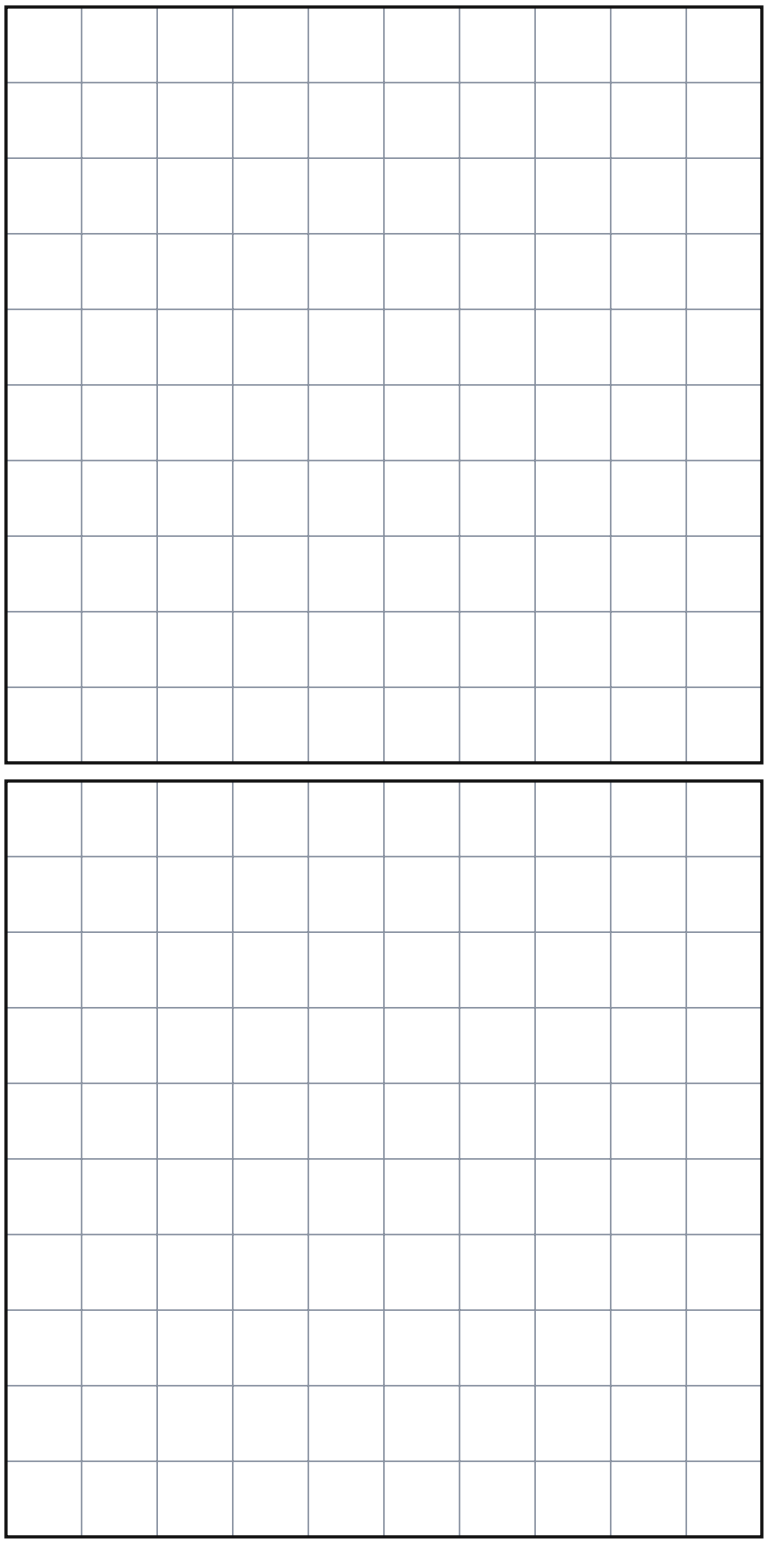
Base Ten Blocks: Flats

