

# Tier 3 Intervention Lessons

1.NBT.3

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Readiness for 2.NBT.4: Compare numbers to 1,000

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### **Tier 3 Intervention Planning Guide**

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000

	Recommended Actions				
<b>Beginning</b> (5 min.)	<ul> <li>Review the learning target with the whole group</li> <li>Ask each student to set a goal for the day based on their previous Quick Check Score</li> <li>Have each student use a highlighter to plot their goal for the day</li> </ul>				
Middle (15 min.)	<ul> <li>Model solving a word problem – "I do" (Sessions 1, 3 and 6 only)</li> <li>Guided Practice – "We do"</li> <li>Sessions 1 and 2: Compare numbers to 99 using base-ten blocks</li> <li>Sessions 3, 4 and 5: Compare numbers to 99 using drawings</li> <li>Sessions 6, 7 and 8: Compare numbers to 99 using place-value understanding and expanded notation</li> </ul>				
<b>End</b> (10 min.)	<ul> <li>Bring the students back together.</li> <li>Ask students to reflect on their progress towards the learning target         <ul> <li>What did I learn today about comparing numbers?</li> <li>How confident do you feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Assess each student's progress using the next Quick Check form</li> <li>Guide students to self-correct their Quick Check</li> <li>Guide students to chart their progress in their Growth Chart         <ul> <li>If not using Delta Math lessons, record the activity in the table</li> </ul> </li> <li>Collect each student's Quick Check and Growth Chart</li> </ul>				
After Session 6	<ul> <li>Differentiation Options:         <ul> <li>Allow students who met the learning goal to work independently while others do the guided practice during the next session</li> <li>Exit students who met the learning goal for a third time</li> </ul> </li> <li>Problem solve with a team to plan additional support for students who do not meet the learning goal within 8 sessions</li> </ul>				



### Session 1: Modeling (I Do)

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000

The Lions and the Bears played a football game. The Lions scored 35 points and the Bears scored 42 points. Who scored the most points to win the football game?



#### Session 1: Modeling (I Do - Teacher Notes)

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

**Readiness** for comparing numbers to 1,000

The Lions and the Bears played a football game. The Lions scored 35 points and the Bears scored 42 points. Who scored the most points to win the football game?

I am going to think aloud to model solving this problem.

Your job is to watch, listen, think and ask questions.

First, it is important to know what the problem is about. The problem is about the score of a football game.	
Second, I need to determine what I need to find. I need to find which team scored the most points.	
Third, I need to determine what I know. I know that the Lions scored 35 points and the Bears scored 42 points.	
Fourth, I need to figure out what I can try.	Session 2: Modeling (  Do)     2"Grade - Readiness Standard 3 - 1.NBT3  texming Target: 1 vall compare numbers to 199  Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000
I am going to try using base-ten blocks and place-value cards to model each score and compare them.	The Lions and the Beers played & forthalt game. The Lions scored 35 points and the Beers scored 42 points. Who scored the most points to win the football game?
I will begin by representing each score, 35 and 42, using place-value cards (Set the 30 and 5 cards next to the 40 and 2 cards)	3 5 < 4 2
Next, I will place 3 tens and 5 ones to represent 35 and 4 tens and 2 ones to represent 42. (Build each number with base-ten blocks)	
Since 42 has more tens than 35, 42 is the greater number and the Bears won.	
We can show this comparison with the symbol that opens to the greater number. (Set the less than sign "<" between the two numbers.)	© Michigan's imagented Mathematics initiative, August 2014 7
We can say that the number 35 is less than 42. We can also say that the number 42	2 is greater than 35.
Last, I need to make sure that my answer makes sense. I found that Bears won the game. It makes sense because I knew how many points	s each team scored and I



# Place-Value Cards $(1 \rightarrow 100)$

	6	2	0	6	0
2	7	3	0	7	0
3	8	Ľ	0	8	0
Ц	9	5	0	9	0
5		0		0	0
Less Than (	<b>&gt;</b> Greater Than	Equal to		- X	•



### Session 1: Guided Practice (We Do)

#### Materials:

- Base-Ten Blocks (10 tens and 10 ones per student)
- Place-Value Cards

#### We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use base-ten blocks and place-value cards to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.		2.
	49 72	63 36
3.		4.
	82 49	68 70

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading and repeat the steps to compare numbers to 99.

