



## Identifying Coins and Skip Counting

Engage – Answer Key

The following are counting activities that can be used throughout this lesson.

### 1. Stand Up Sit Down

Rote Counting Activity

**Activity:** We all stand and then sit as we say the number. When we get to nine, we put up one finger for one ten, and go on. When we all are sitting, we just keep going and then stand as we say our number. When we get to nineteen, we put up a second finger and say "twenty" and just keep going this way to whatever number we have preset. Another finger is raised every time we say a number with nine in it, and it helps us remember what comes next. For example, when we get to thirty-nine, we have four fingers up and it helps us remember that "FOUR-ty" comes next.

### 2. Reciting Numbers

**Materials:** Number Line 1-10, pointer or popsicle stick, etc.

**Activity:** The student uses a pointer at his/her table to touch and count/recite the numbers 1-40 (or to whatever number is appropriate at that time of the year) on a number line.

### 3. Fill in the Missing Number (0-10)

**Materials:** magnetic numbers, sentence strip paper

**Activity:** The student writes the numbers 1-10 on a strip of paper with 2 or 3 numbers missing and then uses magnetic numbers to fill in the missing numbers.

### 4. Rhythm Numbers

**Activity:** Begin a rhythm by clapping your hands. Teacher must keep the rhythm going so students do not speed it up. Begin counting when most students can clap with the rhythm: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 "YEAH!" Repeat.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Counter of the Day

**Activity:** A pair of students is asked to be “counters of the day.” Ask them to count the pockets of all of the students by distributing one cube for each pocket.

The counter pair then collects all of the counters and makes stacks of 10 for display.

Count by tens and then ones to find how many pockets are in the room. Repeat with other objects to count.

