

The purpose of Lesson 5-2 is to help students practice connecting the numeral with the written word for a number. It should probably be taught in both as it appears in the teacher's addition in English by the English teacher and a modified version in Chinese by the Chinese teacher. By second grade, students should already know this for both English and Chinese, so it's more of a review.

Grade 2	Lesson: 5-2	Reference to English
Math Standard(s): 2.NBT.3 Domain: Number and Operation in Base Ten		
Content Objective(s):		Language Objective(s):
Students will read and write English number words and Chinese characters for numbers 0-99. <i>I can read and write English number words and Chinese characters for numbers 0-99.</i>		Students will write and speak the names of numerals 0-99. <i>I can write and speak the names of numerals 0-99.</i>
Essential Understanding: Numbers can be used to show how many. (In English) The numbers 21-99 are written by joining two number words that describe the number of tens and the number of ones. Numbers through 20 are each represented by a unique number word.		Academic Vocabulary: Listen: tens, ones, digit, two-digit number Read: tens, ones Write: Speak: numbers 1-100 Sentence Frame:
Materials: • Number cards (Teaching tool 2) • Place value Mat-A (Teaching Tool 8)		Language and Word Wall: Tens, ones
Lesson: Reading and writing numbers		Instructional Time: 20 mins
<p>Opening: (3 minutes) – On the board, write 8, 18, and 80 in one column. Write the words (characters) for these numbers in a second column. T: “I’m looking for someone to come up and draw connecting lines between these words and their matching number.” S: will come up and draw lines T: “How are the numbers and their number words related? Tell your partner.” S: will turn to partner</p> <p>Introduction to New Material (Direct Instruction): (3 minutes) T: “Numbers can be described by their numeral (8) and their number word (eight). Since you’re learning Chinese, you have one more way describe it, with it’s character.” “Writing the characters for the number is actually much easier than writing out the English word. Since you already know how to write 1- 10, you can write to 100. Write the character “ S: will use fingers to write each character, following correct stroke order T: To write any number larger than ten, you simply write exactly what you say. For example 20 is said er shi. So to write the characters, you just write er and shi. If it’s 21, you say it er shi er, and so you write er shi er.</p> <p>Guided Practice: (7 minutes) T: “I’m looking for someone sitting quietly and ready that can help me pass out one whiteboard, eraser, and a marker to each student.” Choose a few students to help pass out. While they are passing out, practice writing the number characters 1-10 as a class, paying attention to stroke order. T: “Now that everyone has a board, eraser, and marker, let’s play our game. I’m going to say a number 1-100. You write the characters for that number and then put your white board down. When I say “一，二，三， 给我看！ “1,2,3, let me see!” Hold your board up for me to see.” S: will listen for the number, then write down the characters. Practice as many numbers as you want this way. Depending on the class set up, you can also play a competitive game tables against tables</p> <p>Closing: (3 minutes) T: “Good! Last, we’re going to do a quick game in partners. One partner will close their eyes, and put their hand out palm up, like this. The other partner then writes a number (in characters) with their finger on the partners palm. The first partner then tries to guess what the number is. Are you ready? Turn to your partner and start!” S: will play for one minute.</p>		
Assessment:		
White board activity		