5.	48 84	6. 57 <u>62</u>
7.	54 59	8. 81 <u>9</u> 0
9.	29 41	10. 80 79



Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



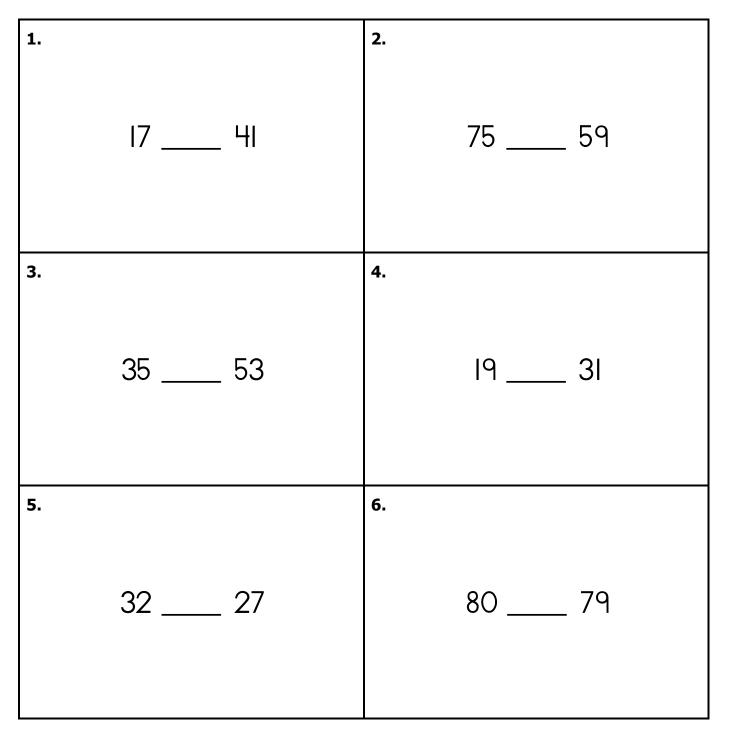
#### **Quick Check - Form A**

#### Name

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)





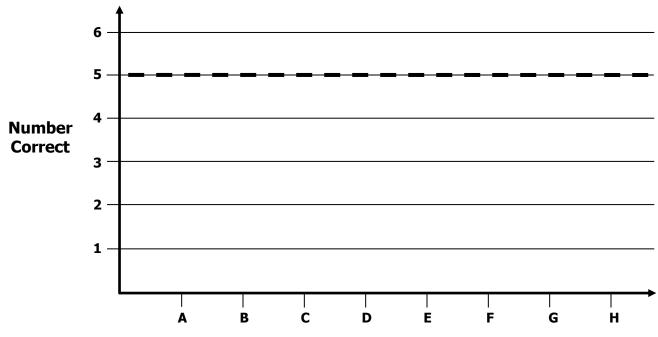
#### **Growth Chart**

#### Name

Date\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

Goal: 5 out of 6 correct



**Quick Check Form** 

Intervention	Date	Score
Session 1:		
Session 2:		
Session 3:		
Session 4:		
Session 5:		
Session 6:		
Session 7:		
Session 8:		



## Session 2: Guided Practice (We Do)

#### Materials:

- Base-Ten Blocks (10 tens and 10 ones per student)
- Place-Value Cards (See Session 1)

#### We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use base-ten blocks and place-value cards to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.		2.
	59 82	47 74
3.		4.
	63 39	78 80

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

> Students take turns leading and repeat the steps to compare numbers to 99.

