

Writing Numbers Neatly

How to use: Print first for the main practice. Then use the device to repeat activities and save progress.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1 Write digits 0–9 neatly using the correct stroke order
- 2 Keep each number the right size and sitting on the baseline

MINI LESSON

Writing numbers neatly helps everyone read them correctly — including you when you check your own work!

Start in the right place

- Every digit starts at the top unless told otherwise.
- Numbers sit on the baseline — they don't float up or sink below.
- Example: Write 4 — start at the top left, go down, then across, then straight down.

Groups to practice

- Curve family: 0, 6, 8, 9 — these all use a round curve stroke.
- Straight and curve: 2, 3, 5, 7 — these mix a straight line with a curve.
- Straight family: 1, 4 — these are mostly straight lines.

Size and spacing

- Each digit should be the same height — about the height of the space between the lines.
- Leave a little gap between digits when writing a number like 12 or 47.

The most tricky digits

- 5 — start at the top right, go left, then down and curve right. Don't make it look like an S.
- 9 — draw a circle first, then a straight tail down. Don't close it like a 0.

Digit Groups

Curve family

0 6 8 9

Straight + curve

2 3 5 7

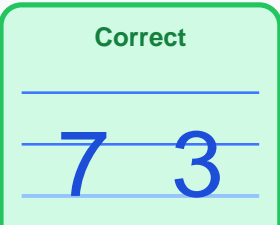
Straight family

1 4

● = where to start your pencil

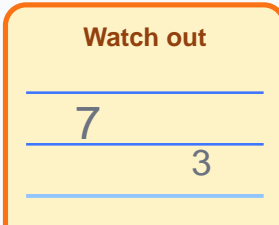
Sit on the baseline!

Correct



Fills the space, sits on the line

Watch out



Too small, floating above line

The 3-line check:

Top line = top of tall part
Middle line = halfway • Baseline = bottom

! Ask yourself: "Does my number sit on the line? Is it the right size? Can someone else read it easily?"

TRACING PRACTICE

Trace each digit, then copy it twice on the lines below.

TRACE

0

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

1

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

2

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

3

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

4

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

5

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

6

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

7

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

8

COPY 1

COPY 2

TRACE

9

COPY 1

COPY 2

Tip: Start at the orange dot, go slowly, and say the number out loud as you write it. Check that it sits on the baseline!

EXERCISES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Where do you start writing most digits?

- At the bottom
- In the middle
- At the top

2. A neatly written digit always —

- sits on the baseline
- floats above the line
- hangs below the line

3. Which group of digits all use a curve stroke?

- 1, 4, 7
- 0, 6, 8, 9
- 2, 5, 7

4. How tall should each digit be?

- As tall as possible, going above the top line
- Very tiny, so it fits anywhere
- About the height of the space between the lines

5. Which digits belong to the straight family?

- 1 and 4
- 3 and 5
- 0 and 8

6. Why is it important to write numbers neatly?

- So the page looks full
- So numbers are not misread
- So the pencil does not break

7. What is the correct way to start writing the digit 5?

- Start at the bottom and curve up
- Draw a circle first, then add a tail
- Start at the top right and go left first

8. When writing the number 12, you should —

- leave a small gap between the 1 and the 2
- press the 1 and the 2 together so they touch
- write the 2 first, then the 1

9. How do you write the digit 9?

- Draw two bumps like the letter B
- Draw a circle, then add a straight tail going down
- Draw a tall straight line, then a small curve at the top

10. Which group of digits uses both straight lines and curves?

- 0, 6, 8, 9
- 1, 4
- 2, 3, 5, 7

ASSESSMENT

PARENT / TEACHER CHECKLIST

- Forms each digit 0–9 starting at the correct point without being reminded.
- Writes digits that consistently sit on the baseline without floating or sinking.
- Produces digits that are a consistent height, filling the writing space between the lines.
- Writes a sequence of digits (e.g., 1–9) that can be read correctly by another person.