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Front Cover

Numbers Count

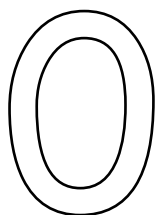
-Not to Nine



Written by Douglas J. Alford
Illustrated by Jamie S. Mapa

Numbers Count

-Not to Nine



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Let's learn English numbers.

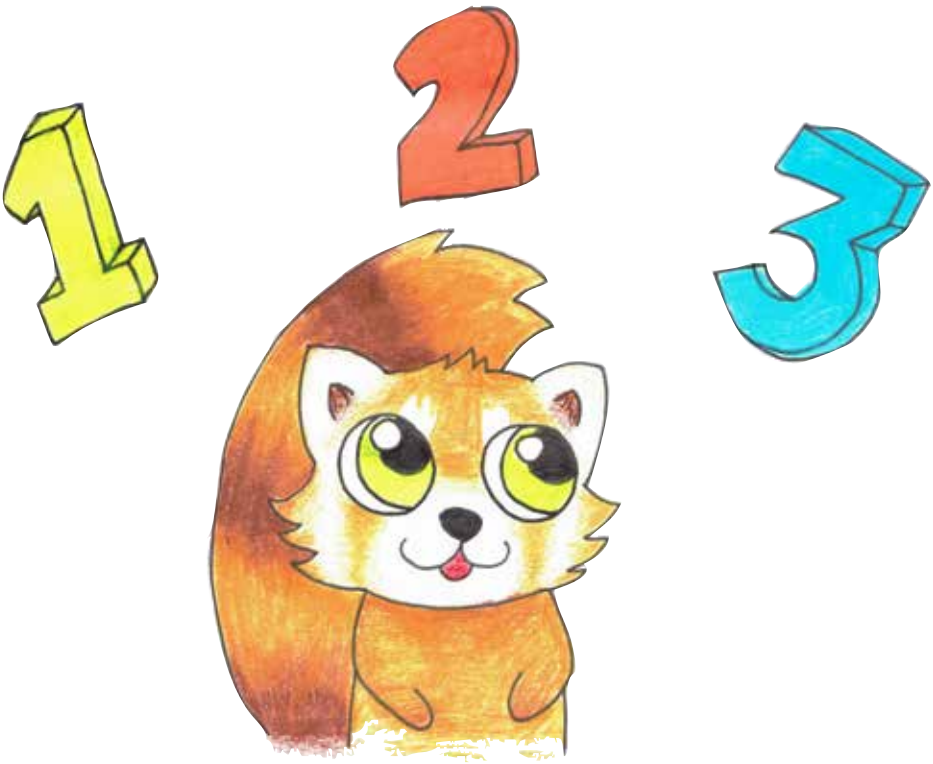


Numbers Count

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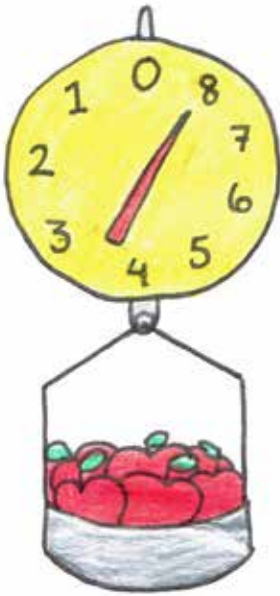
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Why do I
need numbers?

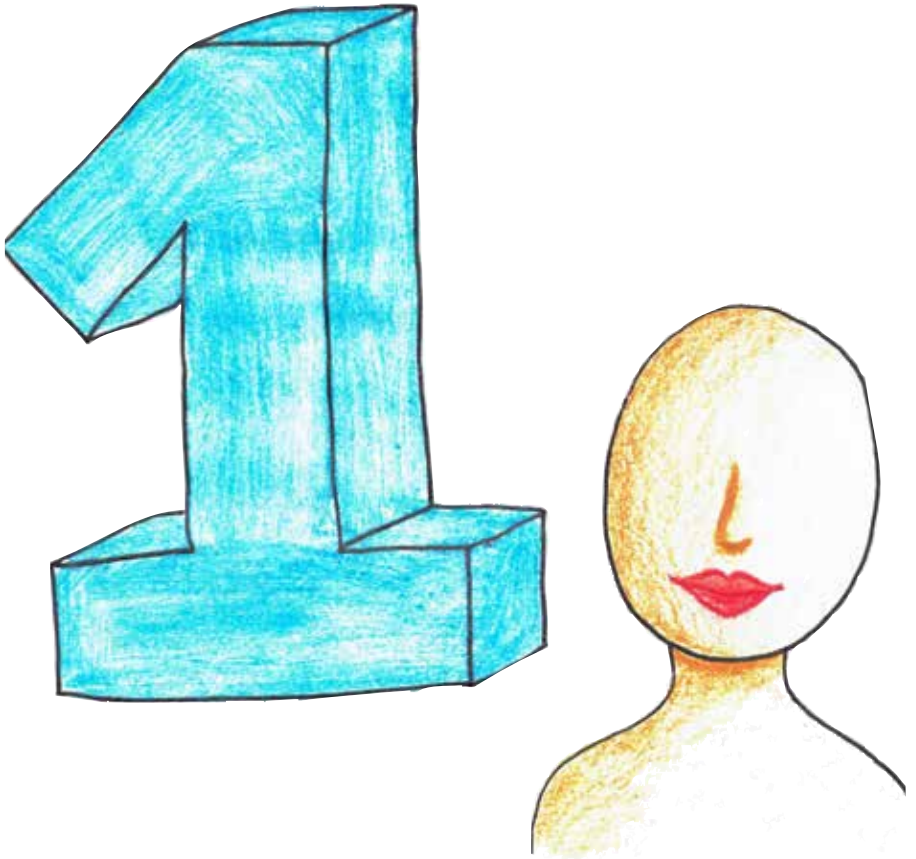
Numbers tell us:
How many? How much?
How old? What day is it?





Numbers count!

One



I have one head with one nose
and one mouth. Our number one
is a line drawn from the top down.

Here are more ones.

There is one Sun and one Moon too!