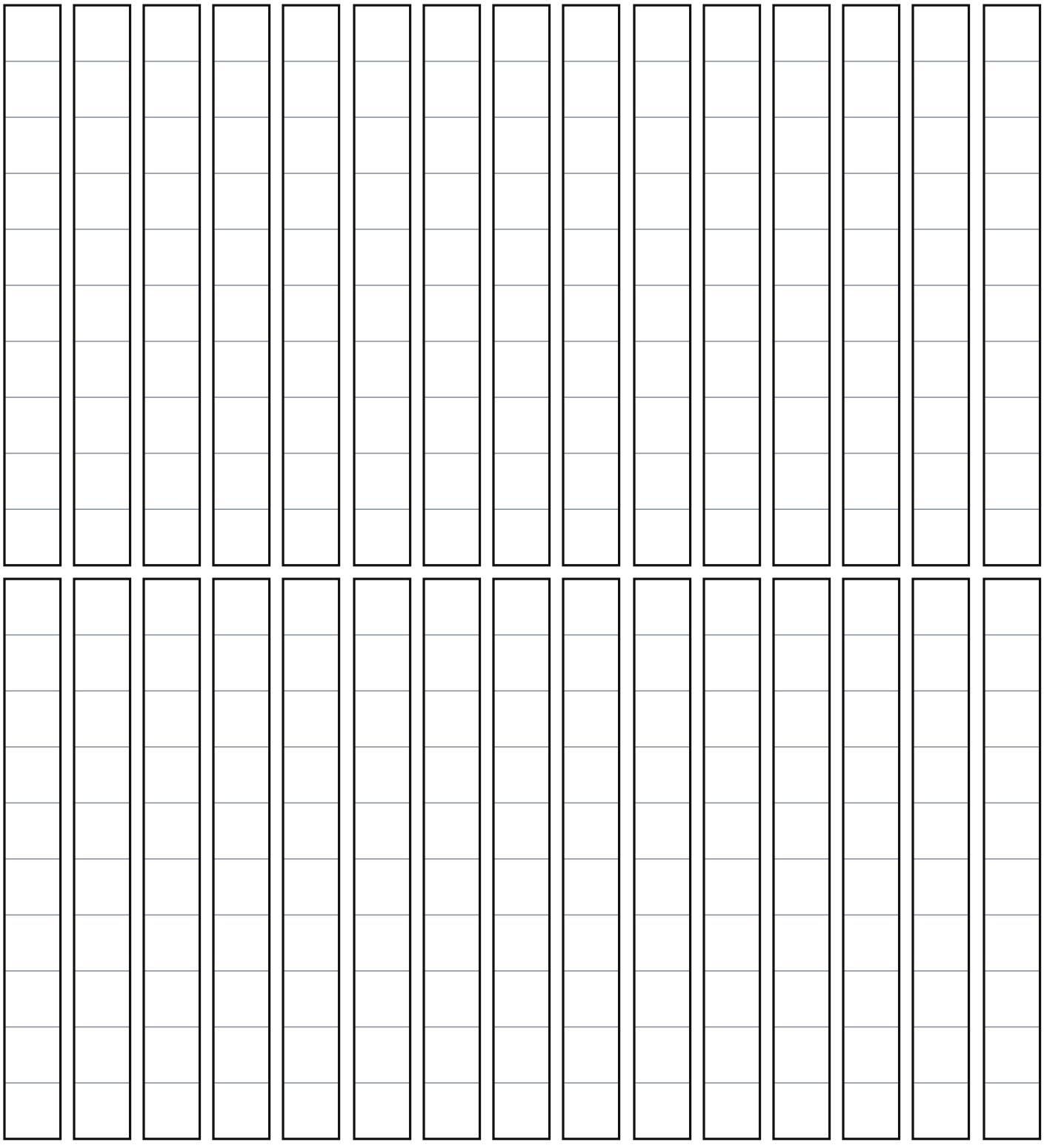
Print at 100% (actual size). Cut on the black lines.