5.	24 42	6. 87 <u>92</u>
7.	74 79	8. 61 <u>7</u> 0
9.	39 51	10. 30 29



Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



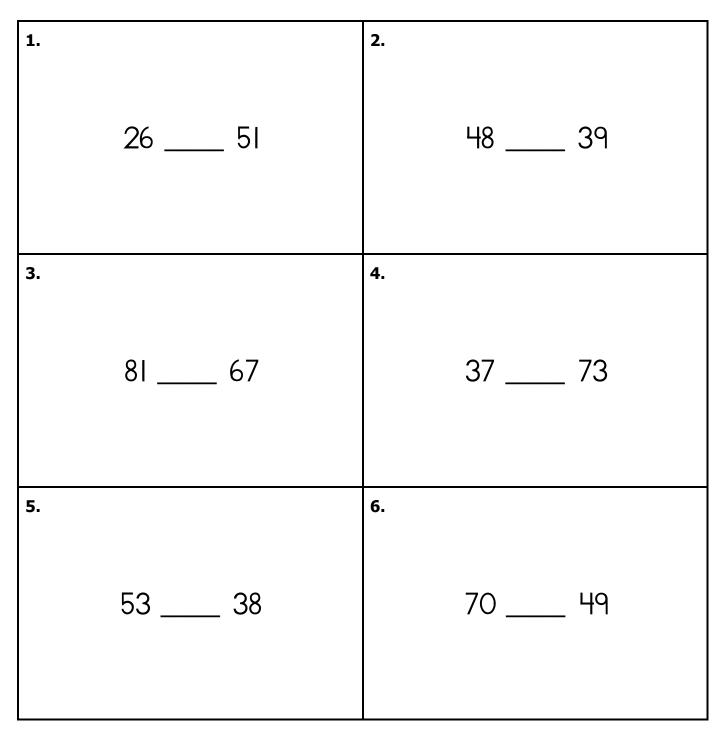
#### **Quick Check - Form B**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)





### Session 3: Modeling (I Do)

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000

Aiden and Liam are having a contest to see who can do the most sit-ups in one minute. Aiden did 29 sit-ups in one minute and Liam did 36 sit-ups in one minute. Who won the contest.



Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000

Aiden and Liam are having a contest to see who can do the most sit-ups in one minute. Aiden did 29 sit-ups in one minute and Liam did 36 sit-ups in one minute. Who won the contest?

I am going to think aloud to model solving this problem.

Your job is to watch, listen, think and ask questions.

First, it is important to know what the problem is about.

The problem is about Aiden and Liam having a sit-up contest.

Second, I need to determine what I need to find.

I need to find who did the most sit-ups in one minute and won the contest.

Third, I need to determine what I know.

I know Aiden did 29 sit-ups in one minute and Liam did 36 sit-ups in one minute.

Fourth, I need to figure out what I can try.

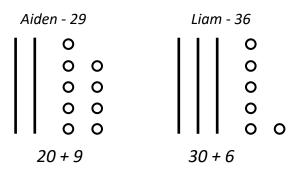
This time, I am going to try making base-ten drawings to compare the numbers 29 and 36.

I will begin by writing what we know...Aiden did 29 sit-ups and Liam did 36 sit-ups. (Write Aiden - 29 and Liam - 36)

Next, I will draw 2 tens and 9 ones and write the expanded form of the number to represent Aiden's sit-ups.

I will also draw 3 tens and 6 ones and write the expanded form of the number to represent Liam's sit-ups.

(Draw each number and write them in expanded form)



Since the number 36 has more tens than 29, 36 is a greater number and Liam did more sit-ups to win the contest.

Last, I need to make sure that my answer makes sense.

I found that Liam won the contest. It makes sense because I knew the number of sit-ups that each student did and I used a math drawing to compare both numbers and see that Liam's number had more tens than Aiden's.

### Session 3: Guided Practice (We Do)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use base-ten drawings and expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.	39 62	2.	57 75
3.	28 6I	4.	43 35



# Session 3: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.

3.	89 9I	4. 70 68	
5.	48 84	6. 57 <u>5</u> 2	
7.	95 59	8. 81 <u>9</u> 0	



Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



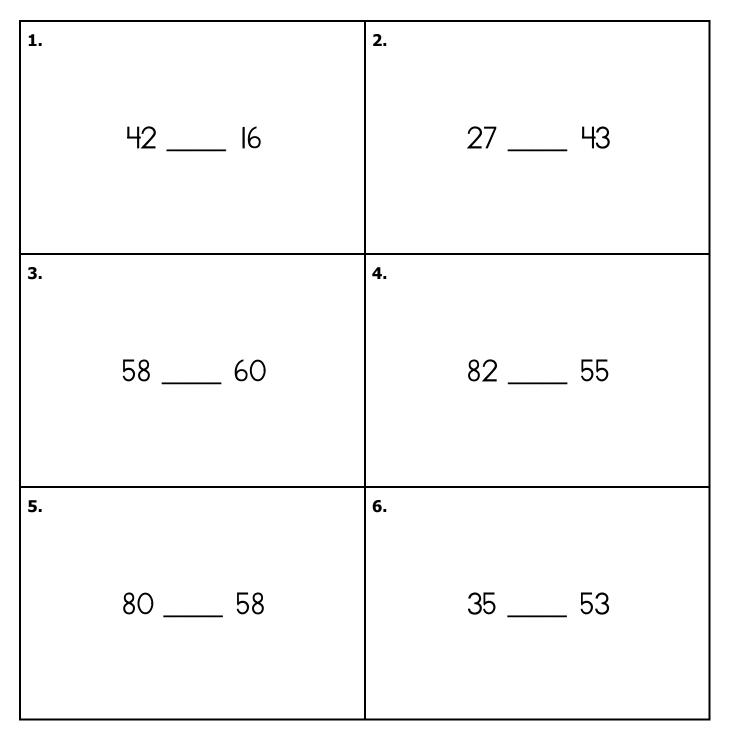
#### **Quick Check - Form C**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)



