

# Paint by Number



## Number Line Walk

## Physical Education

Take 20 sheets of paper (8-1/2 x 11 inches) and number them one through twenty, writing a large number on each one in black marker. Place the sheets in order to make a path around your classroom floor. Tape them down, if necessary. Take advantage of any existing tile marks, carpet squares, or other natural patterns as you place the numbers. Be sure to place the numbers at the appropriate width for a young child's stride (considering the length between even numbers) and avoid the danger of slippage by having them step next to the numbers.

Ask students to walk the number line, counting aloud as they step next to each number. Then ask them to walk the line counting by twos, stepping on the even numbers and skipping over the odd numbers. They will be stepping on, and saying, 2, 4, 6, 8, etc. If weather and school policies allow, try this activity in an outdoor reaction area by using biodegradable chalk to mark numbers and squares.

## Making Change

## Mathematics

Hand out copies of the change pictures on page 104 and explain that students will be learning to make change. Ask students to color and cut out the pennies and nickels on the worksheet. Remind students of your classroom scissor safety rules. Review skip counting by fives and demonstrate how to use the nickels and pennies to practice counting by ones and skip counting by fives. Lead the class in a group skip counting exercise using the nickels. Call out a specific number such as 25, and have students stack their paper nickels as they count aloud "5, 10, 15, 20, 25." Repeat this process for skip counting by tens. After this practice session, students could set up a little "store" in the classroom and use their coins to practice counting.

## Write a Cheer

## Music

Practice skip counting using rhymes, songs, cheers, and chants. Sing familiar songs like "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe," "The Ants Go Marching," and other number songs. Then repeat the following cheer for students:

2, 4, 6, 8! Who do we appreciate?

As a class, brainstorm other words that rhyme with eight. Explain to students that they will write out number sequences and brainstorm words that rhyme with the last number to create their own cheers. Then divide students into small groups to write a cheer using counting by ones and skip counting by twos and fives. Begin with counting by ones, using one, two, or three number chants. For example:

1,2,3—Count with me

4,5,6—Counting sticks

7,8,9—Counting time

Then move on to skip counting by twos. For example:

2, 4, 6, 8—Counting things is really great!

10, 12, 14, 16—Count by twos and don't be mean.

18, 20, 22, 24—We can count and count some more!

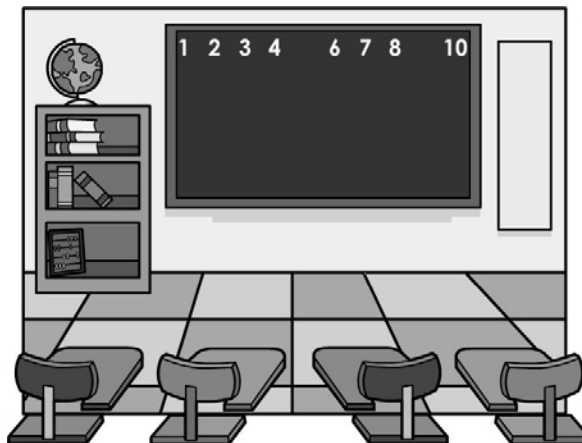
When students are finished, each group can perform their chants for the class. Repeat the cheer brainstorms and performances to practice skip counting by fives.

### Fill in the Blanks

### Problem Solving

To prepare, take 10 large sheets of construction paper and write the numbers 1 through 10 on them as large as possible in heavy black marker. Make another set of the numbers 1 through 10, keeping this set in reserve. Line up one set of numbers in order on the ledge of the whiteboard (or post them on a bulletin board). Talk about the number line concept. Then have the students close their eyes or put their heads down on their desks. Remove one number and have students open their eyes and then ask them which number is missing. After practicing this several times with the whole class, you are ready to begin the game.

Put all the numbers from the second set on a table near the number line. Have students close their eyes and then you remove two numbers from the number line, placing them on the table with all the extra numbers. Choose one student to come up, find the missing numbers and place them on the number line. Ask the remaining students if the number line is now complete and correct. Continue the game, giving each student a turn. As students gain more confidence, you can remove three or four numbers from the line.



## Hand Prints

Art

Set up finger painting materials for the class and review the classroom rules for finger painting to ensure students avoid getting paint their clothes or other items. Provide large sheets of paper. Make a single hand print and a print of both hands. By counting hands and fingers, demonstrate that you can count the print as 1 finger, 2 hands or 2 fingers, or 5 fingers (single hand). Have the class use the paints and large sheets of paper to create hand prints in different colors. When the painting is complete and dry, pin it up for the class to see. As a class, practice counting by ones, twos, and fives for each color using the colorful hand prints on the paper. Invite different students to practice counting. You may need to demonstrate first by counting red fingers (counting by ones), red hands (counting by twos), then red hands (counting by fives).



## Body Pairs

Science

Apply skip counting by two to a lesson on the parts of the human body. Challenge students to list things about themselves that can be counted by twos, fives, or tens. Call on students one at a time for ideas. If the class needs prompting, consider the following list:

Twos: eyes, ears, arms, legs

Fives: left fingers, left toes, right fingers, right toes

Encourage the class to think of as many parts of their body that they can (nostrils, fingernails, elbows, knees, and so on).

Remind students that many people have disabilities that make their bodies different—some people have one arm or one eye—and reinforce the importance of valuing diversity and appreciating differences.

# Making Change

