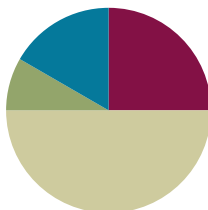


Lesson 1

Objective: Compare length directly and consider importance of aligning endpoints.

Suggested Lesson Structure

■ Fluency Practice	(15 minutes)
■ Application Problem	(5 minutes)
■ Concept Development	(30 minutes)
■ Student Debrief	(10 minutes)
Total Time	(60 minutes)



Fluency Practice (15 minutes)

- Speed Writing **1.NBT.1** (2 minutes)
- Tens and Ones **1.NBT.2** (3 minutes)
- Sprint: Subtracting Ones from Teen Numbers **1.OA.6** (10 minutes)

Speed Writing (2 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white boards

Note: This review fluency provides students practice with writing numbers while reinforcing place value.

Tell students to write their numbers from 10 to as high as they can in one minute, while they whisper count the Say Ten way. Teachers may also want to instruct students to organize their numbers in a column, so that the patterns in the tens and ones columns become visible.

Tens and Ones (3 minutes)

Materials: (T) 100-bead Rekenrek

Note: This activity addresses the grade level standard requiring students to understand that two-digit numbers represent amounts of tens and ones.

Practice decomposing numbers into tens and ones using the Rekenrek.

T: (Show 16 on the Rekenrek). How many tens do you see?

S: 1.

T: How many ones?

- S: 6.
 T: Say the number the Say Ten way.
 S: Ten 6.
 T: Good. 1 ten plus 6 ones is?
 S: 16.
 T: (Slide over 10 from the next row.) How many tens do you see?
 S: 2.
 T: How many ones?
 S: 6.
 T: Say the number the Say Ten way.
 S: 2 tens 6.
 T: Good. 2 tens plus 6 ones is?
 S: 26.

Slide over the next row and repeat. Continue with the following suggested sequence within 40: 15, 25, 35; 17, 27, 37; 19, 29, 39.

Sprint: Subtracting Ones from Teen Numbers (10 minutes)

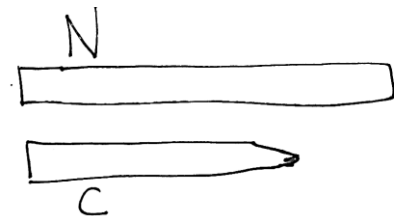
Materials: (S) Subtracting Ones from Teen Numbers Sprint

Note: This Sprint addresses the Grade 1 core fluency objective of adding and subtracting within 20.

Application Problem (5 minutes)

Nigel and Corey each have new pencils that are the same length. Corey uses his pencil so much that he needs to sharpen it several times. Nigel doesn't use his at all. Nigel and Corey compare pencils. Whose pencil is longer? Draw a picture to show your thinking.

Note: In this Application Problem, student use their prior experiences to consider what happens to a pencil after repeated use, and then use that knowledge to compare a new with a used pencil. Students have the opportunity to draw to show their understanding of length and of the term *longer*. During the Debrief, students will discuss drawings in light of today's lesson, making statements such as, "Corey's pencil is shorter than Nigel's pencil. Nigel's pencil is longer than Corey's pencil."



Nigel's pencil
is longer.

Concept Development (30 minutes)

Materials: (T) Folder, new crayon, pencil, dry erase marker, jumbo glue stick, *longer than* and *shorter than* sentence frames (S) Folders, 5 strips of paper (of varying lengths) per set of partners, various objects around the classroom

Have students sit in a meeting area in a semi-circle. The teacher props up a folder on the floor in front of her.

T: (Place a dry erase marker and a pencil behind the folder, making the marker appear taller than the pencil.) Which of these items, the marker or the pencil, is longer?

S: The marker!

T: How do you know?

S: The marker is taller. → The pencil is shorter.

T: (Call up a student.) Please take away the folder and reveal what's behind the folder.

S: (Takes away the folder.)