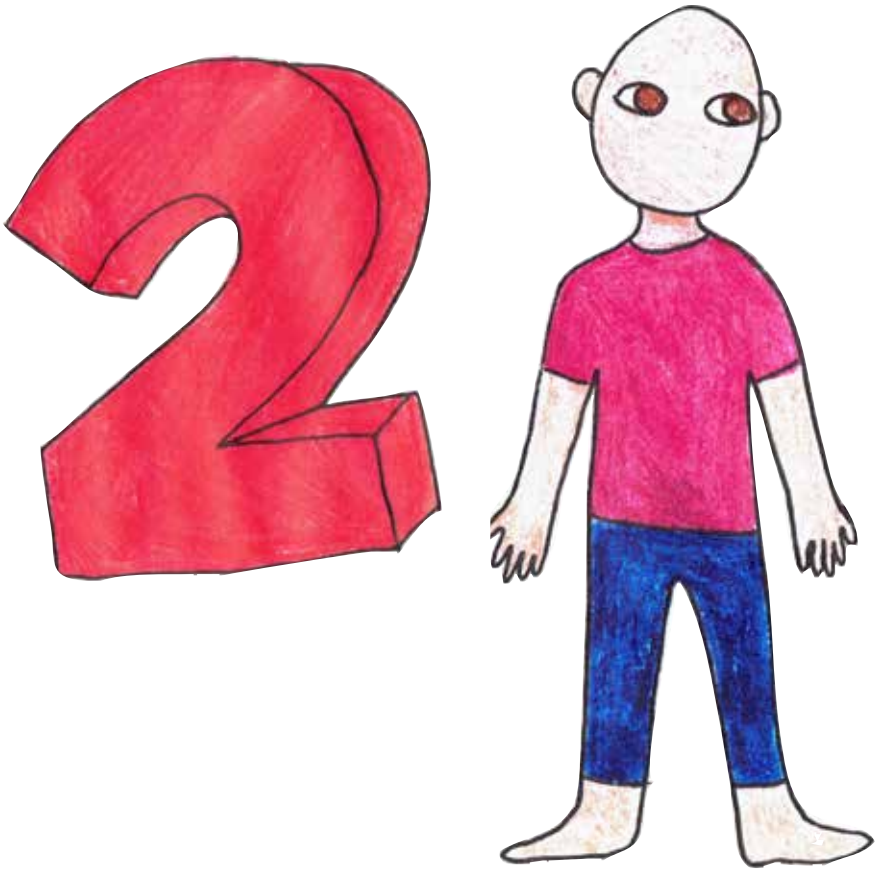


The number one is on our money.

The Chinese number 'one' is drawn side-to-side.



Two



I have two eyes.
I have two arms and hands
and two legs and feet too.

Here are more two's.
Animals have two eyes.
Bicycles or bikes have 2
tires. "Bi" means 2.



Three

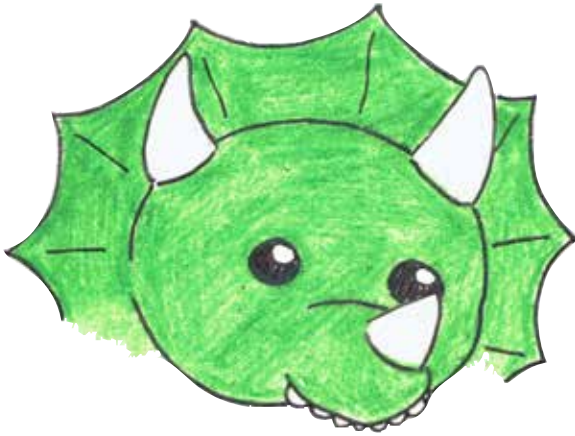
My fingers have three parts.
Triangles have three sides.
This sign is a triangle.



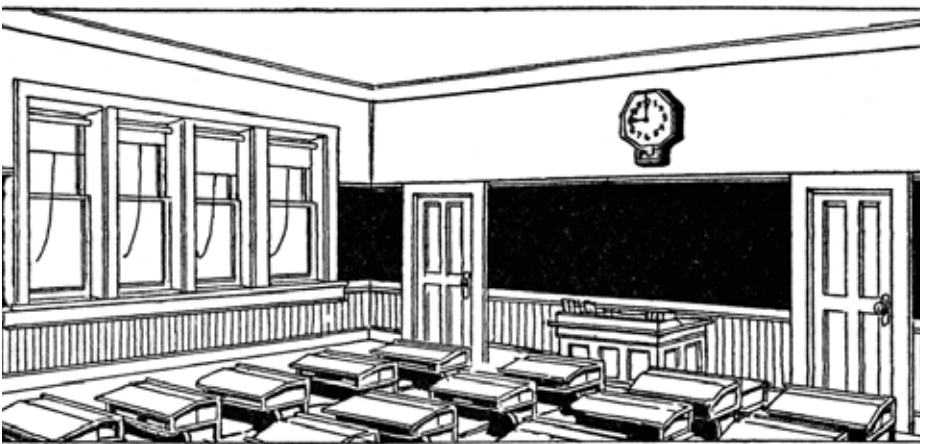
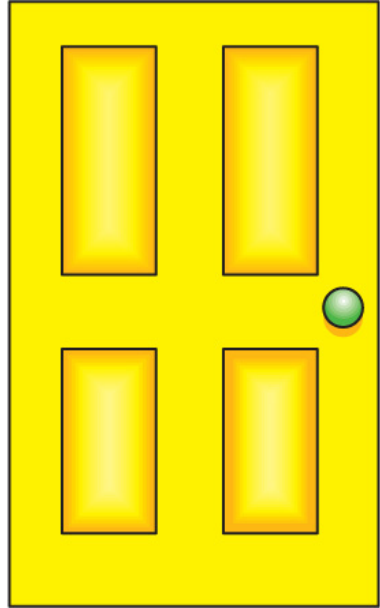
Traffic lights have three colors.

Here are more three's.

Triceratops had 3 horns.
A tricycle has three wheels.
"Tri" means 3.



