workbook

SAMPLE

# Place Value & Number Sense

- SAMPLE
- Numbers to 20
  - Numbers to 40
  - Numbers to 60
  - Numbers to 80
  - Numbers to 100
  - Numbers to 120
- SAMPLE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE

# I Can Count, Read Numbers, and Write Numbers to 10

1. Count out loud starting at **0** and ending at **10**.

2. Count the number of objects and write the total.

◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
◆	◆			

\_\_\_\_\_

★	★	★		

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Read these numbers out loud.  
4. Then fill in the ten frames to match the number.

**4**


**8**


**6**

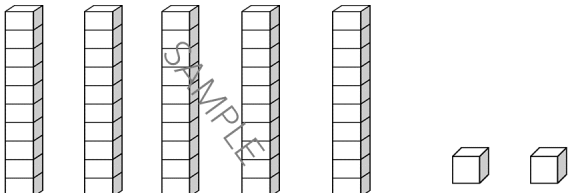

5. Listen, then write the numbers in the boxes.  
6. Write the numbers that come next.

zero	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	_____	_____	_____
five	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	_____	_____	_____
seven	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	_____	_____	_____

# I Can Count, Read Numbers, and Write Numbers to 55

1. Count out loud starting at **40** and ending at **55**.

2. Count the number of objects and write the total.



Total: \_\_\_\_\_

- Read these numbers out loud. Draw < or > in the circles.
- Quick draw each number. Draw | for tens and ○ for ones.
- Write the expanded form equation.

50		○	49		○	53	
Tens	Ones		Tens	Ones		Tens	Ones
50 = _____ + _____			49 = _____ + _____			53 = _____ + _____	

5. Listen, then write the numbers in the boxes. Continue the sequence.

fifty-one			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>			
forty-eight			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>			
forty-six			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>			

# I Can Count, Read Numbers, and Write Numbers to 90

1. Count out loud starting at **75** and ending at **90**.

2. Count the number of objects and write the total.

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

- Read these numbers out loud. Draw < or > in the circles.
- Quick draw each number. Draw | for tens and ○ for ones.
- Write the expanded form equation.

84		○	88		○	86	
Tens	Ones		Tens	Ones		Tens	Ones
84 = ____ + ____			88 = ____ + ____			86 = ____ + ____	

5. Listen, then write the numbers in the boxes. Continue the sequence.

eighty	_____	_____	_____
eighty-five	_____	_____	_____
eighty-seven	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

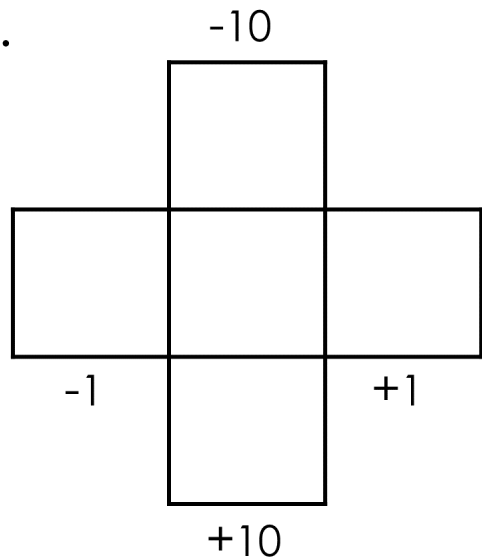
Write 52 in the middle box.

What is ten more? \_\_\_\_\_

What is ten less? \_\_\_\_\_

What is one more? \_\_\_\_\_

What is one less? \_\_\_\_\_



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	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

Write the number in the blank.

2 tens and 4 ones \_\_\_\_\_

9 ones \_\_\_\_\_

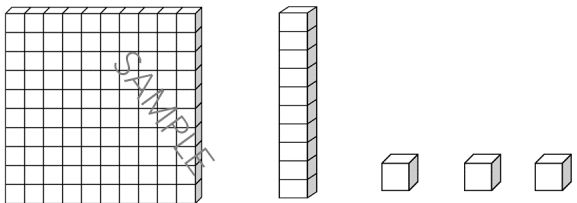
18 ones \_\_\_\_\_

3 tens \_\_\_\_\_

# I Can Count, Read Numbers, and Write Numbers to 120

1. Count out loud starting at **105** and ending at **120**.

2. Count the number of objects and write the total.



Total: \_\_\_\_\_

- Read these numbers out loud. Draw < or > in the circles.
- Quick draw each number. Draw | for tens and ○ for ones.
- Write the expanded form equation.

<b>118</b>			○	<b>114</b>		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones		Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<b>118</b> = _____ + _____ + _____				<b>114</b> = _____ + _____ + _____		

5. Listen, then write the numbers in the boxes. Continue the sequence.

one hundred ten			
one hundred fifteen			
one hundred seventeen			

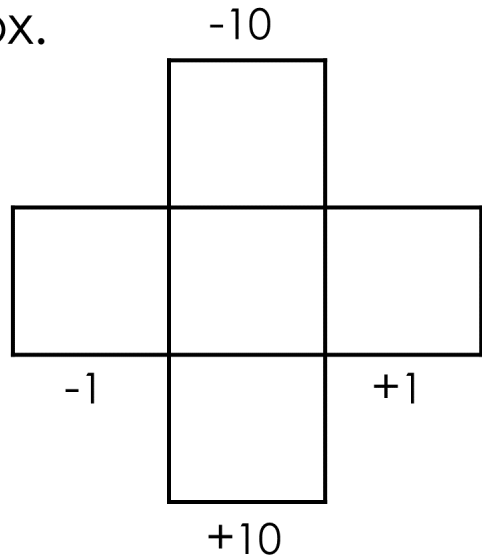
Write 103 in the middle box.

What is ten more? \_\_\_\_\_

What is ten less? \_\_\_\_\_

What is one more? \_\_\_\_\_

What is one less? \_\_\_\_\_



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	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

Write the number in the blank.

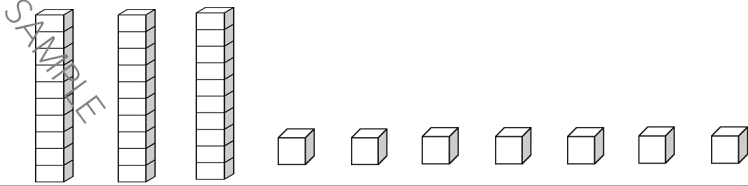
10 tens and 2 ones \_\_\_\_\_ 4 ones \_\_\_\_\_

16 ones \_\_\_\_\_ 6 tens \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Count the number of base ten blocks and write the total.



Total: \_\_\_\_\_

Read these numbers out loud. Draw a < or > in the circle.  
Quick draw each number. Write the expanded form equation.

91



68

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

91 = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

68 = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Read the number. Write it in the box. Write the numbers that come next.

one hundred two

\_\_\_\_\_

one hundred eleven

\_\_\_\_\_

Write the numbers that are ten more and ten less and one more and one less.

Ten Less →  
- 10

34

Ten More →  
+ 10

	49	
--	----	--

↑  
One Less  
- 1

↑  
One More  
+ 1