T: (Keep the way the marker and the pencil were held.) Now, can you tell which one is longer? Turn and talk to you partner.

S: The marker is longer because the top of it is taller. → The pencil is taller. Look at how much higher up the marker is in the air. → It's hard to tell.

T: (Have both items stand on the floor, side by side.) Now, can you tell which one is longer?

S: Yes! The pencil is longer!

T: (Project the sentence frame with *longer*.) Use this sentence frame to say your answer.

S: The pencil is longer than the marker.

T: (Project the sentence frame with *shorter*.) Which is shorter? Use this sentence frame to say your answer.

S: The marker is shorter than the pencil.

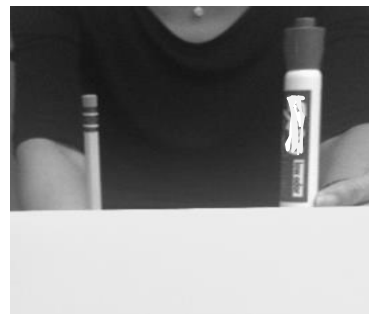
T: Are you sure about your decision?

S: Yes.

T: Turn and talk to you partner about what I did differently to help you be sure that the pencil is longer than the marker.

S: You put both things on the floor. → They started at the same place.

T: So, what do we have to make sure to do when we compare two different objects to see which is longer?



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF REPRESENTATION:

Highlight the critical vocabulary for your English language learners as you teach the lesson by showing an object as a visual as you say the words. Vocabulary in this lesson that you will want to highlight is *shorter than*, *longer than*, and *endpoint*. Without understanding these words, English language learners will have difficulty with this module.



- S: You have to start at the same spot. That’s the fair way to see which is longer.
- T: You’re right. We have to pay close attention and make sure we line up the very end of each object, which we call the **endpoint**, so that we can compare which is longer or shorter accurately.
- T: Let’s try it again. (Hold up the crayon in one hand in a fist and the jumbo glue stick in the other fist, making the crayon appear longer.) Which is longer? Turn and talk to your partner.
- S: The crayon. → No, we can’t tell. We don’t know if they are starting off from the same place.
- T: Good thinking! You can’t be sure which is longer because I’m hiding the endpoints. Turn and talk to your partner about how you would arrange these items so we can figure out which is longer accurately.

Students discuss as the teacher circulates to choose a volunteer with the idea of aligning the endpoints.

- T: (Call up a student to demonstrate.) What did he do to make sure we can be accurate about which item is longer?
- S: He lined up the endpoints!
- T: Which is longer, the crayon or the glue stick? Use the sentence frame to say your answer.
- S: The glue stick is longer than the crayon.

Allow students to “fool” their friends with varying endpoints. Pass out the paper strips and folders. Partner A will hide behind the folder and select two paper strips. She will hold them up, and Partner B will guess which one is longer. Partner A can then reveal the actual lengths. They should discuss Partner B’s guess, and why it was accurate or inaccurate. After discussion, they can switch roles.

- T: Now that we know about endpoints, let’s practice lining things up! Go on a scavenger hunt. Find two items of different lengths, one longer or shorter than the other. You have one minute to bring those items to your table.

Students look around the room to find two items of different lengths.

- T: Show how you compare the length of your two items. Then make two statements to your partner using the sentence frames.
- T: I saw you making sure to line up your items. Now try this. Flip just one of your items and make it stand upside down. Does this change which item is longer or shorter?
- S: (Flip and compare.) No.
- T: Why not?
- S: Because it doesn’t matter if you have them standing the regular way or upside down, as long as you line up the endpoints.
- T: I observed so many students lining up their endpoints by making them stand from the table. Can you show a different way to line up the endpoints?



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF ENGAGEMENT:

Students may need some extra practice understanding how to compare lengths of different objects accurately. Help them to understand the importance of their endpoint. Offer opportunities for student leadership as “teacher” for those students who understand the concept of an endpoint.