Four

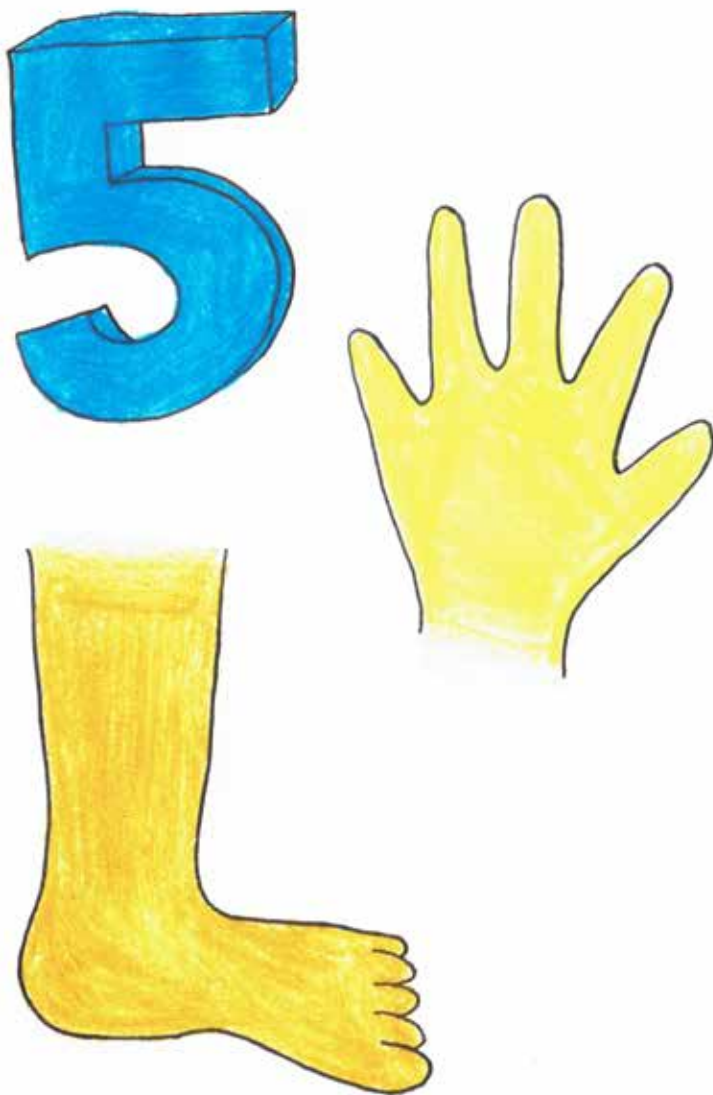


Squares have four equal sides.
Rectangles have four sides too.
I see lots of shapes with four sides.

Here are more four's.
Many animals have 4 legs.
Four quarters make a dollar.
There are 4 seasons. Cars and
Quad cycles have four tires.
Quad means four.

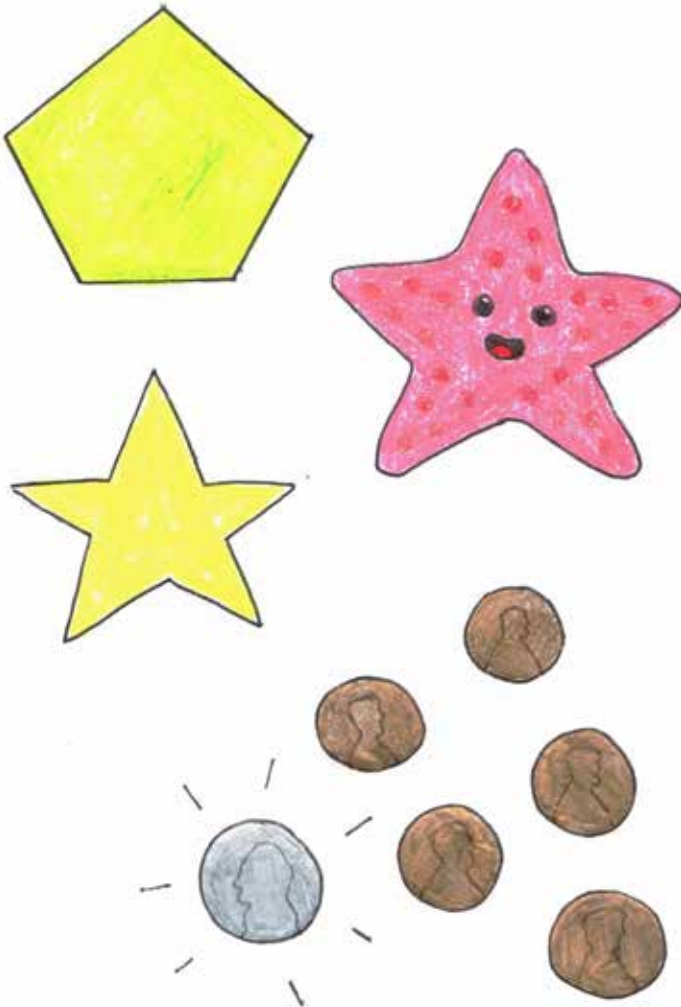


Five



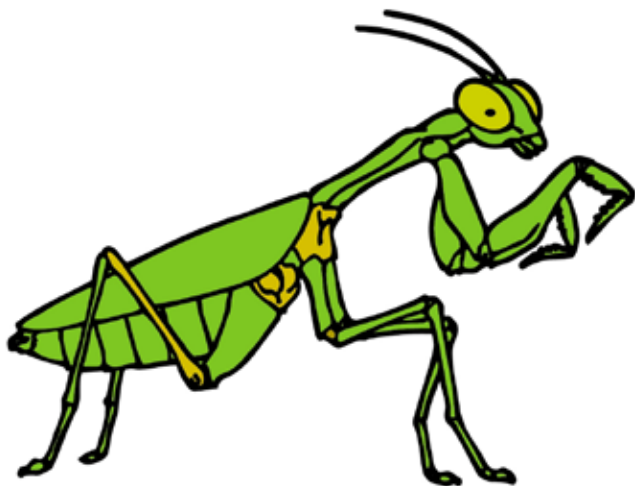
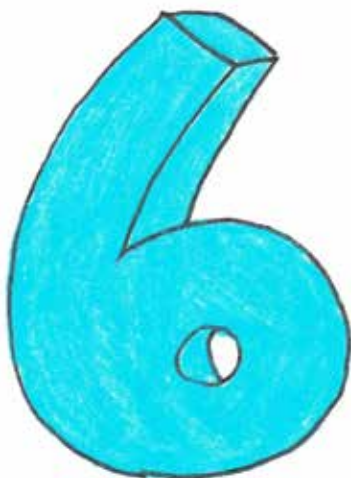
I have five fingers on one hand.
I have five toes on one foot.

Here are more five's.
This starfish has five legs.
This star has five points.
Pentagons have 5 sides.
Penta means five.



