Aim: To practice or present numbers 10-99 with a clear mechanism for checking comprehension Level: Elementary
Time: 5-15 minutes
Materials: A number table for each student and teacher/tutor
Arrangement: Ideally two or three students and a teacher/tutor

## Description

An activity for presenting numbers that allows students opportunity to listen first and speak later.

## In Class

1 Each student is given a number table either with Arabic numerals or Chinese (see next two pages)
2 The teacher or tutor briefly reviews the numbers one to ten.
3 The teacher then begins saying numbers from the table. After each time the tutor says a number, the students point to the number they heard. If they are struggling, the tutor can point to the correct number.

4 The tutor continues saying numbers until all the students are responding quickly and accurately.
5 Next the tutor points to a number and the students say the number. The tutor gently helps to correct pronunciation as needed.

6 Finally, students take turns saying numbers while the tutor and other students point.

## Note

I learned the use of number tables from Beth Thompson, an ESL teacher who worked in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was also the inspiration for using
 tables to practice tones, thus the similarity between the activities.

This activity works well as the first activity in a lesson dealing with numbers from 10-99. Other more free activities can follow it, for example, the game Pēng! (see page 38).


\section*{| $1 / 2$ | $1 / 3$ | $3 / 4$ | $2 / 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | $2 / 7$ | $3 / 8$ | $1 / 10$ | $2 / 20$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | <br> $1 \%$ <br> 20\％ <br> 50\％ 90\％ 99\％ <br> 60\％ <br> 10\％ 15\％ <br> 5\％ <br> 25\％ <br> 33\％ 45\％ <br> 75\％ <br> 80\％ <br> 100\％ <br> 200\％}


| 四 | 七 | 九 | 十 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 十一 | 十四 | 十六 | 二十 |
| 二十八 | 三十五 | 三十九 | 四十 |
| 四十四 | 五十一 | 五十三 | 六十 |
| 六十八 | 七十二 | 七十九 | 八十 |
| 八十二 | 八十六 | 九十三 | 九十七 |

