

# Week 1

## Lesson 1 – Numbers 1 to 10

This lesson is a gentle start to maths as it is the first maths lesson for your year and a positive start is helpful. First, read the poem aloud to them and enjoy it.

### Traditional Rhyme

One busy housewife sweeping up the floor  
Two busy housewives polishing the door  
Three busy housewives washing baby's socks  
Four busy housewives winding up the clocks  
Five busy housewives washing out the broom  
Six busy housewives tidying the room  
Seven busy housewives cleaning out the sink  
Eight busy housewives giving puss a drink  
Nine busy housewives stirring up the stew.  
Ten busy housewives with nothing else to do.

*Author: Unknown*

Then, encourage your child to read the numeral in the left column below and associate the number as a written word with each number. Your child can then write this table in their maths notebook. You can draw up a table on a lined page and encourage them to write as neatly as possible.

0	<i>zero</i>
1	<i>one</i>
2	<i>two</i>
3	<i>three</i>
4	<i>four</i>
5	<i>five</i>
6	<i>six</i>
7	<i>seven</i>

8	<i>eight</i>
9	<i>nine</i>
10	<i>ten</i>

You can ask your child to use counters or items you have readily on hand and count out groups of these numbers in items. For example, make a pile of 3 forks, 5 spoons and 10 pencils. This helps them to practice counting and representing the numbers correctly using items.

## Lesson 2 – How Many?

TEACHER'S NOTE:

For this lesson you will need stickers or coloured pencils.

In your child's maths book, on the blank paper divide the page into 8 equal rectangles (one vertical line down the centre and 3 evenly spaced horizontal lines is quick and easy). Ask your child to write the numeral or word as shown in the table below.

<i>eight</i>	11
4	<i>fifteen</i>
<i>twelve</i>	2
7	<i>three</i>

Once they have done this, ask them to write in numerals and numbers in words so that each box has both the number in words and numeral. For example:

13 <i>thirteen</i>	0 <i>zero</i>
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Then ask your child to represent these numbers using stickers or drawing dots to show how many there would be. For example, in the 7 box, add 7 stickers or draw 7 dots.

### Lesson 3 – Write the Numeral

This lesson is designed to help your child’s understanding of numerals and numbers written in words. Ask your child to write the numeral for each of these in their notebook:

<i>ten</i>	<i>fourteen</i>
<i>two</i>	<i>zero</i>
<i>twenty</i>	<i>forty</i>
<i>seven</i>	<i>thirty-two</i>
<i>eleven</i>	<i>twenty-five</i>
<i>ninety-seven</i>	<i>sixteen</i>
<i>eighteen</i>	<i>eighty</i>
<i>sixty-four</i>	<i>fifty-three</i>
<i>seventy-one</i>	<i>forty-seven</i>
<i>eighty-nine</i>	<i>one hundred</i>
<i>twelve</i>	<i>sixty-six</i>

If they hesitate when writing their answer, encourage them to think about what should be in the tens place and what should be in the units place and say the number with quite an emphasis on the number as needed. This is designed to help you, as teacher, appreciate what they know and understand thus far on their maths journey.

As with each lesson in this maths program, if they can answer a question easily simply place a tick in your printed copy but if they need more practice, mark with an asterisk. Seeing any lessons with an asterisk allows you to quickly and easily see what requires further review and practice. This list of numbers allows you to check each numeral in both the units and the tens place.

## Week 1 Practice Activities

The Practice Activities for this week reinforce recognising numerals and words in numbers and place value. You will find these in our online maths resource collection.