Five pennies make one nickel.

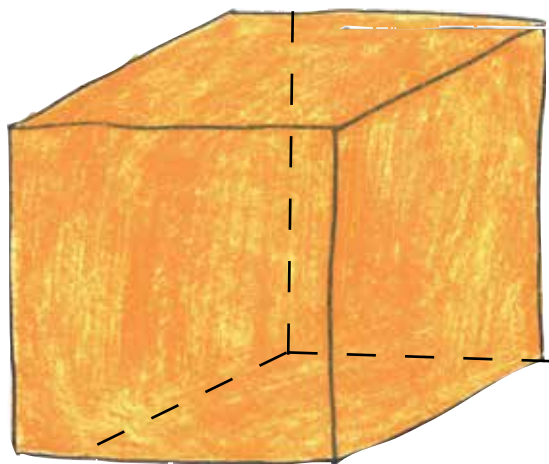
Six



These insects each have six legs.

Here are more six's.

These building blocks and dice each have six faces. Bees make hexagon shaped honeycombs with six sides. Hexa means six.



Seven



There are seven colors in this rainbow!

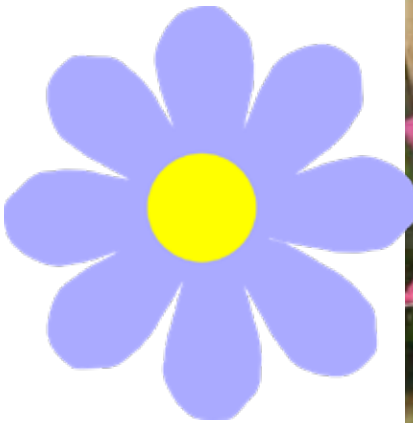
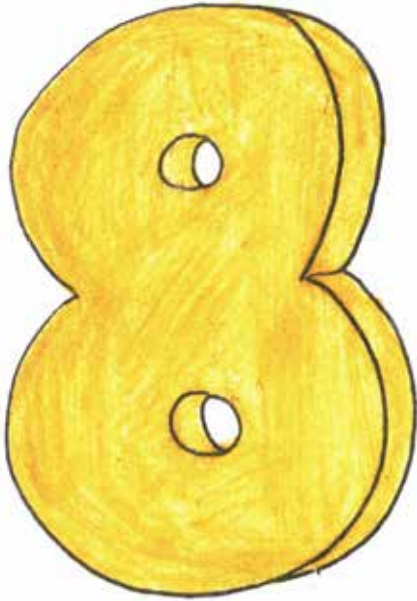
Here are more seven's.

There are seven days in a week.
In the West, 7 is a lucky number.



These British coins are heptagons with seven sides.

Eight



These flowers each have eight petals.

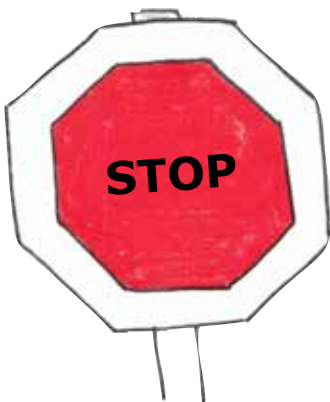
Here are more eight's.

An octopus has eight arms.

Spiders have eight legs.

A stop sign has 8 sides.

It is an octagon. Octa means eight.



Interesting!
Long ago, the Roman
calendar only had 10
months. Their eighth
month was called October.
So in history, October means
eighth month, even though
today, it is our tenth month.





In China, 8 is a lucky number.

The Chinese Olympics started on eight seconds and 8 minutes, after 8 pm on the eighth day of the eighth month of 2008.

Nine



Cats have nine toes on each side.
Five in the front and four in the back.

Here are more nine's.

Baseball has nine innings.
999 is used to call emergency in
England. K-9 means police dog. It
is short for the word canine which
means dog. A nonagon has nine sides.



Now, we have learned our numbers from one to nine.



When counting,
nine numbers are not enough.



A 'number' for nothing
is needed. Zero, alone,
means none, zip, nada, zilch.

How many fingers do we have?



Let`s count ... 1 to 9 and then 10.

The number ten is made of the number one followed by a zero.

Take a break before
reading the rest of the book.



One zero makes: One
into ten and Two into twenty.

Here is how to count
by tens: from 10 to 90.



10-20-30-40-
50-60-70-80-90.

Two zeros turn 1 into One Hundred
Here is how to count by hundreds
from 100 to 900.



100-200-300-400-
500-600-700-800-900.



Now, for a surprise.
This is the number 1,000.
See the three zeros?

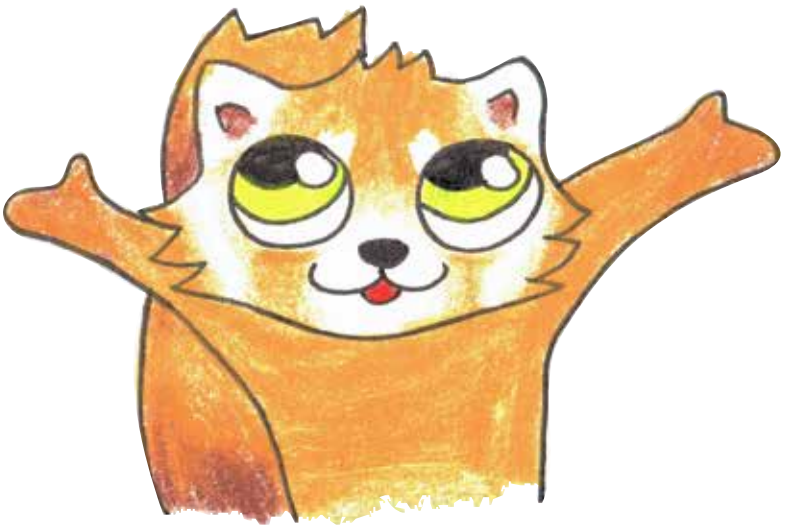
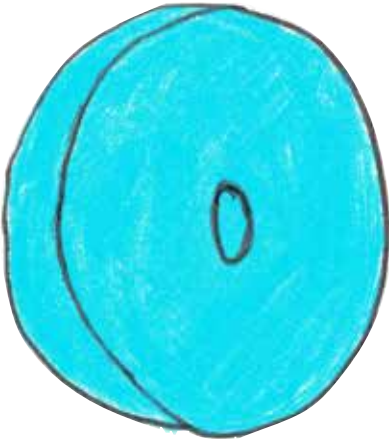
Notice how zero has a special job in numbers.