### Session 4: Guided Practice (We Do)

#### We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use base-ten drawings and expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.	48 73	2.	62 26
3.	29 52	4.	63 37



# Session 4: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.

3.	79 81	4.	60 81
5.	39 93	6.	86 82
7.	84 48	8.	62 70



Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



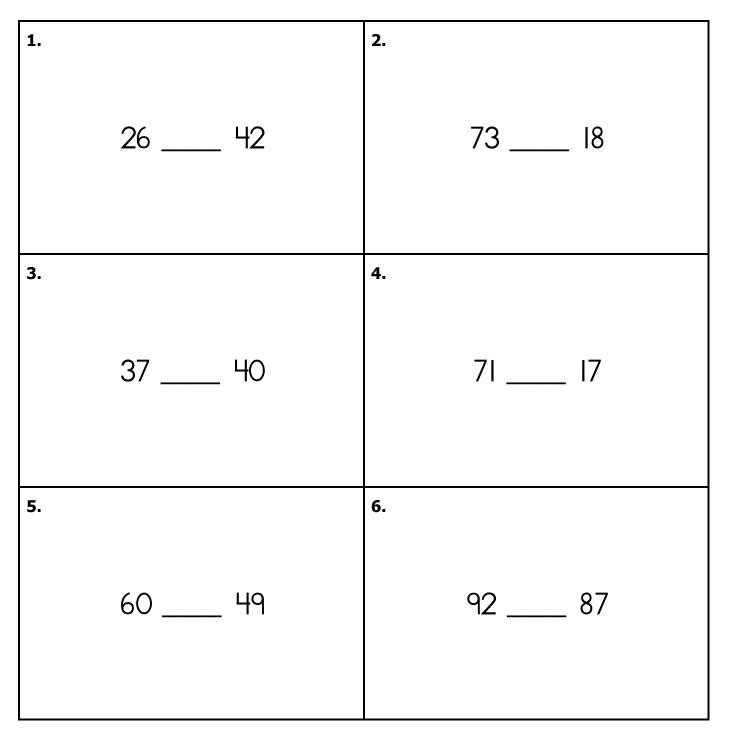
#### **Quick Check - Form D**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)



### Session 5: Guided Practice (We Do)

We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

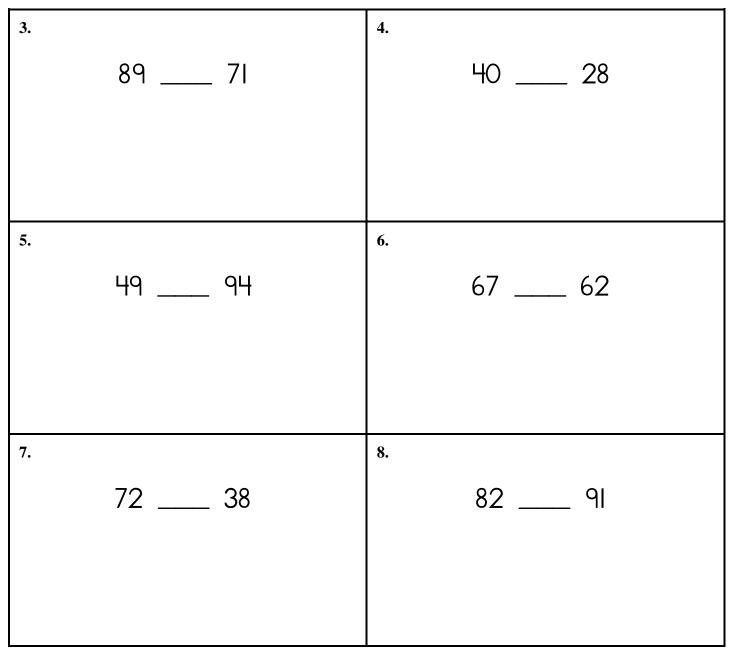
- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use base-ten drawings and expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.	38 63	2.	47 74
3.	29 71	4.	25 34

