Even and Odd Chart: 1 to 100

Every even square is hatched. The even numbers fill the 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 columns.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Even and Odd Numbers: 1 to 100

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

Even numbers 1 to 100

2	4	6	8	10
12	14	16	18	20
22	24	26	28	30
32	34	36	38	40
42	44	46	48	50
52	54	56	58	60
62	64	66	68	70
72	74	76	78	80
82	84	86	88	90
92	94	96	98	100

Odd numbers 1 to 100

1	3	5	7	9
11	13	15	17	19
21	23	25	27	29
31	33	35	37	39
41	43	45	47	49
51	53	55	57	59
61	63	65	67	69
71	73	75	77	79
81	83	85	87	89
91	93	95	97	99

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Charts

A chart to keep and point at, for first to third grade. Print it before the worksheets.

Why use it

An even number splits into pairs with none left over, and an odd number always has one left over. On a hundreds chart the even numbers fill five whole columns, the ones headed 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, which is the last-digit rule drawn as a picture.

What it is good for

- Page 1: the hundreds chart, every even square hatched, so the stripes show without color.
- Page 2: the even numbers and the odd numbers from 1 to 100, a ten to a row.
- Checking any number from 1 to 100 at a glance.

How to use it

1. Pair up real things first: up to 20 crackers or coins in two rows. If one has no partner, the number is odd.
2. Then find that number on the chart: a hatched square is even, a plain one is odd.
3. Point at the stripes and ask what the hatched numbers end in: 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.
4. Read page 2 down a column: the last digit stays the same all the way down.

> **Try saying:** “Does every one have a partner? So is it even or odd?”

Tip: Zero is even: zero things make zero pairs, with none left over.