Lesson 2

Objective: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number.

Related Topics: More Lesson Plans for Grade 1 Common Core Math

Suggested Lesson Structure

- Fluency Practice (14 minutes)
- Application Problem (5 minutes)
- Concept Development (31 minutes)
- Student Debrief (10 minutes)
  
  Total Time (60 minutes)

Fluency Practice (14 minutes)

- Core Addition Fluency Review 1.OA.6 (5 minutes)
- 3, 4, and 5 More 1.OA.6 (4 minutes)
- Change 10 Pennies for 1 Dime 1.NBT.2 (5 minutes)

Core Addition Fluency Review (5 minutes)

Materials: (S) Core Addition Fluency Review

Note: This addition review sheet contains the majority of addition facts within 10 (excluding some +0 and +1 facts), which are part of the required core fluency for Grade 1. Students will likely do well with this activity at this point in the year. If not, repeat some addition fluency activities from Module 1 and use this activity as an assessment tool to monitor progress.

Students complete as many problems as they can in three minutes. Choose a counting sequence for early finishers to practice on the back of their papers, such as counting by ones from 46 or counting by tens from 3. When time runs out, read the answers aloud so students can correct their work. Encourage students to remember how many they completed so they can try to improve their scores on future Core Addition Fluency Reviews.

NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF ACTION AND EXPRESSION:

Adjust written fluency games for students with motor delays. Give written fluency activities orally to students who may be slowed due to challenges with motor skills, allowing them to experience success with the math skills being addressed.
3, 4, and 5 More (4 minutes)

Note: This fluency activity provides practice with the grade level standard of addition within 20, while reinforcing the relationship between single-digit sums and their analogous teen sums.

T: On my signal, say the number that is 3 more.
T: 3 (snap).
S: 6.
T: 13 (snap).
S: 16.

Continue reviewing 3 more. Then review 4 and 5 more.

Change 10 Pennies for 1 Dime (5 minutes)

Materials: (S) 10 pennies and 2 dimes for each pair of students

Note: This fluency activity is necessary in order to prepare students to utilize coins as abstract representations of tens and ones in G1–M1–Lesson 6.

Students work in pairs. Partner A begins with 10 pennies. Partner B begins with 2 dimes. Both partners whisper count as Partner A counts 10 pennies into 5-groups (1 cent, 2 cents, etc.). Partner B changes 10 cents for 1 dime and says, “10 cents equals 1 dime.” Students count on, “11 cents, 12 cents, 13 cents, etc., replacing the second set of 10 pennies with a dime and saying, “20 cents equals 2 dimes.” Then, Partners A and B switch roles.

Application Problem (5 minutes)

Ted has 4 boxes of 10 pencils. How many pencils does he have altogether?

Note: This problem applies the concept development from Lesson 1 of counting by tens. As students depict this problem with a drawing, circulate and notice students who are counting all, counting on, or counting by tens. During the Debrief, students will represent the number 40 using a place value chart.
Lesson 2: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number.

Date: 3/13/14

Materials: (T) Hide Zero cards (from G1–M1–Lesson 38 and G1–M3–Lesson 2), chart paper (S) 4 ten-sticks from personal math toolkit (from G1–M4–Lesson 1), personal white board with place value chart insert

Students sit at their desks with their materials.

T: (Show 17 using Hide Zero cards.) When I pull apart these Hide Zero cards, 17 will be in two parts. What will they be?
S: 10 and 7.
T: (Pull apart 17 into 10 and 7.) You are right! Show me 17 using your linking cubes.
S: (Show 1 ten-stick and 7 extra cubes. If students count out 17 cubes and break them apart separately, ask them to try to make as many tens as they can.)
T: How many tens, or ten-sticks, do you have?
S: 1 ten.
T: How many extra ones do you have?
S: 7 extra ones.

Repeat the process following the suggested sequence: 27, 37, 23, and 32.

T: (Show 17 with Hide Zero cards and linking cubes again. Make a blank t-chart on the chart paper.) I can write 1 ten here in this chart (write 1 on the left side of the t-chart, which will become the tens place). How many extra ones?
S: 7 ones.
T: Point to where you think I should write 7.
S: (Point to the second column.)
T: (Write 7 in the ones place.)
T: (Point to the 1 in the tens place.) What does this 1 stand for? Show me with your cubes.
S: (Hold up a ten-stick.) 1 ten!
T: I can write tens here because this 1 stands for 1 ten. (Label the place value chart with tens.)
T: Point to the set of cubes that tells us what this 7 stands for.
S: (Point to 7 loose cubes.) 7 ones!
T: I can write ones here because this 7 stands for...
S: 7 ones.
T: (Point to the place value chart.) Look at our new chart, which is called a place value chart. What is 1 ten and 7 ones?
Lesson 2: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number.

