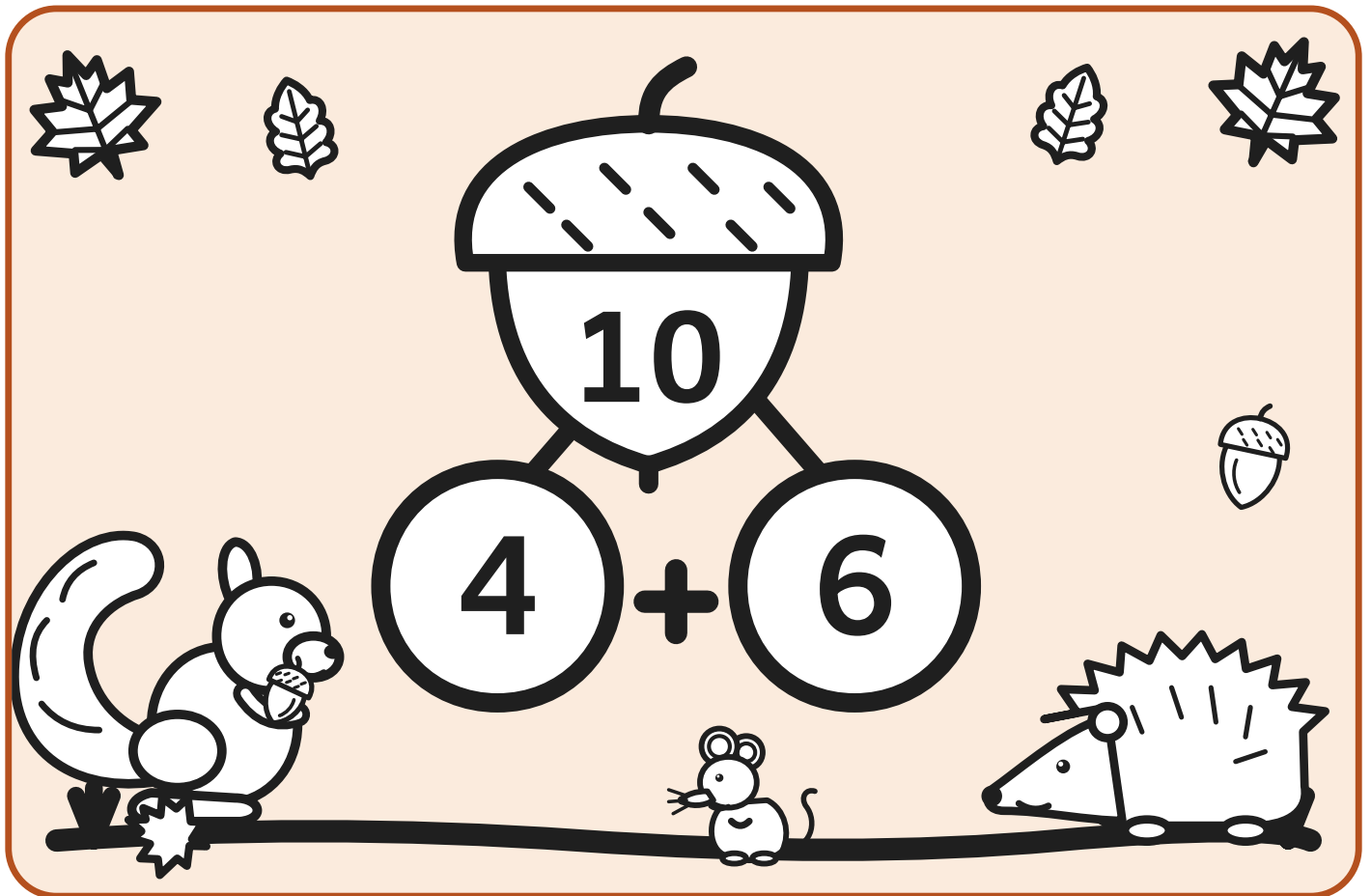


Fall

Math Pack: Number Skills

Five cozy math worksheets about acorns, leaves, a busy squirrel and a hedgehog, each with three levels. Teacher notes and answer keys are included.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Acorn Number Bonds
Make 10 and 20 · fact families | 4 Odd or Even Hedgehogs
Pair up, sort and double |
| 2 Leaf-Pile Place Value
Tens, ones and hundreds | 5 Leaf Add and Subtract
Two-digit numbers and story problems |
| 3 Squirrel Skip-Count Trail
Count by 10s, 5s and 2s | 6 Teacher notes and answer key
Standards, tips and answers |

