



Let's Count to Ten!

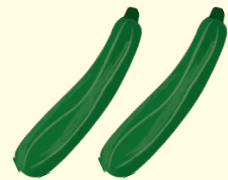
1

one  
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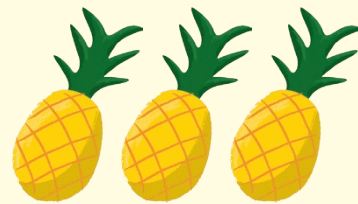
2

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5

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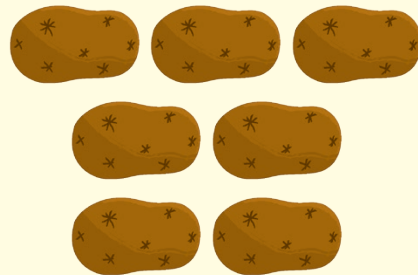
6

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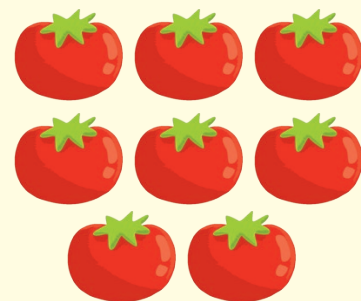
7

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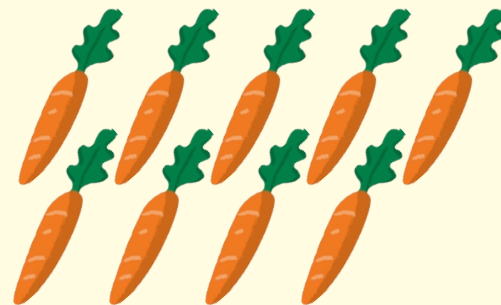
8

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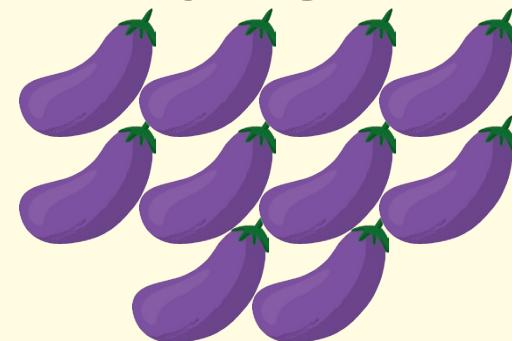
9

nine  
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10

ten  
diez



Good Job!



# Teacher Instructions

## Count With Me

**Materials:** *Let's Count to Ten* classroom mini-poster; *Ten Apples Up on Top!* by Dr. Seuss; paper; crayons

**Time Required:** 30 minutes

**Essential Question:** What are the numbers from 1 to 10 in English and Spanish and what does adding one more to a set or group do?

### Directions:

- 1. Display** the *Let's Count to Ten* classroom mini-poster.
- 2. Talk** about the numbers from 1 to 10. Ask students what the numbers are and what they are used for.
- 3. Read** a book like *Ten Apples Up on Top!* by Dr. Seuss.
- 4. Say** each number in English and Spanish to model how to say each number in both languages.
- 5. Sing** a simple counting song, such as “Five Little Ducks” or “Ten Little Fingers.”
- 6. Explain** that numbers are a way to keep track of things—for example, how many students are in the class.
- 7. Count** all the students and adults in the classroom. Next, only count the set of students and then the set of teachers. Explain that the number of teachers and students equals the total number of people in the class.

**8. Hand out** paper and crayons to each student. Ask students the questions below about the poster. Have them make a check mark, X, or line on the paper for each “yes” response. Ask students, *Do you see:*

- red fruits or vegetables?
- orange fruits or vegetables?
- yellow fruits or vegetables?
- green fruits or vegetables?
- blue fruits or vegetables?
- purple fruits or vegetables?
- brown fruits or vegetables?
- circles?
- anything that is yellow and black?

After students are finished, help them count the marks on their papers. They should have 8 marks.

### Follow-Up! Count the Apples

Cut 10 apple shapes or simple circles out of paper to represent apples. Create a mix of green, red, and yellow apples. As a class, count all the apples. Then count the subsets of apples—all the green, all the red, or all the yellow. Feel free to mix and count subsets of apples together. For example, count all the red and yellow apples only. This is a great way to show one-to-one correspondence as well as the foundations of addition and subtraction. For an extra challenge, draw between one to five seeds on each cutout. Ask students to find the apples that have the same number of seeds.