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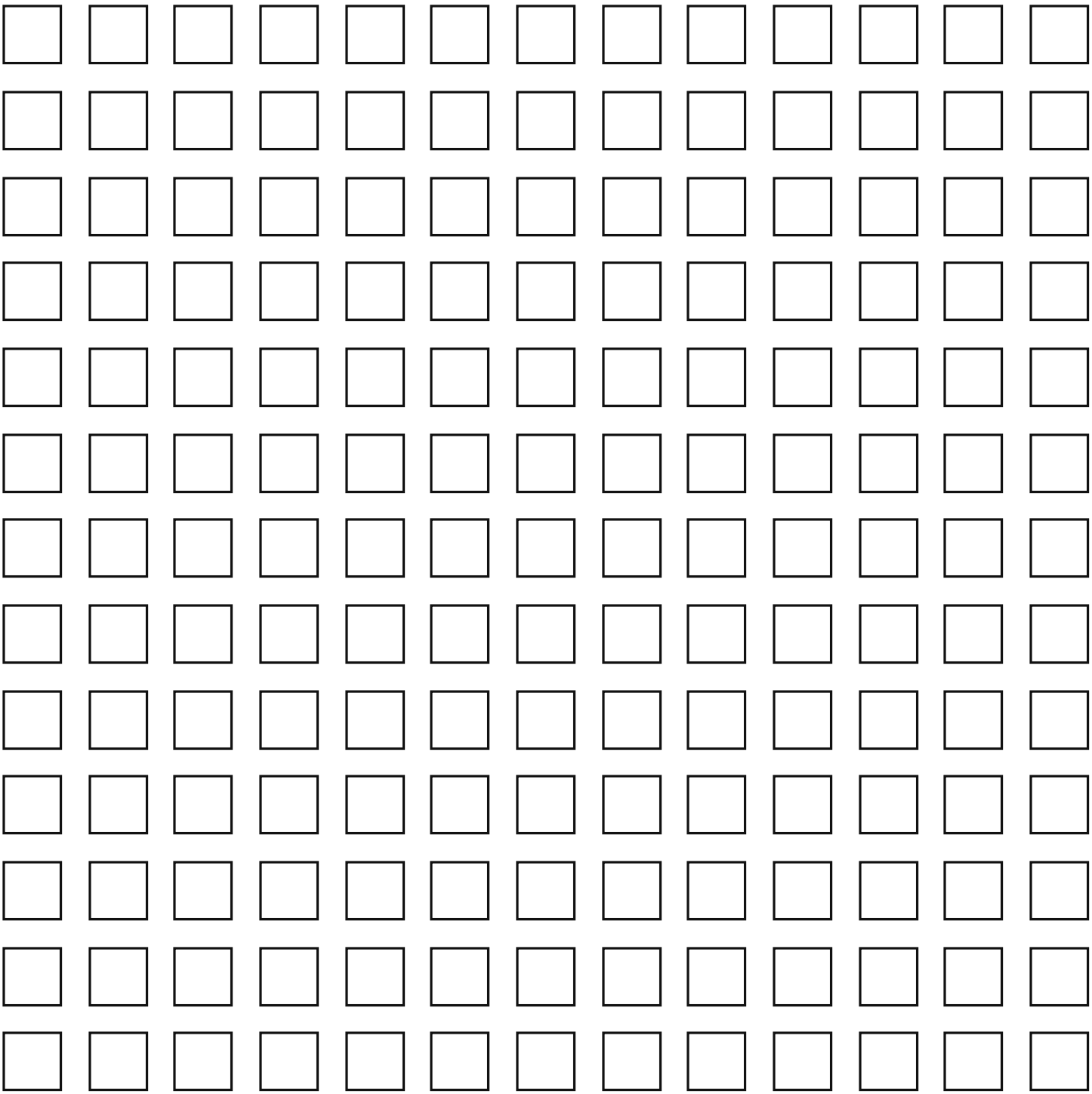
Base Ten Blocks: Rods

Print at 100% (actual size). Cut on the black lines.



