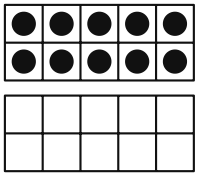
Number Tracing: 10 to 20

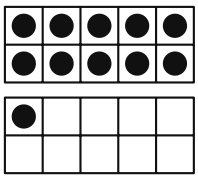
Say the number and count the dots. Trace the dotted numbers, then keep writing along the line.

10
ten



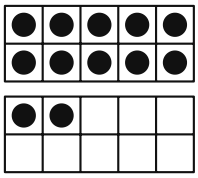
10 10 10 10

11
eleven



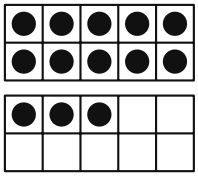
11 11 11 11

12
twelve



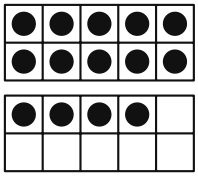
12 12 12 12

13
thirteen



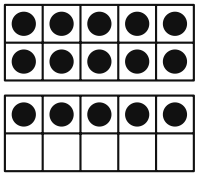
13 13 13 13

14
fourteen



14 14 14 14

15
fifteen

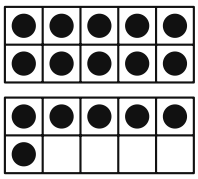


15 15 15 15

Number Tracing: 10 to 20

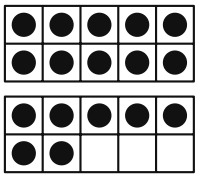
Say the number and count the dots. Trace the dotted numbers, then keep writing along the line.

16
sixteen



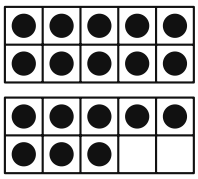
16 16 16 16

17
seventeen



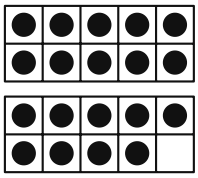
17 17 17 17

18
eighteen



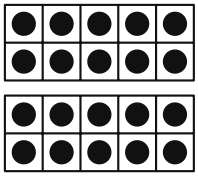
18 18 18 18

19
nineteen



19 19 19 19

20
twenty



20 20 20 20

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

For kindergarten and first grade, a few numbers at a time, once 0 to 9 are easy.

Why use it

A two-digit number is two characters to write, a bigger job for a small hand than one digit. Teen numbers are also hard to say in English, because fourteen says the four before the ten. On every row two ten frames show the number, the first always full, so 14 reads as one full ten and four more.

What it is good for

- Kindergarten: writing 10 to 20, the end of the kindergarten writing standard.
- Seeing each teen number as ten and some more.
- First grade: practice for a child still slow at writing two-digit numbers.

How to use it

1. Say the number together and point to the two frames: ten and four is fourteen.
2. Ask how many dots are on the second frame.
3. Write the digits left to right, each one starting at the top.
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 rather than saying it is wrong.

> **Try saying:** “The first frame is full, so that is ten. Ten and how many more?”

Tip: If a digit faces the wrong way, a 0 to 9 strip to check against helps more than correcting each one.