- S: (Have students share the different ways in which they can align the endpoints.) You can lay them down, one on top of the other. Just make sure the endpoints are starting at the same line. → You can use the edge of the table and lay down the items so they both start from the same place.

If time allows, give students several one-minute periods to look for more objects and practice comparing lengths by aligning endpoints and make accurate statements.

Problem Set (8 minutes)

Students should do their personal best to complete the Problem Set within the allotted 10 minutes. Some problems do not specify a method for solving. This is an intentional reduction of scaffolding that invokes MP.5, Use Appropriate Tools Strategically. Students should solve these problems using the RDW approach used for Application Problems.

For some classes, it may be appropriate to modify the assignment by specifying which problems students should work on first. With this option, let the careful sequencing of the problem set guide your selections so that problems continue to be scaffolded. Balance word problems with other problem types to ensure a range of practice. Assign incomplete problems for homework or at another time during the day.

Student Debrief (10 minutes)

Lesson Objective: Compare length directly and consider importance of aligning endpoints.

The Student Debrief is intended to invite reflection and active processing of the total lesson experience.

Invite students to review their solutions for the Problem Set. They should check work by comparing answers with a partner before going over answers as a class. Look for misconceptions or misunderstandings that can be addressed in the Debrief. Guide students in a conversation to debrief the Problem Set and process the lesson.

You may choose to use any combination of the questions below to lead the discussion.

COMMON CORE Lesson 1: Compare length directly and consider importance of aligning endpoints. Date: 6/14/13 engage^{ny} 3.A.8

COMMON CORE Lesson 1: Compare length directly and consider importance of aligning endpoints. Date: 6/14/13 engage^{ny} 3.A.9

COMMON CORE Lesson 1: Compare length directly and consider importance of aligning endpoints. Date: 6/14/13 engage^{ny} 3.A.9

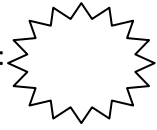
- When we compare lengths of different objects, what do we need to do to make sure we are comparing accurately?
- When you compare two objects and see that one of them is longer, can you make an accurate statement about which is shorter without looking? How?
- I saw one student compare the length of two objects by standing both objects on the table instead of standing the objects on the floor. Will the student be able to compare them accurately? Why or why not?
- Look at the bats in Problem 4. Were the **endpoints** aligned? (No.) Could you still see which bat has the longer wingspan? How?
- Look at the pencils and bones from Problems 6 and 7. Compare a pencil to a bone and talk about how they are longer or shorter than one another and how you know.
- Look at your drawings from today's Application Problem. Does your drawing show an accurate way to compare the length of these two pencils? If not, re-draw your solution based on what you now know about endpoints.

Exit Ticket (3 minutes)

After the Student Debrief, instruct students to complete the Exit Ticket. A review of their work will help you assess the students' understanding of the concepts that were presented in the lesson today and plan more effectively for future lessons. You may read the questions aloud to the students.

A

Number correct:



Name _____

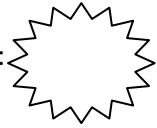
Date _____

*Write the missing number.

1	$3 - 3 = \square$		16	$13 - 1 = \square$	
2	$13 - 3 = \square$		17	$13 - 2 = \square$	
3	$3 - 2 = \square$		18	$14 - 3 = \square$	
4	$13 - 2 = \square$		19	$14 - 4 = \square$	
5	$4 - 2 = \square$		20	$14 - 10 = \square$	
6	$14 - 2 = \square$		21	$17 - 5 = \square$	
7	$4 - 3 = \square$		22	$17 - 6 = \square$	
8	$14 - 3 = \square$		23	$17 - 10 = \square$	
9	$14 - 10 = \square$		24	$8 - \square = 5$	
10	$7 - 6 = \square$		25	$18 - \square = 15$	
11	$17 - 6 = \square$		26	$18 - \square = 13$	
12	$17 - 10 = \square$		27	$19 - \square = 12$	
13	$6 - 3 = \square$		28	$\square - 2 = 17$	
14	$16 - 3 = \square$		29	$17 - 3 = 16 - \square$	
15	$16 - 10 = \square$		30	$19 - 6 = \square - 5$	