# Session 5: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.





Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



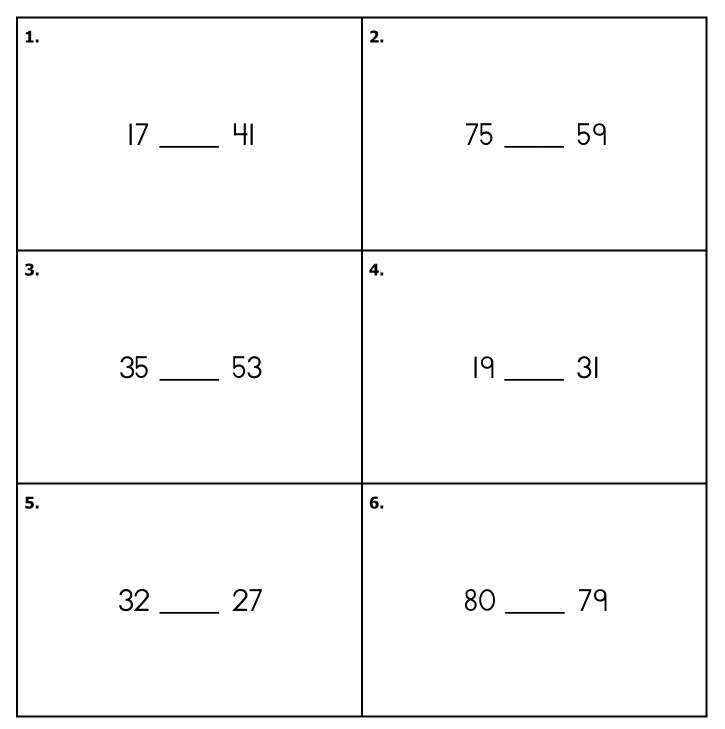
#### **Quick Check - Form E**

#### Name

Date\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)





### Session 6: Modeling (I Do)

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Readiness for comparing numbers to 1,000

Olivia and Isabella collected pop (or soda) cans for a school fundraiser. Olivia collected 71 cans and Isabella collected 68 cans. Which student collected more pop (or soda) cans for the school fundraiser?

### **Session 6: Modeling** (I Do - Teacher Notes)

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

**Readiness** for comparing numbers to 1,000

Olivia and Isabella collected pop (or soda) cans for a school fundraiser. Olivia collected 71 cans and Isabella collected 68 cans. Which student collected more pop (or soda) cans for the school fundraiser?

First, it is important to know what the problem is about.

This problem is about collecting pop (or soda) cans for a school fundraiser.

Second, I need to determine what I need to find.

I need to find which student collected more pop/soda cans.

Third, I need to determine what I know.

I know that Olivia collected 71 pop/soda cans and Isabella collected 68 pop/soda cans.

Fourth, I need to figure out what I can try.

This time, I am going to try thinking about the place values of each number to compare them.

I will begin by writing the number of pop/soda cans that Olivia and Isabella collected in standard form and then expanded form.

Olivia	Isabella
71	68
70 + 1	60 + 8

Since the number 71 has more tens than 68, 71 is greater than 68 and Olivia collected more pop/soda cans.

Last, I need to make sure that my answer makes sense.

I found that Olivia collected more pop/soda cans. It makes sense because I knew how many cans each person collected and I modeled the problem with numbers to compare them.