10, 100, 1,000

Zero holds the ones, tens and hundreds places.

We will need this when we do math.





Why is the number zero important?

To answer the question, let's look at number systems that don't have zero.

Here are examples
of different numbers.

Roman

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

Chinese

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Our Numbers

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



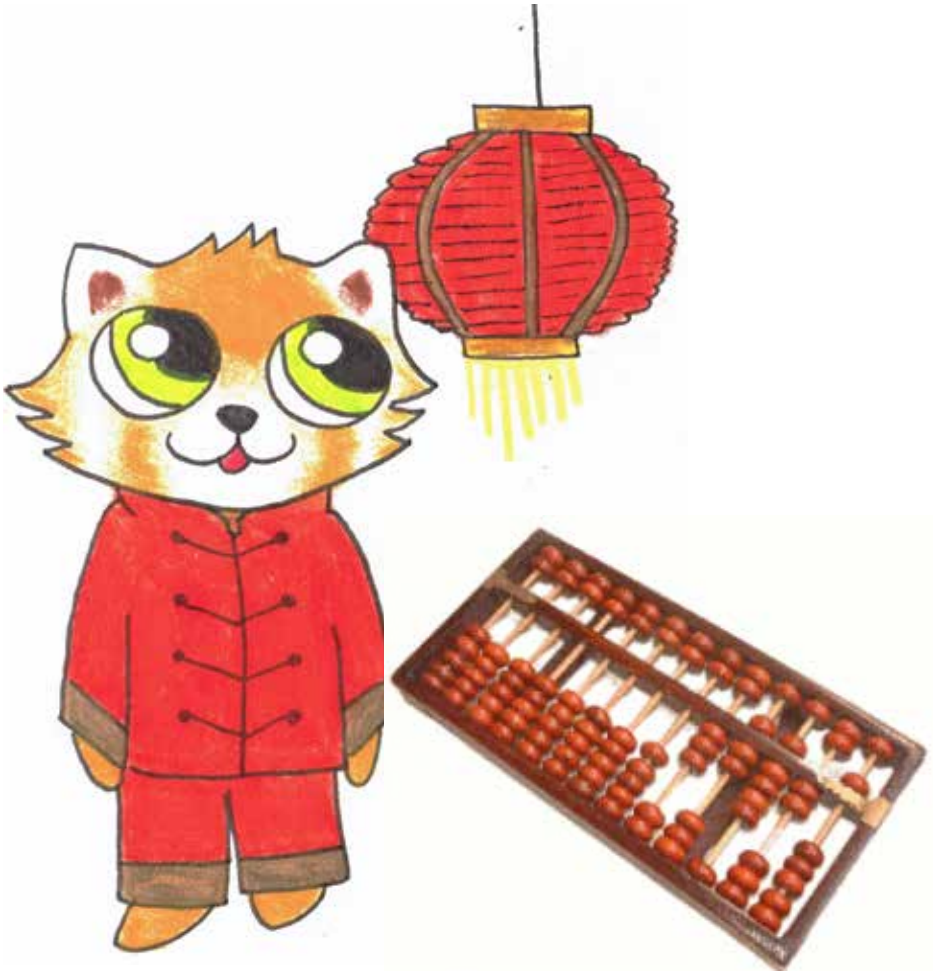


For over 1,000 years, Roman Numbers and counting boards were used in Europe. Pebble rocks were placed on the lines to count numbers. There were different lines for 1`s, 10`s, 100`s etc.



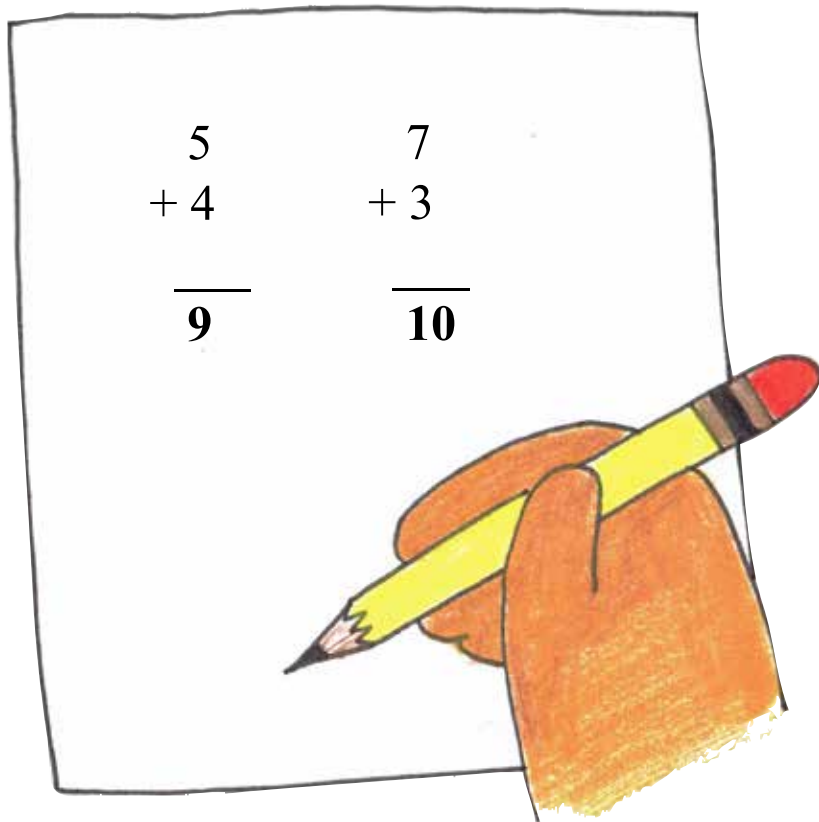
The main point is that Roman Numbers cannot do math directly.

The counting board was used to do math like to count. The Roman Numbers were only used to write the answers.



The Asian Abacus has been used even longer than the counting board. The beads are used to count. Chinese Numbers only write down the answers too.

