‘Number Card’ Activities

On the following pages are number cards that can be printed, laminated and cut out to use in various activities / games / displays.

Here are some examples:

**Number Trail:** The 99 cards (or 50 cards etc) could be shuffled. Each player could take 8 cards (or 5 cards, 6 cards, 10 cards etc). Players individually order their cards (smallest to highest). The aim is to make the longest combined number trail (in ascending order).

Here’s an example. Kelly takes 6 cards from the deck (34 78 7 16 29 and 44).
Mark takes 6 cards from the deck (17 90 38 36 81 and 3).

Both players put their cards in ascending order. ie
Kelly: 7 16 29 34 44 78
Mark: 3 17 36 38 81 90

Players now take turns to put down a card. No-one is allowed to put two cards down in a row!

Kelly goes first and puts down a 7. Mark can’t use his 3, (as the 7 that Kelly put down is larger). Mark puts down his 17.
Kelly can’t use her 16 (as the 17 is larger) so she puts down 29. Mark puts down 36.
Kelly can’t put down her 34 (as the 36 is larger) so she puts down 44.
Mark can’t put down his 38 (as the 44 is larger) so he puts down 81.
Kelly’s remaining card is 78 so she can’t put it down.

The following combined trail of six numbers was made: 7 17 29 36 44 81

Record the trail and return the cards to the deck. Re-deal and see if a trail longer than six numbers can be made!
‘Number Card’ Activities

**Sequencing Numbers:** The 99 cards (or 50 cards etc) could be shuffled. Each player could take 5 cards (or 6 cards, 8 cards, 10 cards etc). The cards then have to be put in order (lowest to highest) and recorded on paper (or an Activity Sheet). Determine who has the lowest number and who has the highest number. Return the cards to the deck. Shuffle and deal again.

**Counting Back:** The 99 cards (or 50 cards etc) could be shuffled and put in a pile. Another deck of cards (with numbers 1 to 5) are placed in a separate pile. Each player takes one card from each pile. Players then subtract their lower number from their higher number by ‘counting back’.

For example, Sarah may draw a 63 and 4 from the two piles of cards. She counts back “62, 61, 60 . . . 59. 63 take away 4 is 59”.

Players may be asked to record their results or simply complete the task without any recording.
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Number Trails

Make a trail of numbers in order from lowest to highest.

Make the longest trail that you can!

For this game you need a partner to play with and a set of number cards.

Shuffle the cards and put them in a pile on the table.

Each player takes the same number of cards ( eg both take 6 cards or both take 8 cards )

Players take turns to put down a card. ( No-one is allowed to put two cards down in a row!)

Make sure that the trail has numbers in order from smallest to largest.

See how long a trail of numbers you can make! ( You may not be able to use all of your cards)

When you are finished, put the cards back and start again!

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The longest trail that we made was:  

Name: ____________________________ Date: __________
Put your numbers in order from lowest to highest.

For this game you need a partner to play with and a set of number cards.
Shuffle the cards and put them in a pile on the table.
Each player takes the same number of cards (eg both take 5 cards or both take 6 cards)
Each player puts their cards in order from lowest to highest.
Write your numbers in order.
Find who has the lowest number and who has the highest number.
When you are finished, put the cards back and start again!

Game 1
My numbers in order:
My lowest number was:
My highest number was:

Game 2
My numbers in order:
My lowest number was:
My highest number was:

Game 3
My numbers in order:
My lowest number was:
My highest number was:

Game 4
My numbers in order:
My lowest number was:
My highest number was:

3 24 3 5 78
Counting Back

Complete some take-away questions by counting back.

For this game you need a partner to play with and two sets of number cards.
One set of cards has numbers 1 to 20 (or 1 to 50, 1 to 99 . . . )
One set of cards has numbers just from 1 to 5
Shuffle both piles of cards and put them on the table.
Each player takes one card from each pile.

Take away (subtract) the smaller number from the larger number (by counting back).

For example, 24 – 5 is 23, 22, 21, 20 . . . 19 24 – 5 = 19

Game 1

The answer is ...........................................

Game 2

The answer is ...........................................

Game 3

The answer is ...........................................

Game 4

The answer is ...........................................