### Session 6: Guided Practice (We Do)

We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.	43 62	2.	81 19
3.	73 29	4.	25 52

# Session 6: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.

5.	39 41	6.	70 58
7.	26 62	8.	50 61
9.	93 29	10.	81 90



Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



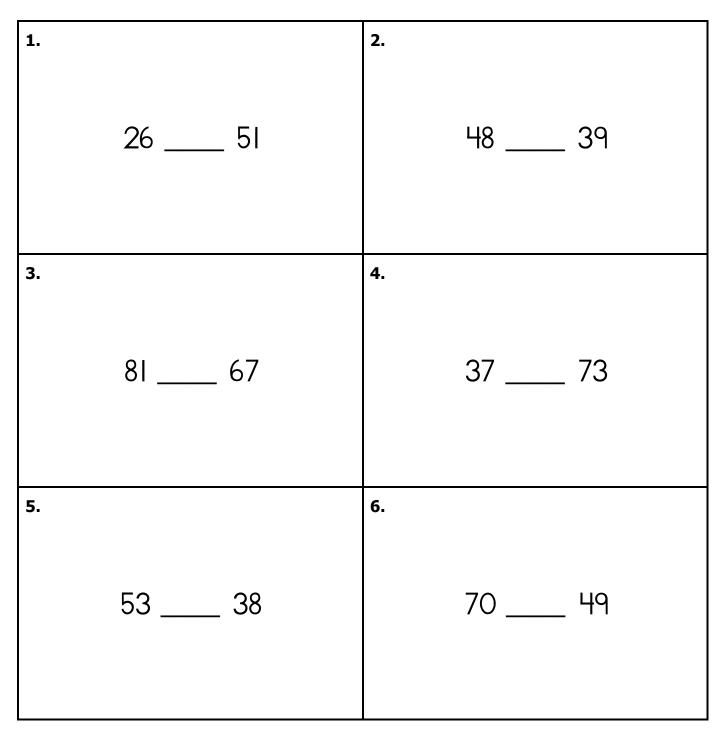
#### **Quick Check - Form F**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

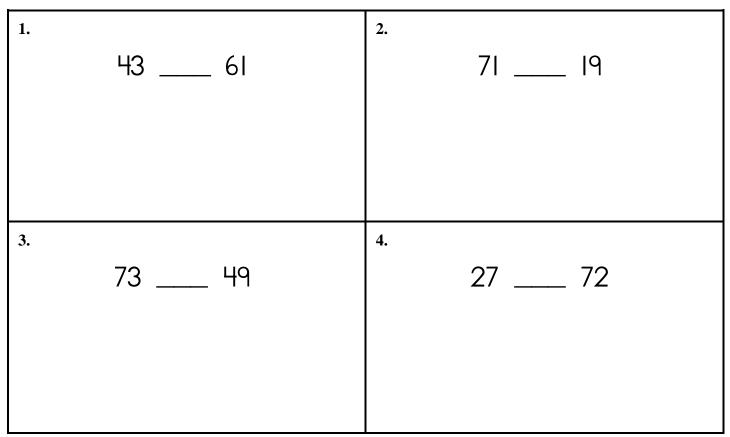
**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)



# Session 7: Guided Practice (We Do)

We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

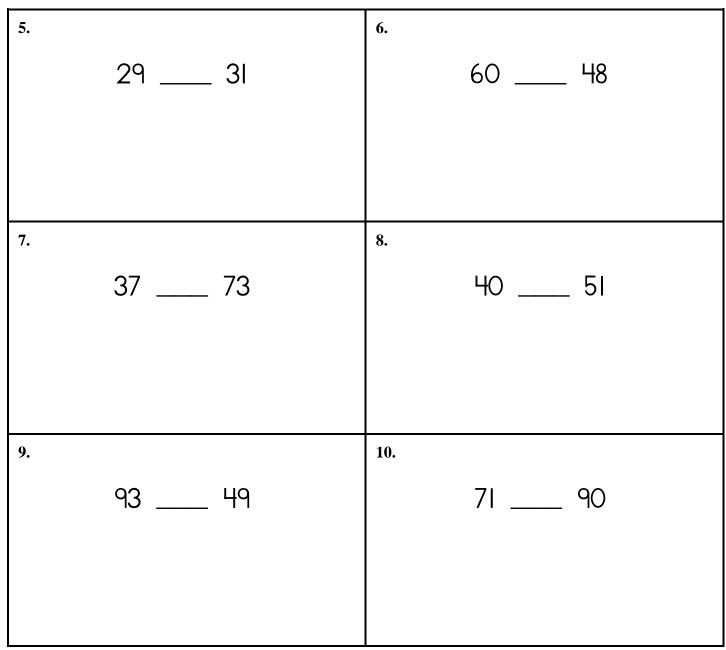
- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.