☆☆☆ Starter ★★☆☆ Medium ★★★★★ Challenge
Ages 6-8 · Grades 1-2

Change The World With Karyn
changetheworldwithkaryn.com

Teacher and parent notes

Fall Math Pack: Number Skills · Ages 6–8 · Grades 1–2

Hello, and happy fall! These five worksheets practice the number skills children use every day: number bonds, place value, skip counting, odd and even, and adding and subtracting. Everything is cozy and gentle, with acorns, falling leaves, a busy squirrel and a friendly hedgehog called Pip. Each worksheet comes in three levels, so one pack suits a mixed-ability class or a family with children of different ages. Pick the level that fits each child and enjoy the chat as much as the answers.

With magic, Karyn

What is in the pack

#	Worksheet	☆☆☆ Starter	★★☆ Medium	★★★ Challenge
1	Acorn Number Bonds Number bonds	Make 10 with a ten-frame.	Missing part or whole, within 16.	Within 20, plus two fact families.
2	Leaf-Pile Place Value Place value	Count tens and ones, up to 50.	Tens, ones and expanded form.	Hundreds, tens and ones, plus digit value.
3	Squirrel Skip-Count Trail Skip counting	Count by 10s to 100 in a 5 by 5 maze.	Count by 5s in a 6 by 6 maze.	Count by 2s, with more dead ends.
4	Odd or Even Hedgehogs Odd and even	Pair up pictures, circle odd or even.	Odd or even to 20, plus doubles.	Sort to 100, doubles, true or false.
5	Leaf Add and Subtract Add and subtract	Tens or ones within 100, like $42 + 5$.	Two-digit numbers, no regrouping.	Regrouping, plus three story problems.

Choosing a level

Starter has pictures and small numbers. Medium has fewer pictures and more writing. Challenge adds bigger numbers, regrouping and a little reasoning. Print the level each child needs, or let them try the next star up when they are ready. All three levels practice the same skill, so the class can still talk about it together.

Tips for using the worksheets

- **Start with real things.** Show each idea with counters, blocks or a ten-frame before the page.
- **Say it out loud.** Chant the pattern (10, 20, 30...) before the maze, then whisper it while following the path with a finger.
- **Talk before writing.** Ask “How do you know?” and “Can you show me another way?” A wrong answer is a useful clue. The key is a guide, not a checklist.
- **Dead ends are part of the maze.** If a child gets stuck, go back to the last number they were sure about and count again. Only one route works.
- **Pip’s tips show a method, not an answer.** Pip, a little hedgehog, uses a different example from the ones on the page.
- **Time:** most children finish a worksheet in about 10 to 20 minutes.

Printing and accessibility

Print at 100% (“Actual size”, not “Fit to page”) on US Letter paper. Black and white is fine. Each worksheet fits on one page, so you can print just the levels you need. The numbers are set in Andika, a typeface designed for beginning readers.

Curriculum links

A guide to where each worksheet fits. Each level covers a selection of these skills.

#	Worksheet	US Common Core	England National Curriculum (paraphrased)
1	Acorn Number Bonds	1.OA.C.6, 1.OA.D.8, 2.OA.B.2 Fact families: 1.OA.B.4	Year 1: represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. Year 2: recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently.
2	Leaf-Pile Place Value	1.NBT.B.2, 2.NBT.A.1, 2.NBT.A.3	Year 2: recognize the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones). The three-star sheet stretches to three digits, which the curriculum covers in Year 3.
3	Squirrel Skip-Count Trail	2.NBT.A.2, 2.OA.C.3 Counting by 2s	Year 1: count in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s. Year 2: count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in 10s from any number, forward and backward.
4	Odd or Even Hedgehogs	2.OA.C.3 The three-star sheet goes past 20	Year 2: recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables, including recognizing odd and even numbers.
5	Leaf Add and Subtract	1.NBT.C.4, 1.NBT.C.6, 2.NBT.B.5, 2.OA.A.1	Year 1: add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20. Year 2: add and subtract a two-digit number and 1s, a two-digit number and 10s, and two two-digit numbers; solve addition and subtraction problems.

