

# Montessori Numeral Cards & Grids

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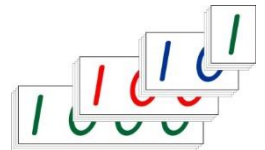
1. Instructions
2. Large Numeral Cards introductory exercise
3. Five additional pages of large cards (thousands, hundreds, tens, and units). Color-coded hierarchies are mixed to fit the fewest number of pages requiring lamination: 2 ¼ pages of green thousands, 2 ½ pages of red hundreds and green units, blue tens and a few spare units.
4. Three identical sets of small numeral cards (six pages in all)
5. Color-coded grid
6. Two reproducible black & white grids for counting, operations, and other extensions.

## Preparation

1. Set aside the instructions and the two black & white reproducible grids and laminate the remaining pages.
2. Cut the introductory lesson cards, stack, secure with a rubber band, and store separately.



3. Cut remaining cards. Organize all hierarchies from 1 to 9. You may stack each and secure with rubber bands, or you may stack all together with the longest thousands on the bottom and the shortest units on top and then secure the entire stack with a rubber band.



## Introduction

The numeral cards should be introduced after the child is familiar with their golden beads or place-value-block counterparts. Guide the student in discovering that one (one unit) and one thousand are green; a hundred is red; ten is blue. Make sure student understands the names of the introductory cards and can associate them with the corresponding golden-bead or place-value piece.

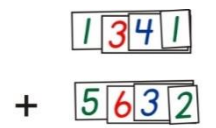
## Presentation of other cards

1. Have students lay out all the cards with the thousands on the left and the units on the right.
2. Have the child indicate the numeral card that represents a specific value. For example, "Show me 2 thousands. Show me 8 tens. What does this symbol stand for?"
3. Have child associate Montessori golden-bead material or the appropriate place-value-block with the respective symbol. For example, he or she associates four hundred squares with the symbol 400.
4. Once the child can use one type of block, you can have him or her label mixed hierarchies. For example, he or she can associate 2 thousand cubes, 3 hundred squares, 7 ten bars, and 5 units with 2000, 300, 70, and 5.
5. The Montessori numeral cards are often used in conjunction with golden-bead or place-value-block operations. Typically, large cards represent the largest number in the operation (sums, products, minuends, or dividends), and the small cards represent the smaller numbers in the operation (addends, subtrahend, difference, factors, and quotient).
4. To compose a number, select the appropriate cards and superimpose smaller hierarchies over the larger ones and align to the right as shown.

1000	100	10	1
2000	200	20	2
3000	300	30	3
4000	400	40	4
5000	500	50	5
6000	600	60	6
7000	700	70	7
8000	800	80	8
9000	900	90	9



$$5,000 + 700 + 90 + 2 = 5,792$$



The numeral cards are an excellent didactic tool in discovering challenging concepts in Place Value matching cards as well as Blue Numeration, Pink Numeration, Tens Gold, and Thousands.

## Grids

Children may place golden bead or stamp game components directly on the laminated color grid. The two black and white grids may be photocopied for student or teacher extensions.