B

Number correct:



Name _____

Date _____

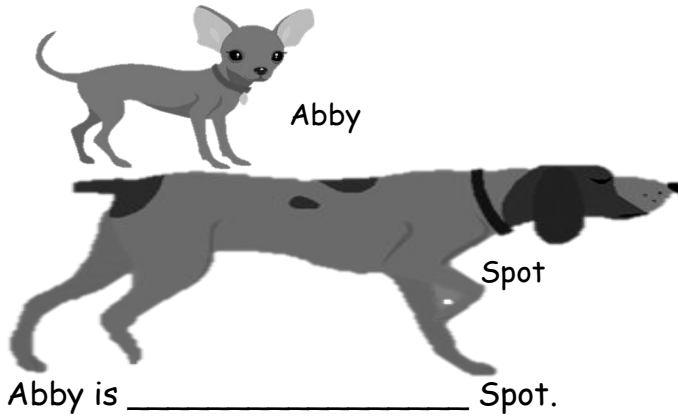
*Write the missing number.

1	$2 - 2 = \square$		16	$14 - 1 = \square$	
2	$12 - 2 = \square$		17	$14 - 2 = \square$	
3	$2 - 1 = \square$		18	$15 - 3 = \square$	
4	$12 - 1 = \square$		19	$15 - 4 = \square$	
5	$3 - 3 = \square$		20	$15 - 10 = \square$	
6	$13 - 3 = \square$		21	$18 - 5 = \square$	
7	$3 - 2 = \square$		22	$18 - 6 = \square$	
8	$13 - 2 = \square$		23	$18 - 10 = \square$	
9	$13 - 10 = \square$		24	$7 - \square = 5$	
10	$6 - 5 = \square$		25	$17 - \square = 15$	
11	$16 - 5 = \square$		26	$17 - \square = 13$	
12	$16 - 10 = \square$		27	$19 - \square = 13$	
13	$4 - 2 = \square$		28	$\square - 3 = 16$	
14	$14 - 2 = \square$		29	$17 - 4 = 16 - \square$	
15	$14 - 10 = \square$		30	$19 - 7 = \square - 6$	

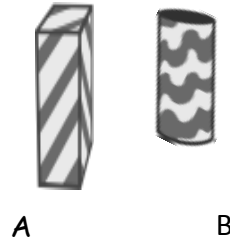
Name _____ Date _____

Write the words **longer than** or **shorter than** to make the sentences true.

1.



2.



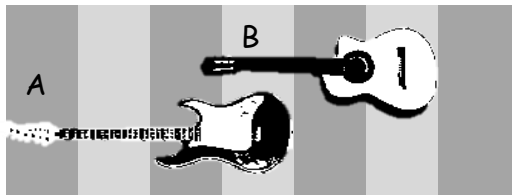
3.

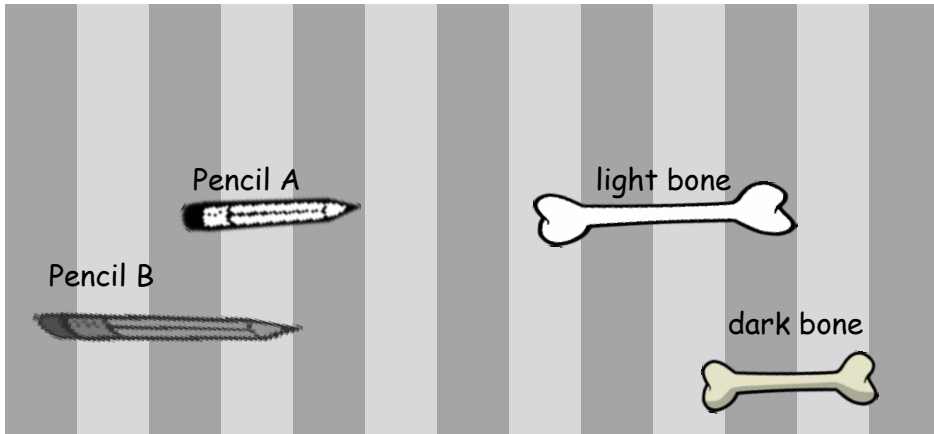


4.



