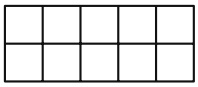
Number Tracing: 0 to 9

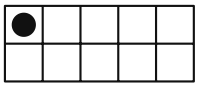
Say the number and count the dots. Trace the dotted numbers, then keep writing along the line.

0
zero



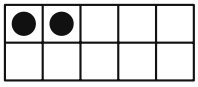
0 0 0 0 0 0

1
one



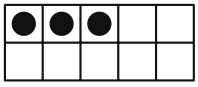
1 1 1 1 1 1

2
two



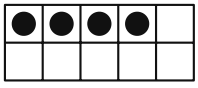
2 2 2 2 2 2

3
three



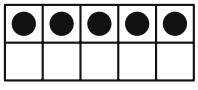
3 3 3 3 3 3

4
four



4 4 4 4 4 4

5
five



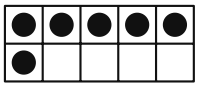
5 5 5 5 5 5

Number Tracing: 0 to 9

Say the number and count the dots. Trace the dotted numbers, then keep writing along the line.

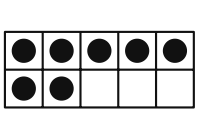
6

six



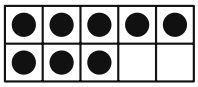
7

seven



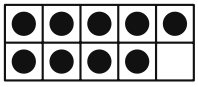
8

eight



9

nine



For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

One or two numbers is a session for a preschooler, with a pencil or a crayon.

Why use it

Children recognize numbers before they write them, and the kindergarten standards tie each written number to an amount. So every row starts with the number, a ten frame showing that many dots, and the number word, and 0 is an empty frame, because zero means no objects.

What it is good for

- Pre-K: naming each number and tracing a few.
- Kindergarten: writing 0 to 9 on the empty line.
- Seeing each number beside the count it stands for.

How to use it

1. Point at the number at the start of the row, say it together, and show that many with fingers.
2. Count the dots in the ten frame beside it.
3. Every number starts at the top. Trace the path in the air with a finger before the pencil touches the paper.
4. Trace two or three of the dotted copies, then keep writing along the empty line without the dots.
5. When a number comes out wrong, point at the model at the start of the row and ask your child to check theirs against it.

> **Try saying:** “This is 6. Show me six fingers. Where does a 6 start? At the top.”

Tip: A child who only traces has practiced following a path. The empty half of the line is where the writing happens.