US codes are Common Core State Standards for Mathematics, grades 1 and 2 (OA = Operations and Algebraic Thinking, NBT = Number and Operations in Base Ten). Some states use their own standards, so check your state's version. The England column paraphrases the Year 1 and Year 2 requirements of the national curriculum for England (ages 5 to 7); please check the exact wording on gov.uk before quoting it in a plan.

Supporting and stretching

To support

- Keep counters, blocks or a ten-frame beside the page. Move them first, then write.
- For place value, build the number with tens sticks and single cubes.
- Point to a number line while counting.

To stretch

- Ask "Can you find another way?" For $8 + 5$, make 10 first, then add the rest.
- Check a subtraction by adding. If $73 - 28 = 45$, then $45 + 28$ should be 73.
- Write a new story problem for a partner to solve.

Ideas for talking about the math

- Which number bond was easiest to remember? Which was trickiest?
- Where can you spot odd and even numbers at home or at school?

More from Karyn

Find more free reading and learning resources, and our free online kids' book club, at changetheworldwithkaryn.com. You can also watch the read-aloud stories on YouTube at [@StoryTimeWithKaryn](https://www.youtube.com/StoryTimeWithKaryn) and the lessons at [@LearnWithKaryn](https://www.youtube.com/LearnWithKaryn).

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Acorn Number Bonds

Name _____ Date _____

Look at the ten-frame. How many more make 10? Write the missing number in the empty circle.


PIP'S TIP

Count the empty spaces in the ten-frame. That is the number you need.

1 		2 	
3 		4 	
5 		6 	
7 		8 	



Acorn Number Bonds

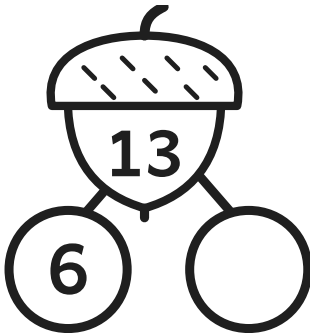
Name _____ Date _____

Find the missing number. The top shape is the **whole**. The two circles are the **parts**.

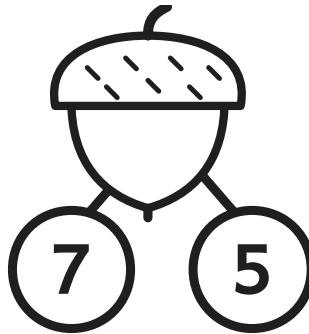
**PIP'S TIP**

Make 10 first. For $8 + 5$, take 2 from the 5 to make 10. Then add the other 3 to get 13.

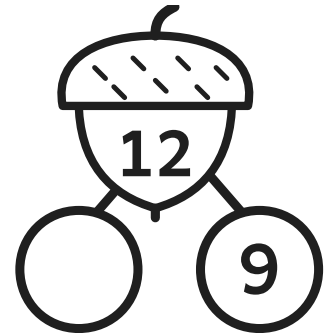
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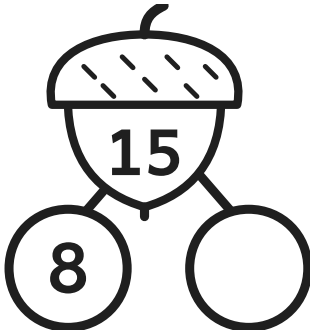
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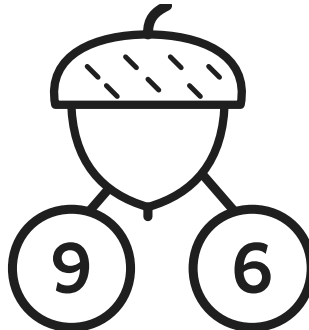
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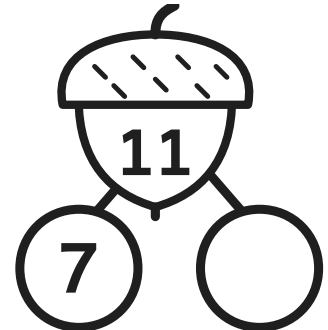
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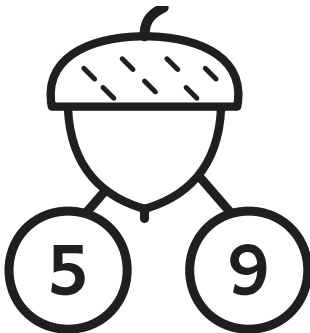
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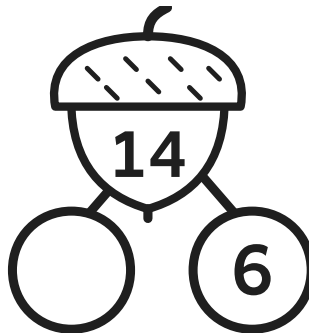
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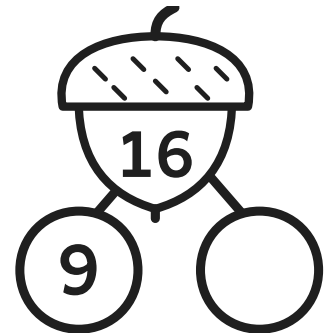
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8