Date: 3/13/14

For the first two numbers (27 and 37), have students represent the number with their linking cubes, 5-group column drawings, and place value chart. For the remaining numbers, have students use only their linking cubes and place value chart. Making pictorial representations will be inefficient as the numbers get bigger.

Problem Set (10 minutes)

Students should do their personal best to complete the Problem Set within the allotted 10 minutes. For some classes, it may be appropriate to modify the assignment by specifying which problems they work on first.

Student Debrief (10 minutes)

Lesson Objective: Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number.

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.

- How many tens and how many ones are in the number 29? What amount is greater, 2 tens or 9 ones? Explain your thinking. Use your cubes and your place value chart.
- What new math tool did we use to show how many tens and ones in a number? (Place value chart.) How does the place value chart help us? (It helps us see numbers taken apart into tens and ones.)
How did the Application Problem connect to today’s lesson? How would you write the answer in a place value chart?

**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.
Lesson 2 Practice Sheet

Core Addition Fluency Review

Name ____________________________  Date ____________________

1. 2 + 0 = ___  16. 1 + 6 = ___  31. 5 + 3 = ___
2. 2 + 1 = ___  17. 6 + 1 = ___  32. 3 + 5 = ___
3. 2 + 2 = ___  18. 6 + 2 = ___  33. 3 + 4 = ___
4. 4 + 0 = ___  19. 5 + 2 = ___  34. 3 + 3 = ___
5. 0 + 4 = ___  20. 4 + 3 = ___  35. 4 + 4 = ___
6. 0 + 3 = ___  21. 2 + 3 = ___  36. 5 + 4 = ___
7. 0 + 0 = ___  22. 2 + 4 = ___  37. 4 + 6 = ___
8. 3 + 1 = ___  23. 4 + 2 = ___  38. 2 + 7 = ___
9. 1 + 3 = ___  24. 3 + 2 = ___  39. 2 + 8 = ___
10. 1 + 4 = ___  25. 9 + 1 = ___  40. 2 + 5 = ___
11. 1 + 5 = ___  26. 8 + 2 = ___  41. 5 + 5 = ___
12. 5 + 1 = ___  27. 7 + 2 = ___  42. 4 + 5 = ___
13. 1 + 7 = ___  28. 7 + 3 = ___  43. 2 + 6 = ___
14. 7 + 1 = ___  29. 6 + 3 = ___  44. 3 + 6 = ___
15. 1 + 8 = ___  30. 6 + 4 = ___  45. 3 + 7 = ___

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Lesson 2: Problem Set

Write the tens and ones and say the numbers. Complete the statement.

1. 17 = ____ ten ____ ones
2. 26 = ____ tens ____ ones
3. 28 = ____ tens ____ ones
4. ____ tens ____ ones = 33

5. There are _____ balloons.
6. There are _____ flowers.
7. There are _____ marbles.
8. There are _____ peanuts.
Write the tens and ones. Complete the statement.

9. There are _____ cubes.  
10. There are _____ cubes.

11. There are _____ cubes.  
12. There are _____ cubes.

Write the missing numbers. Say them the regular way and the Say Ten way.

13. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] \[ 35 \] 
14. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] 

15. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] 
16. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] \[ 29 \] 

17. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] \[ 40 \] 
18. \[ \text{tens} \quad \text{ones} \] \[ \text{arrow} \] \[ 9 \]
Lesson 2 Exit Ticket

Match the picture to the place value chart that shows the correct tens and ones.

Name _____________________________ Date ________________

Match the picture to the place value chart that shows the correct tens and ones.

1. [Picture of 4 tens and 0 ones]
   - tens: 4
   - ones: 0

2. [Picture of 1 ten and 7 ones]
   - tens: 1
   - ones: 7

3. [Picture of 3 tens and 3 ones]
   - tens: 3
   - ones: 3
Lesson 2 Homework

Name ___________________________ Date __________________

Write the tens and ones and complete the statement.

1. There are _______ straws.

2. There are _______ peanuts.

3. There are _______ strawberries.

4. There are _______ beads.

5. There are _______ apples.

6. There are _______ carrots.

Use the place value chart to record and name tens and ones within a two-digit number.

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Lesson 2 Homework

Write the tens and ones. Complete the statement.

7. There are _____ cubes.

8. There are _____ cubes.

9. There are _____ cubes.

10. There are _____ cubes.

Write the missing numbers. Say them the regular way and the Say Ten way.

11.  

12.  

13.  

14.  

15. Choose a number less than 40. Make a math drawing to represent it and fill in the number bond and place value chart.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tens</th>
<th>ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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