# Session 7: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.





Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



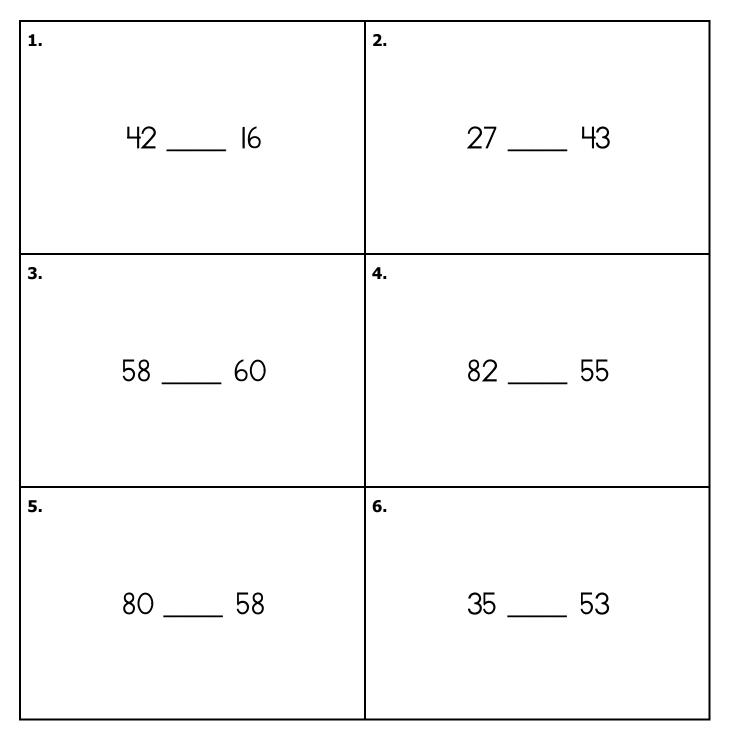
#### **Quick Check - Form G**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)



### Session 8: Guided Practice (We Do)

We Do Together: (Teacher Actions)

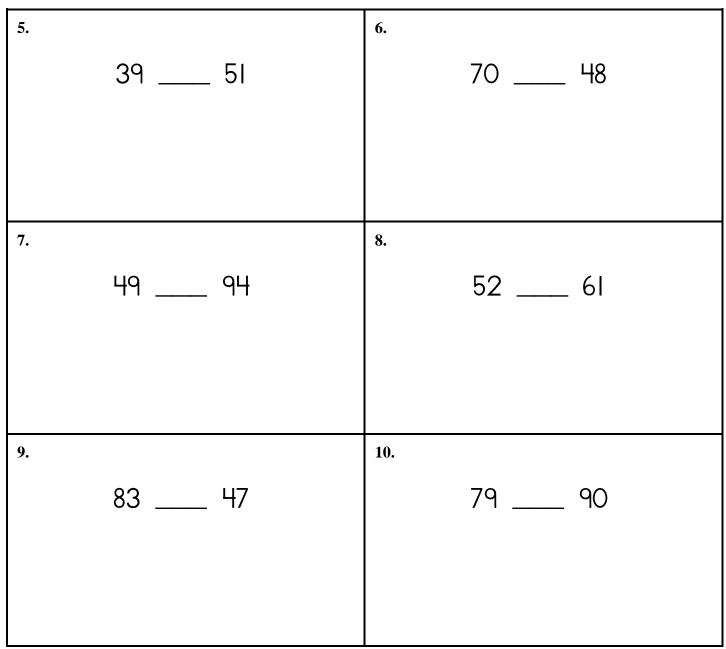
- Say the comparison statement and write the answer if you know it.
- > Use expanded notation to compare the two numbers or check your work.

1.	53 62	2.	61 19
3.	72 29	4.	27 72

# Session 8: Guided Practice (We Do - Continued)

You Do Together: (As a class, or in small groups)

Students take turns leading to compare numbers to 99.





Briefly discuss student responses

> What did I learn today about comparing numbers?