9



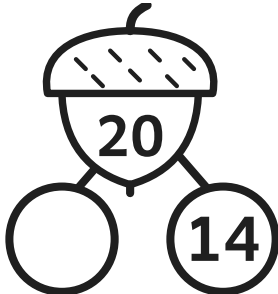


Acorn Number Bonds

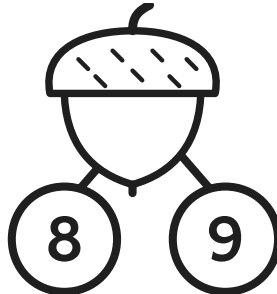
Name _____ Date _____

Part A Find the missing number in each number bond.

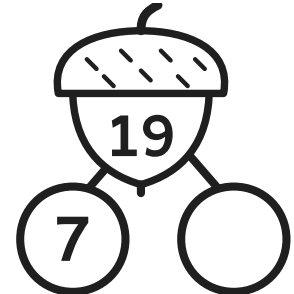
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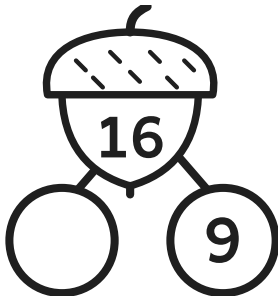
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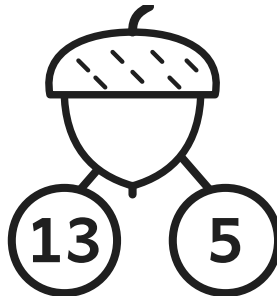
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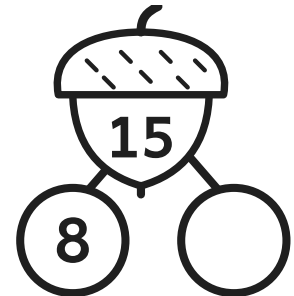
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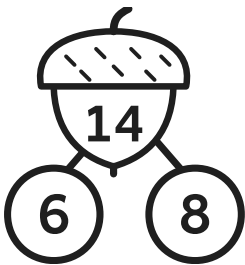


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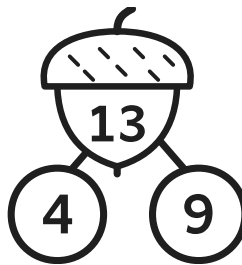
Part B **Fact families.** Use the three numbers in the bond to write four number sentences.

Family 1



$$\begin{array}{l} \square + \square = \square \\ \square + \square = \square \\ \square - \square = \square \\ \square - \square = \square \end{array}$$

Family 2



$$\begin{array}{l} \square + \square = \square \\ \square + \square = \square \\ \square - \square = \square \\ \square - \square = \square \end{array}$$



PIP'S TIP

A fact family uses the same three numbers. If $3 + 5 = 8$, then $8 - 5 = 3$.



Leaf-Pile Place Value

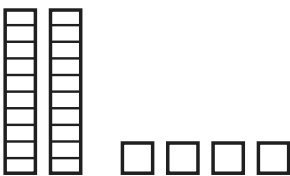
Name _____ Date _____

Count the **tens** and the **ones**. Write how many of each. Then write the number.