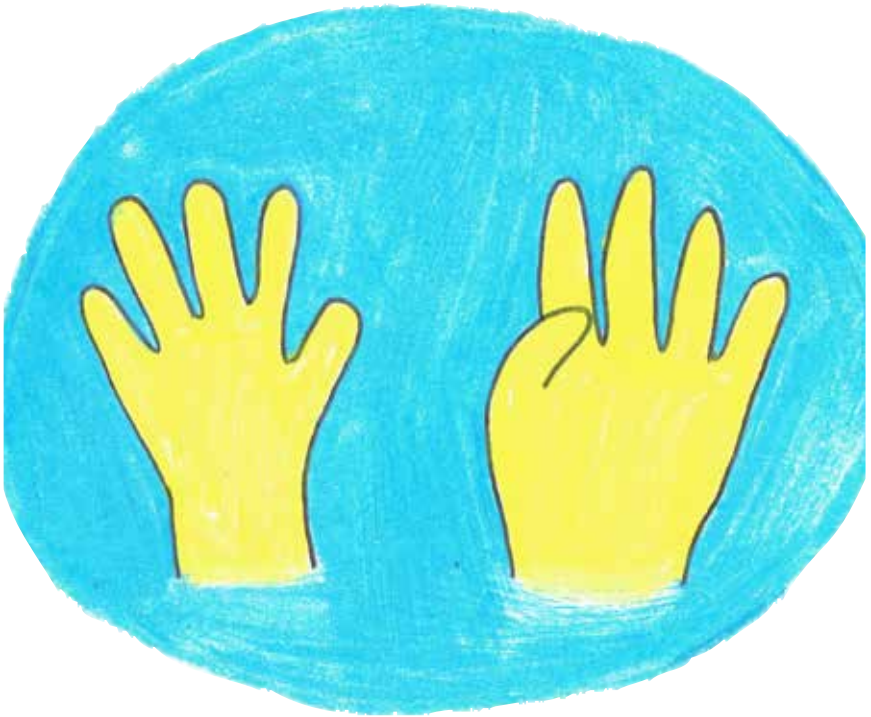
This is why,
"not" or zero is so important.



With zero to nine numbers,
we can do math directly!

To review, we can count
up to ten on our fingers.

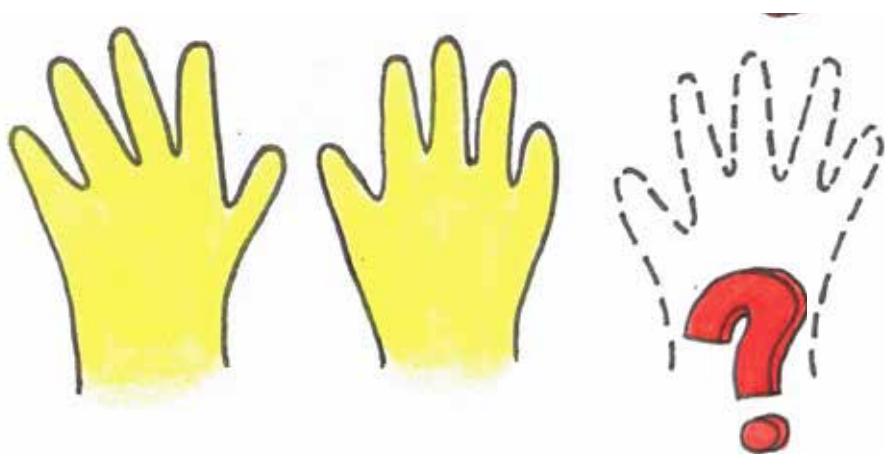
For example,



$$[5 + 4 = 9]$$

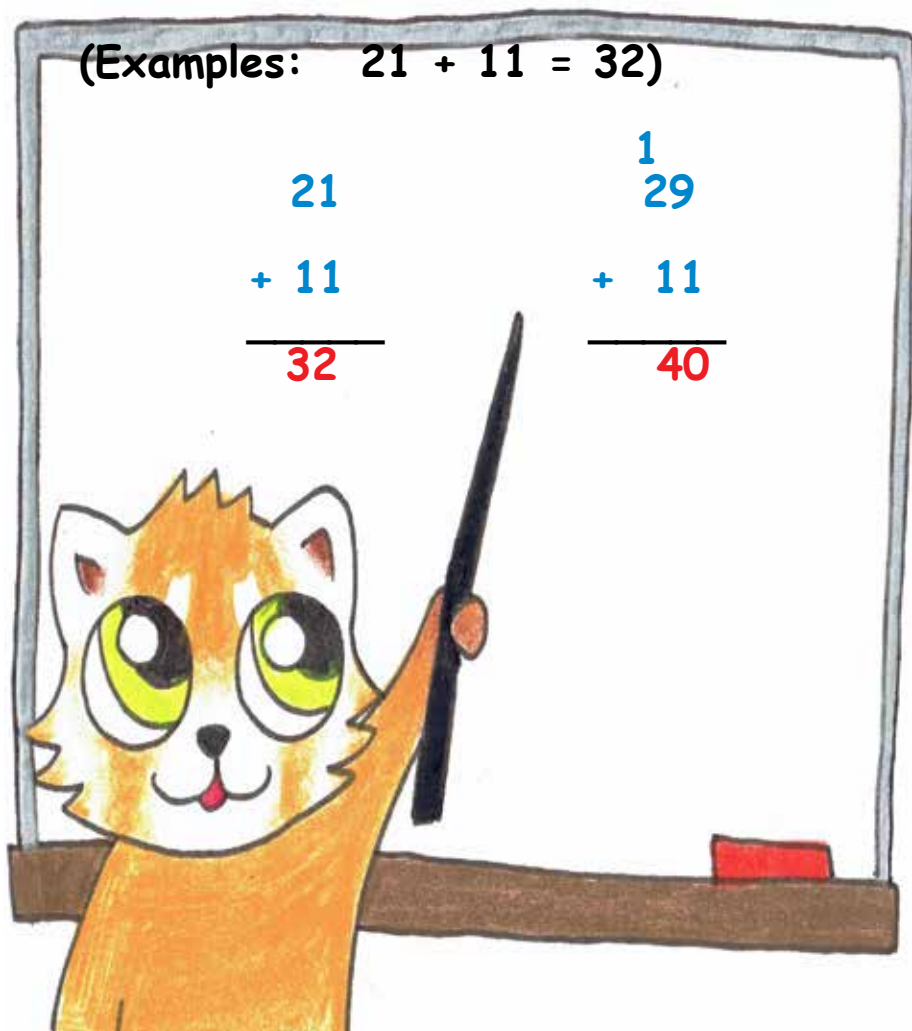
Five plus four equals **nine**.