How confident do I feel about comparing numbers on my own? (Thumbs up, down, or sideways)



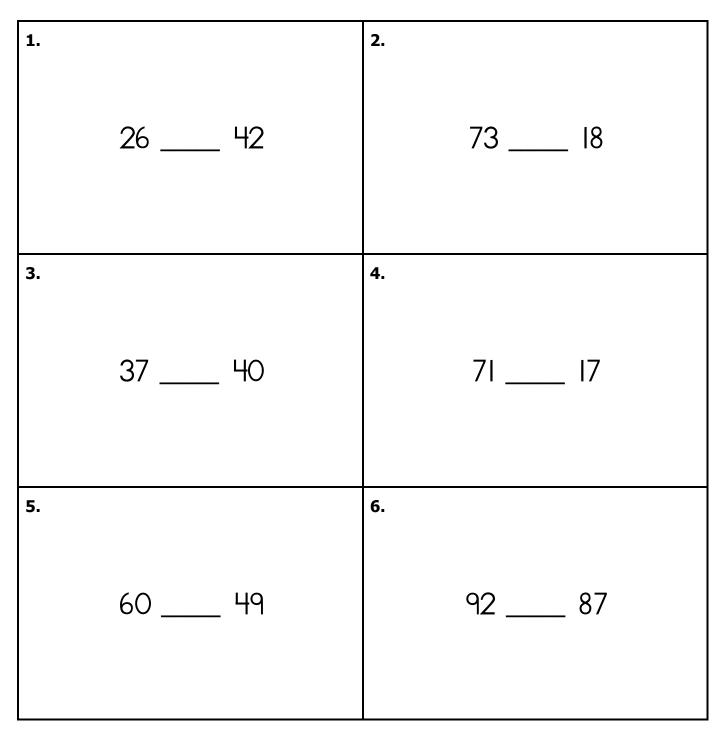
#### **Quick Check - Form H**

#### Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99.

**Directions:** Fill in the blank. (>, <, =) (Work time: 3 minutes)





### **Independent Practice**

#### Learning Target: I will compare numbers to 99

Title of Game: Play "Whose number is Greater!"

Number of Players: 2

**Objective:** To be the player with the most (or least) cards at the end of the game.

#### Materials:

- > 2-Digit Number Cards (Player 1 set A and Player 2 Set B)
- > 1 recording sheet per group

#### Directions:

- > Each player turns over their top card and writes their number on the recording sheet
- > The player with the greater number circles their number and says,

"My number \_\_\_\_\_ is greater than \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_."

The player with the lesser number responds by saying,

"My number \_\_\_\_\_ is less than \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_."

- > The player with the greater number takes both cards
- Repeat until all cards have been played

#### **Decide the Winner:**

- > At the end of the game, the teacher flips a coin
  - If the coin lands **heads up**, the winner is the player with the **greater** number of cards
  - o If the coin lands tails up, the winner is the player with the lesser number of cards



# Independent Practice: Whose Number is Greater? (Recording Sheet)

#### Directions:

- > Each player turns over their top card and writes their number on the recording sheet.
- > The player with the greater number circles their number and says,

"My number \_\_\_\_\_ is greater than \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_."

> The player with the **lesser** number responds by saying,

"My number \_\_\_\_ is less than \_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_."

- > The player with the greater number takes both cards.
- Repeat until all cards have been played.

Round 1			Rou	ind 2			
	Player 1	Player 2			Player 1	Player 2	
Round 3			Rou	ind 4			
	Player 1	Player 2			––––– Player 1	Player 2	
Round 5			Rou	ind 6			
	Player 1	Player 2			––––– Player 1	Player 2	
Round 7	Flayer 1	Flayer Z	Rou	ind 8		Flayer 2	
Kouna /			Rou				
	Player 1	Player 2			Player 1	Player 2	
Round 9			Rou	ind 10			
						Diavor 2	
	Player 1	Player 2			Player 1	Player 2	



<b>17</b> Set A	<b>29</b> Set A	<b>38</b> Set A	<b>Ц6</b> Set A
<b>37</b> Set A	<b>83</b>	<b>71</b> Set A	<b>64</b> Set A
<b>95</b> Set A	<b>92</b> Set A	C Less Than Set A	S Greater Than Set A



<u>18</u> Set B	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b> Set B	<b>Ц9</b> Set B
<b>39</b> Set B	<u>81</u> Set B	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>
9Ч <sub>Set B</sub>	<b>93</b> Set B	Less Than Set B	S Greater Than Set B



What is the problem about?
What do I need to find?
What do I know?
What can I try?
Does my answer make sense?



 $Q_1$ . What is the problem about?

*Q*<sub>2</sub>. What do I need to find?

Q<sub>3</sub>. What do I know?

Q4. What can I try?

 $Q_5$ . Does my answer make sense?