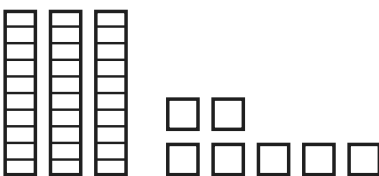


PIP'S TIP

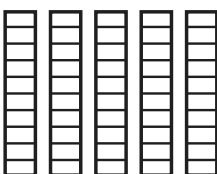
Each tall stick is 10. Each small square is 1. Count the sticks first, then the squares.

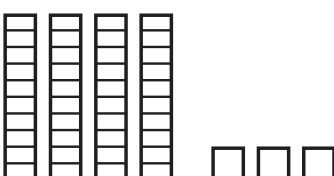
1  tens ones =

2  tens ones =

3  tens ones =

4  tens ones =

5  tens ones =

6  tens ones =



Leaf-Pile Place Value

Name _____ Date _____

Part A Write the **tens** and the **ones**. Then write the number in **expanded form**.

1 **56** = tens ones = +

2 **91** = tens ones = +

3 **28** = tens ones = +

4 **70** = tens ones = +

5 **43** = tens ones = +

6 **85** = tens ones = +

Part B Write the number.

7 4 tens and 6 ones =

8 8 tens and 0 ones =

9 2 tens and 7 ones =

10 7 tens and 3 ones =



PIP'S TIP

In 63, the 6 is in the tens place. It means 6 tens, or 60. The 3 means 3 ones. So 63 is 60 + 3.



Leaf-Pile Place Value

Name _____ Date _____

Part A Write the **hundreds, tens and ones**. Then write the number in expanded form.

	Number	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Expanded form
1	264				+ +
2	507				+ +
3	831				+ +
4	170				+ +
5	695				+ +

Part B What is the number?

6 6 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones =

7 9 hundreds + 0 tens + 2 ones =

8 300 + 80 + 5 =

9 6 + 40 + 700 =

Part C How much is the **underlined** digit worth?

10 372 is worth

11 508 is worth

12 846 is worth

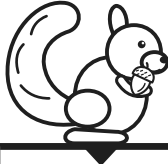
13 910 is worth



Squirrel Skip-Count Trail

Name _____ Date _____

Help the squirrel get to its tree. **Start at 10.** Count by 10s to find the next number each time. Move up, down, left or right.



START


99	20	10	76	17
11	30	60	70	33
61	40	50	80	93
45	37	19	90	46
91	83	24	100	88



HOME

Keep counting by 10s: 70, 80, 90, 100,



Squirrel Skip-Count Trail

Name _____ Date _____

Help the squirrel get to its tree. **Start at 10.** Count by 5s to find the next number each time. Move up, down, left or right.




START



15	10	15	11	26	68
20	35	40	75	54	66
25	30	45	50	55	46
64	35	60	55	36	63
44	61	65	19	43	53
14	80	70	13	41	49



HOME

Keep counting by 5s: 60, 65, 70,



Squirrel Skip-Count Trail

Name _____ Date _____

Help the squirrel get to its tree. **Start at 36.** Count by **2s** to find the next number each time. Move up, down, left or right.




START



42	36	45	51	39	68
40	38	61	53	37	32
42	44	55	59	54	56
48	46	48	50	52	58
30	48	35	52	57	60
47	43	66	65	64	62



Keep counting by 2s: 60, 62, 64,

Odd or Even Hedgehogs



★☆☆ Starter

Name _____ Date _____

Draw a loop around each pair of hedgehogs. Is one left over? Circle **odd** or **even**.

Example 5 hedgehogs: two pairs and one left over. So 5 is odd.



odd

even

1



odd

even

2



odd

even

3



odd

even

4



odd

even

5



odd

even

6



odd

even

7



odd

even

8



odd

even



PIP'S TIP

If every one has a partner, the number is **even**. If one is left over, the number is **odd**.

Odd or Even Hedgehogs



★★★ Medium

Name _____

Date _____

Part A Is the number **odd** or **even**? Circle one.

1 9

odd

even

2 14

odd

even

3 5

odd

even

4 16

odd

even

5 11

odd

even

6 7

odd

even

7 19

odd

even

8 10

odd

even

9 3

odd

even

10 13

odd

even

11 17

odd

even

12 6

odd

even

Part B Doubles. Every even number can be split into two equal numbers. Fill in the boxes.