What do we do when we want
to count more than 10 fingers?



We use NOT to NINE
numbers to do math directly.

Here are more examples:

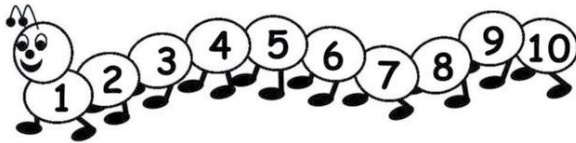


Notice how the numbers move to the next column. This is possible because zero is a place holder.

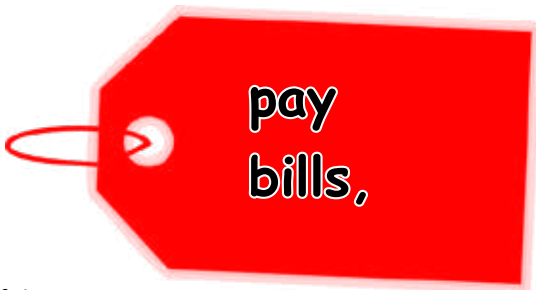
Why do I need numbers?

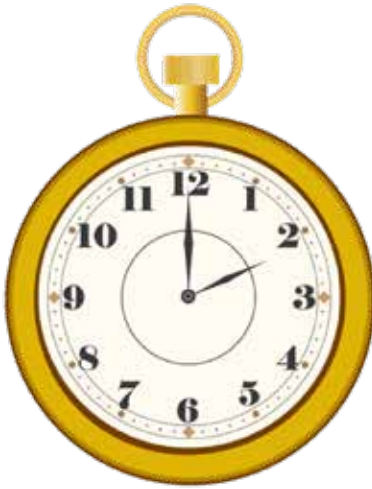


I need numbers to...



count,





tell time



and dates,



play,

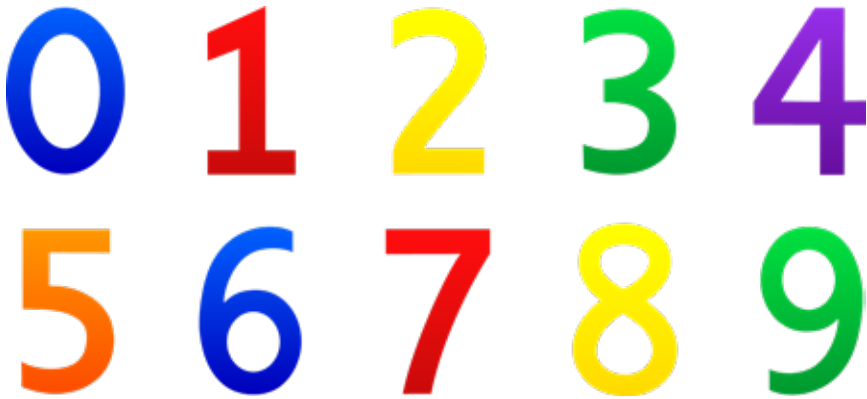


call



and add.

Who would have thought -
that nine numbers and
a not - can really do a lot!



I use numbers everyday!

This book ends
but my counting
adventures continue!



Rule #4 "uh" Sounds

Sometimes, Letter U makes the "uh" (ǔ) sound.



ǔ up



ǔ us



ǔ under

Breaker #4 More "uh`s"

All vowels can
make the "uh" (ǔ) sound.

a

was [wǔz]

Asia [ā-zhǔ]



Asia

e

the [thǔ]

elephant [ěi-ǔ-fǔ nt]



elephant

i

animal [ǎn ǔ mǔ l]

chemical [kěm-ǔ-kǔ l]



animal

o

one [wǔn]

lemon [lěm-ǔn]



lemon

4) Numbers Count Video



Numbers count! We have one nose and two eyes. Triangles have three sides. Cars have four tires. Stars have five points and blocks have six sides. There are seven days in a week. Stop signs have eight sides. Keypads have nine numbers. But nine numbers alone are not enough. They need a not to join them all together. This is the story of numbers from not to nine and how they are useful.

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9



Main Point

**We use numbers to see; how many;
how much and to count our money.**

NUMBERS COUNT - Not to Nine Video Script

i. Welcome to Numbers: Not to nine!

ii. Why do I need numbers?

iii. Numbers tell us: How many? How much?

iv. Also Numbers Count.

1-1. One

1-2. I have one head with one nose and one mouth.

1-3. Our number one is a line drawn from the top to down.

1-4. Here are more ones.

There is one sun and one moon too!

1-5. The Chinese number 'one' is drawn side-to-side

2-1. Two

2-2. I have two eyes.

2-3 I have two arms and hands

and two legs and two feet.

2-4. Here are more two's. Animals have two eyes.

2-5. Bicycles or bikes have 2 tires.

"Bi" means two.

3-1. Three

3-2. My fingers have three parts.

3-3. Triangles have three sides.

This sign is a triangle.

3-4. Traffic lights have three colors.

3-5. Here are more three's.

Triceratops had 3 horns.

3-6. A tricycle has three wheels. "Tri" means three

4-1. Four

4-2. Squares have four equal sides.

4-3 Rectangles have four sides

but two are longer.

4-4. Here are more four's.

Many animals have 4 legs.

4-5. Four quarters make a dollar.

4-6. There are 4 seasons.

4-7. Cars and Quad cycles have four tires.

Quad means four.



5-1. Five

5-2. I have five fingers on one hand.

5-3. I have five toes on one foot.

5-4. Here are more five's. This starfish has five legs.

5-5. This star has five points.

5-6. Pentagons have 5 sides. Penta means five.

6-1. Six

6-2. These insects each have six legs.

6-3. Here are more six's.

These building blocks and dice each have six faces.

6-4. This pencil has six sides.

6-5. These snowflakes have 6 main branches.

6-6. These natural rocks have six sides.

6-7. Bees make hexagon shaped honeycombs
with six sides. Hexa means six.

7-1. Seven

7-2 There are seven colors in this rainbow!

7-3 These UK Coins each have seven sides.

7-4. Here are more seven's.

There are seven days in a week.

7-5. In the West, 7 is a lucky number
especially in Las Vegas

8-1. Eight

8-2. These flowers each have eight petals.