5.





6. Pencil B is _____ Pencil A.
7. The dark bone is _____ the light bone.
8. Circle true or false.

The light bone is shorter than Pencil A. **True** or **False**

9. Find 3 school supplies. Draw them here in order from **shortest** to **longest**. Label each school supply.

Name _____

Date _____

1. Fill in the blanks.

A



B



C



Put the shoes in order from shortest to longest:

Shoe _____ is the longest.

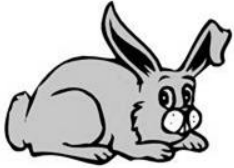
Shoe _____ is the shortest.

Name _____

Date _____

Follow the directions. Complete the sentences.

1. Circle the **longer** rabbit.



Peter



Floppy

_____ is longer than _____.

2. Circle the **shorter** fruit.



A

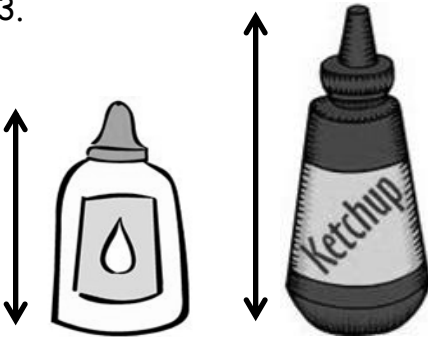


B

_____ is shorter than _____.

Write the words **longer than** or **shorter than** to make the sentences true.

3.

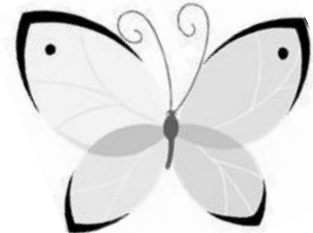


The glue

is _____

the ketchup.

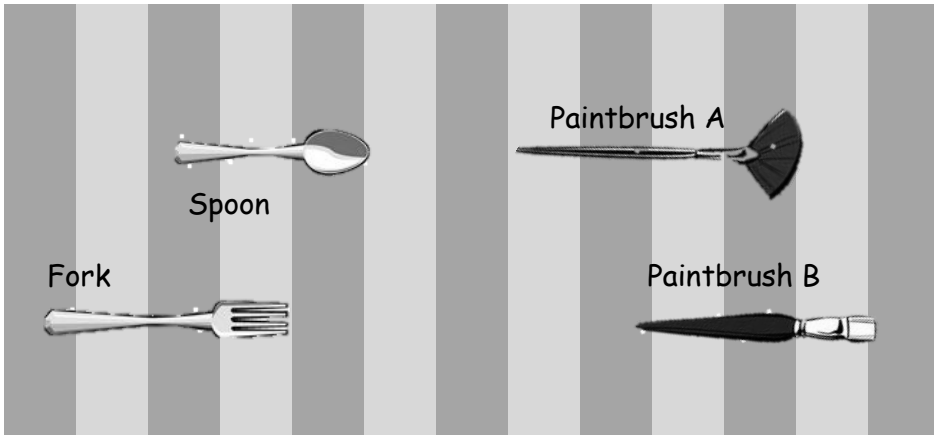
4.



The dragonfly's wing span

is _____

the butterfly's wing span.



5. Paintbrush A is _____ Paintbrush B.
6. The spoon is _____ the fork.
7. Circle true or false.

The spoon is shorter than Paintbrush B. **True** or **False**

8. Find 3 objects in your room. Draw them here in order from shortest to longest. Label each object.

The _____ is longer
than the _____.

The _____ is shorter
than the _____.