13 $8 = \square + \square$

14 $12 = \square + \square$

15 $18 = \square + \square$

16 $20 = \square + \square$

**PIP'S TIP**

Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8. Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

Odd or Even Hedgehogs



★★★ Challenge

Name _____

Date _____

Part A Write each number in the right box.

18

45

62

27

80

91

34

59

76

100

Even numbers (pairs, none left over)

Odd numbers (one left over)

Part B **Doubles.** Split each even number into two equal numbers.

11 $14 = \square + \square$

12 $28 = \square + \square$

13 $54 = \square + \square$

14 $72 = \square + \square$

Part C True or false? Circle one.

15 Every number that ends in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 is odd.

True

False

16 Two equal groups of 6 make an odd number.

True

False

17 15 is even because it has a 5 in it.

True

False

 18 $4 + 6 = 10$. An even number plus an even number makes an even number.

True

False

Leaf Add and Subtract



★☆☆ Starter

Name _____

Date _____

Add or subtract. Write the answer in the box.

**PIP'S TIP**

To add $42 + 5$, add the ones: $2 + 5 = 7$. So $42 + 5 = 47$. The tens stay the same.

1 $40 + 30 = \square$

2 $90 - 50 = \square$

3 $23 + 6 = \square$

4 $61 + 30 = \square$

5 $87 - 3 = \square$

6 $80 - 20 = \square$

7 $45 + 20 = \square$

8 $76 - 40 = \square$

9 $52 + 4 = \square$

10 $69 - 8 = \square$

11 $17 + 2 = \square$

12 $98 - 60 = \square$



Leaf Add and Subtract

Name _____ Date _____

Add or subtract. Line up the tens and the ones. Work out the **ones** first.



PIP'S TIP

Ones first, then tens. For $32 + 14$: $2 + 4 = 6$ ones, then $3 + 1 = 4$ tens. The answer is 46.

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	tens	ones																																																													
	5	6																																																													
-	2	5																																																													
	tens	ones																																																													
	7	7																																																													
-	5	4																																																													
	tens	ones																																																													
	4	9																																																													
-	2	8																																																													

Leaf Add and Subtract



★★★ Challenge

Name _____

Date _____

Part A Add or subtract. **Regroup** if you need to. Use the small boxes to help.

1

	tens	ones
	3	8
+	4	7

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2

	tens	ones
	6	5
+	1	9

----------------------	----------------------

3

	tens	ones
	2	4
+	6	9

----------------------	----------------------

4

	tens	ones
	9	1
-	4	6

----------------------	----------------------

5

	tens	ones
	8	3
-	5	9

----------------------	----------------------

6

	tens	ones
	6	0
-	3	7

----------------------	----------------------

Part B Read the story. Write a number sentence. Then write the answer.

7 Hazel hid 53 acorns. She found 27. How many are still hidden?

= Answer:

----------------------	----------------------

 acorns

8 36 red leaves and 29 yellow leaves fell down. How many leaves in all?

= Answer:

----------------------	----------------------

 leaves

9 Pip's nest has 71 leaves. 38 blow away. How many are left?

= Answer:

----------------------	----------------------

 leaves

Answer key

For teachers and parents. Accept any correct method. For addition, number sentences can be written in either order ($5 + 8$ or $8 + 5$).

Worksheet 1 • Acorn Number Bonds

☆☆☆ **Starter** Write the missing number

1. 3 2. 8 3. 5 4. 1 5. 6 6. 2 7. 7 8. 4

★★☆ **Medium** Write the missing number

1. 7 2. 12 3. 3 4. 7 5. 15 6. 4 7. 14 8. 8 9. 7

★★★ **Challenge**

Part A 1. 6 2. 17 3. 12 4. 7 5. 18 6. 7

Part B Fact families. The two addition sentences can be in either order, and so can the two subtraction sentences.