Base Ten Blocks: Units

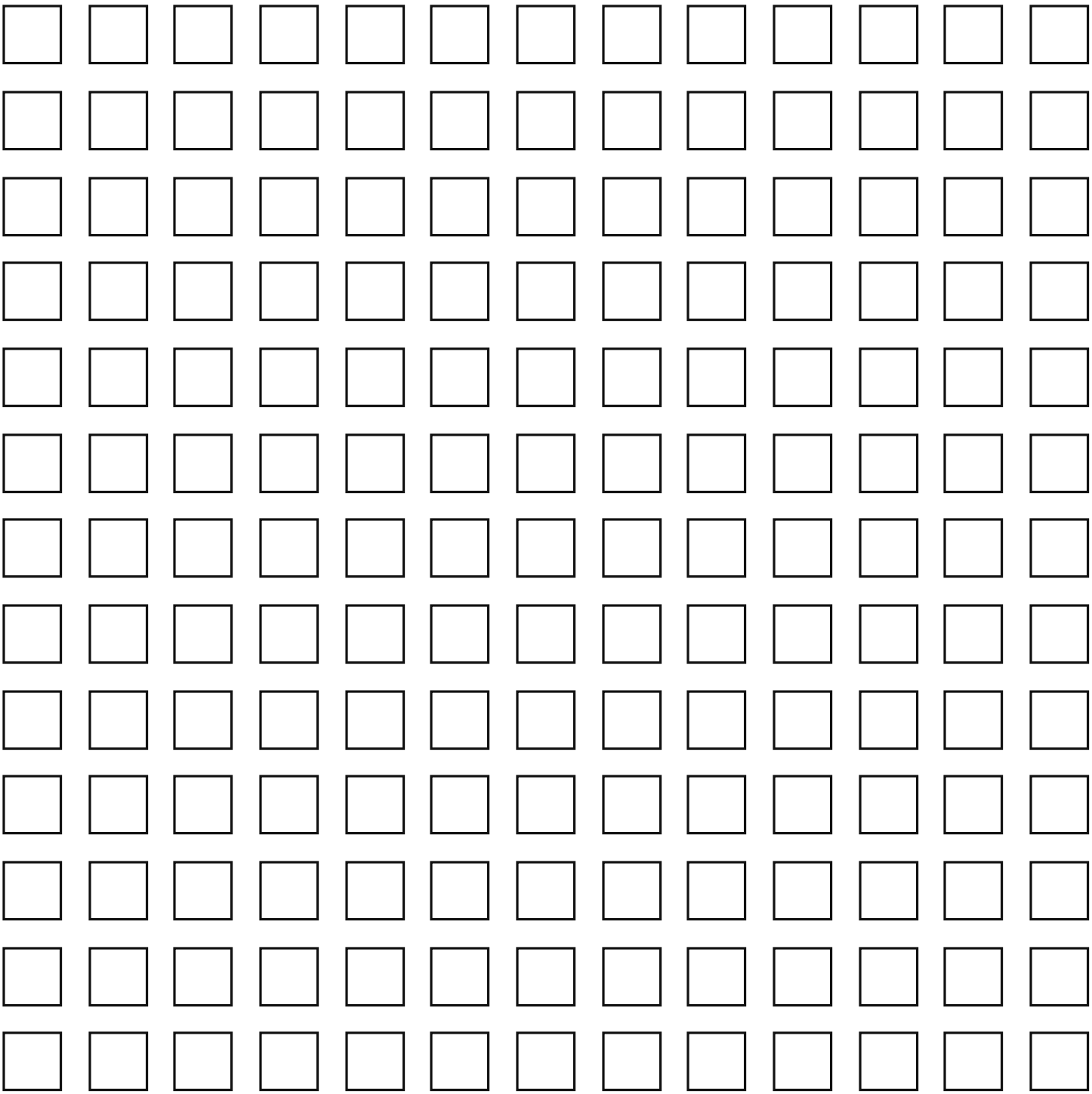
Print at 100% (actual size). Cut on the black lines.



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Base Ten Blocks: More Units

Print at 100% (actual size). Cut on the black lines.



For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Blocks

Print at 100% on card if you can, cut out what you need, and keep the pieces in an envelope.

Why use it

Base ten blocks show a number by size: a unit is one, a rod is ten units, and a flat is ten rods. So ten of one piece always trades for one of the next, and that trade is what carrying and borrowing mean.

What it is good for

- Building teen and two-digit numbers in kindergarten and first grade.
- Hundreds, and trading in adding and subtracting, in second grade.
- Mixing with a plastic set: each unit here is 1 cm, the size of a plastic unit cube.

How to use it

1. Cut out 2 flats, 10 rods, and 20 units to start. Cut on the black lines.
2. Lay ten units along a rod, and ten rods on a flat: each size is ten of the one before.
3. Show 14 as 14 units, then trade ten of them for a rod: one rod and 4 units.
4. Build a number such as 34, rods on the left, and have your child write it beside the blocks.
5. Play Race to a flat: roll a die, take that many units, and trade ten for a rod when you can.

> **Try saying:** “How many units long is this rod? So how much is one rod worth?”

Tip: Measure a rod with a ruler. If it is not 10 cm, print again at 100%.