8-3. An octopus has eight arms.

8-4. Spiders have eight legs.

8-5. A stop sign has 8 sides. It is an octagon.
Octa means eight.

8-6. Interesting! October is our tenth month
but it is named after the Roman eighth- Month

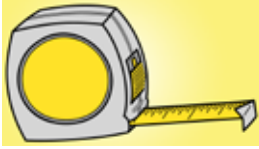
8-7. In China, 8 is a lucky number.

*The Chinese Olympics started at 8 pm on
the eighth day of the eighth month of 2008.*



9-1. *Nine*
 9-2. *Here are nine balls.*
 9-3. *Baseball often has nine innings.*
 9-4. *999 is used to call emergency in England.*
 9-5. *K-9 means police dog.*
 10-1. *Now, we have learned our numbers,*
 counting one to nine.
 10-2. *But, this is not enough.*
 11-1. *A 'number' for nothing is needed.*
 11-2. *This is zero.*
 11-3 *Zero, alone, means none, zip, nada, zilch.*
 11-4. *In England they call zero, a not.*
 12-1. *Let's Count fingers!*
 12-2. *The number ten is made of the*
 number one followed by a zero.
 12-3. *Add a zero to make the number*
 One into ten and Two into twenty.
 13-1. *Let's count by tens:*
 10-20-30-40- 50-60-70-80-90-100
 14-1. *Next, Two zeros turn 1 into One Hundred*
 14-2. *Let's count by hundreds*
 100-200-300-400- 500-600-700-800-900.
 15-1 *Now, for a surprise.*
 This is the number 1,000.
 C-1 *To close, I need numbers to...*
 C-2 *count,*
 C-3 *pay bills,*
 C-4 *tell times and dates,*
 C-5 *And make phone calls.*
 C-6 *Who would have thought - that nine numbers*
 and a not - can really do a lot!



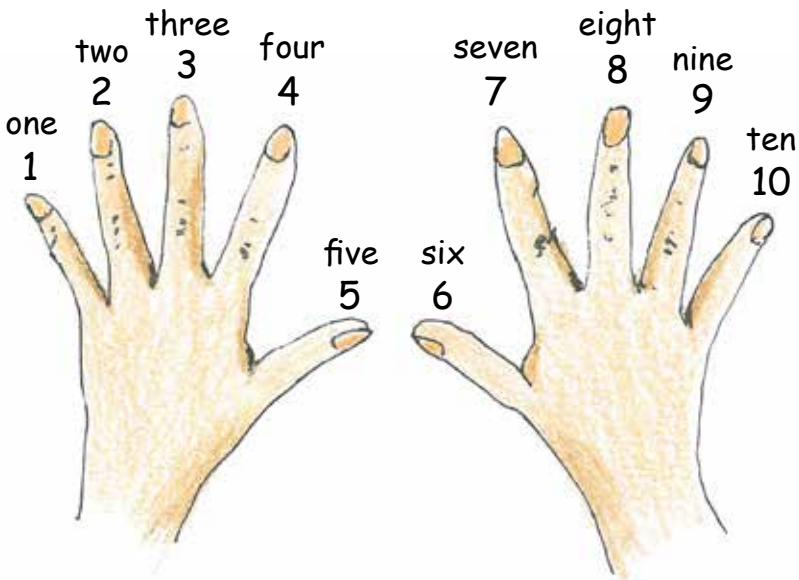


Activity #1

How Many? (numbers)

Count with
both hands.

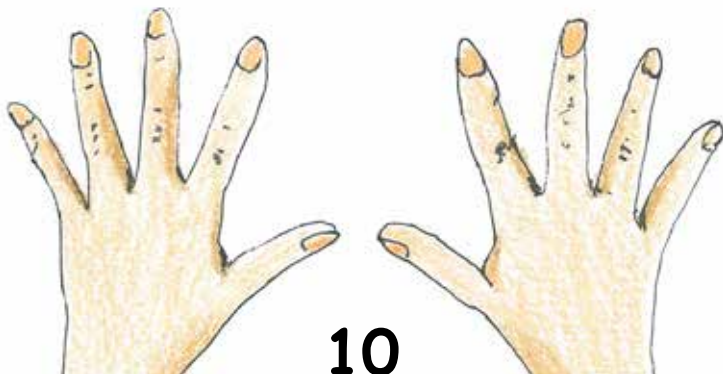
zero
0



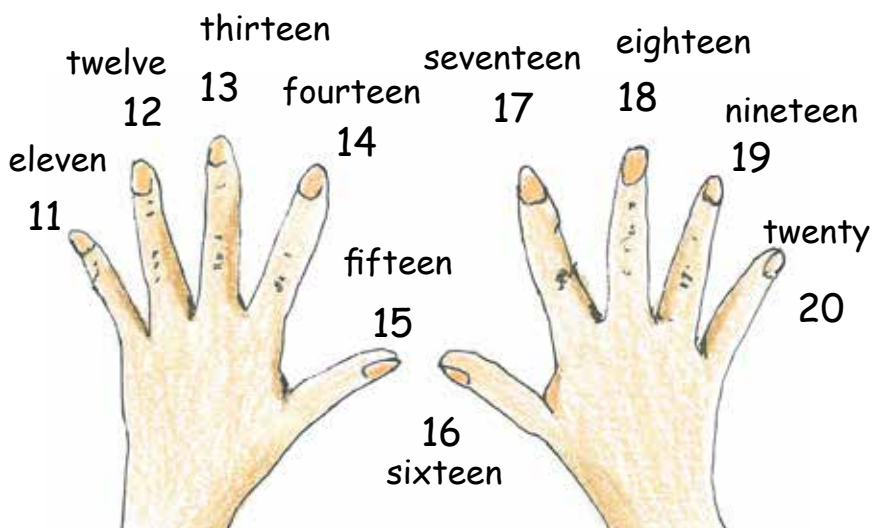


Activity #2

More Numbers



10



0 zero
10 ten
20 twenty
30 thirty
40 forty
50 fifty

60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 one hundred
1,000 one thousand

Back Cover

Numbers count! We have one nose and two eyes. Triangles have three sides. Cars have four tires. Stars have five points and blocks have six sides. There are seven days in a week. Stop signs have eight sides. Keypads have nine numbers. But nine numbers alone are not enough. They need a not to join them all together. This is the story of numbers from not to nine and how they are useful.