Family 1 (6, 8, 14): $6 + 8 = 14$ · $8 + 6 = 14$ · $14 - 6 = 8$ · $14 - 8 = 6$

Family 2 (4, 9, 13): $4 + 9 = 13$ · $9 + 4 = 13$ · $13 - 4 = 9$ · $13 - 9 = 4$

Worksheet 2 • Leaf-Pile Place Value

☆☆☆ **Starter** Tens, ones, then the number

1. 2 tens 4 ones = 24 2. 1 ten 0 ones = 10 3. 3 tens 7 ones = 37 4. 1 ten 5 ones = 15 5. 5 tens 0 ones = 50
6. 4 tens 3 ones = 43

★★☆ **Medium**

Part A 1. 5 tens, 6 ones; $50 + 6$ 2. 9 tens, 1 one; $90 + 1$ 3. 2 tens, 8 ones; $20 + 8$ 4. 7 tens, 0 ones; $70 + 0$
5. 4 tens, 3 ones; $40 + 3$ 6. 8 tens, 5 ones; $80 + 5$

Part B 7. 46 8. 80 9. 27 10. 73

★★★ **Challenge** Part A shows hundreds, tens, ones, then expanded form

Part A 1. 2, 6, 4; $200 + 60 + 4$ 2. 5, 0, 7; $500 + 0 + 7$ 3. 8, 3, 1; $800 + 30 + 1$ 4. 1, 7, 0; $100 + 70 + 0$
5. 6, 9, 5; $600 + 90 + 5$

Part B 6. 643 7. 902 8. 385 9. 746

Part C 10. 70 11. 500 12. 6 13. 10

Worksheet 3 · Squirrel Skip-Count Trail

Each maze has one route from the start to the finish. The gray path shows it. Wrong turns that look right for a moment are on purpose.

99	20	10	76	17
11	30	60	70	33
61	40	50	80	93
45	37	19	90	46
91	83	24	100	88

☆☆☆

Starter

15	10	15	11	26	68
20	35	40	75	54	66
25	30	45	50	55	46
64	35	60	55	36	63
44	61	65	19	43	53
14	80	70	13	41	49

★★☆

Medium

42	36	45	51	39	68
40	38	61	53	37	32
42	44	55	59	54	56
48	46	48	50	52	58
30	48	35	52	57	60
47	43	66	65	64	62

★★★

Challenge

Starter: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100. Keep counting: 110, 120.

Medium: 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70. Keep counting: 75, 80, 85.

Challenge: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64. Keep counting: 66, 68, 70.

Worksheet 4 · Odd or Even Hedgehogs

☆☆☆ **Starter** Pairs of hedgehogs

1. 7: odd 2. 2: even 3. 9: odd 4. 4: even 5. 6: even 6. 3: odd 7. 8: even 8. 5: odd

★★☆ **Medium**

Part A 1. 9: odd 2. 14: even 3. 5: odd 4. 16: even 5. 11: odd 6. 7: odd 7. 19: odd 8. 10: even 9. 3: odd
10. 13: odd 11. 17: odd 12. 6: even

Part B 13. $8 = 4 + 4$ 14. $12 = 6 + 6$ 15. $18 = 9 + 9$ 16. $20 = 10 + 10$

★★★ **Challenge**

Part A **Even** 18, 62, 80, 34, 76, 100 **Odd** 45, 27, 91, 59

Part B 11. $14 = 7 + 7$ 12. $28 = 14 + 14$ 13. $54 = 27 + 27$ 14. $72 = 36 + 36$

Part C

15 **True.** Odd numbers always end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

16 **False.** $6 + 6 = 12$, which is even. Two equal groups always make an even number.

17 **False.** 15 is odd. The last digit decides it, and 5 is an odd digit.

18 **True.** Even numbers have no left-over one, so adding them leaves none over.

Worksheet 5 · Leaf Add and Subtract

☆☆☆ **Starter**

1. 70 2. 40 3. 29 4. 91 5. 84 6. 60 7. 65 8. 36 9. 56 10. 61 11. 19 12. 38

★★☆ **Medium**

1. 77 2. 89 3. 78 4. 79 5. 97 6. 87 7. 42 8. 33 9. 24 10. 31 11. 23 12. 21

★★★ **Challenge**

Part A 1. $38 + 47 = 85$ 2. $65 + 19 = 84$ 3. $24 + 69 = 93$ 4. $91 - 46 = 45$ 5. $83 - 59 = 24$ 6. $60 - 37 = 23$

Part B 7. $53 - 27 = 26$ acorns 8. $36 + 29 = 65$ leaves 9. $71 - 38 = 33$ leaves