

Eureka Math

1st Grade Module 2 Lesson 26

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Screen A

ReadyGEN™ in Action

3rd Grade
Unit 3, Module A
Lesson 1

“pop-out”

Screen B

Gr3(2) U3MAL1 Sample Lesson.pptx

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Read, Draw, Write



Learning Target



Personal White Board



Problem Set



Manipulatives Needed



Fluency



Think Pair Share



Whole Class



Individual



Partner



Small Group



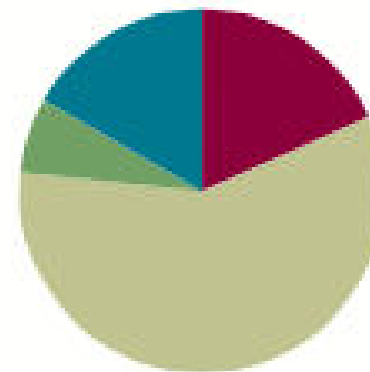
Small Group Time

Lesson 26

Objective: Identify 1 ten as a unit by renaming representations of 10.

Suggested Lesson Structure

■ Fluency Practice	(11 minutes)
■ Application Problem	(4 minutes)
■ Concept Development	(35 minutes)
■ Student Debrief	(10 minutes)
Total Time	(60 minutes)



Materials Needed

Teacher

- 20 Bead Rekenrek, Rekenrek bracelet stretched into a straight line (from M1L8), 5-group cards (L1 fluency template), Hide Zero cards (L18 template 1), 9 beads (separated from pipe cleaner), grouping 10 images (template)

Student

- Personal white board



I can identify 1 ten as a unit when using a Rekenrek, a ten-frame, 5-groups or my fingers.



Addition with Partners

You will need your personal whiteboard and you will be working with a partner.

Take turns giving each other a number from 1-10.
Write number sentences with 9, 8, and 7 as the other addend **and** solve them.

Example:

Partner A: Your number is 5.

Partner B: (writes) $9 + 5 = 14$, $8 + 5 = 13$, $7 + 5 = 12$



Happy Counting By Fives

Let's play Happy Counting! We're going to count from 0 to 40 and back the Say Ten way and then the regular way.

When I hold my hand like this (point thumb and motion up), I want you to count **up**.



If I put my hand like this (point thumb and motion down), I want you to count **down**.



If I do this (thumb to the side) that means **stop**, but try hard to remember the last number you said.





10 More/10 Less

We're going to use our 20-bead Rekenrek to talk about 10 more and 10 less.



Application Problem

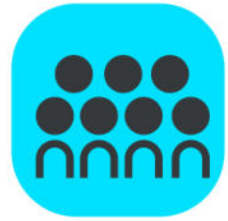
RDW

Ruben has 18 toy cars.

His car carrier holds 10 toy cars.

If Ruben's carrier is full, how many cars are in the carrier, and how many cars are outside of the carrier?

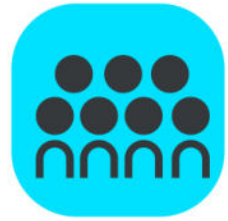




Concept Development

Take a look at some of the different math tools we have used this year.

Can you name each of these models?

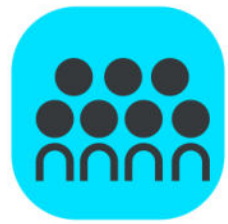


Concept Development

Take a look at some of the different math tools we have used this year.

Can you name each of these models?

Talk with a partner. What do these models have in common?



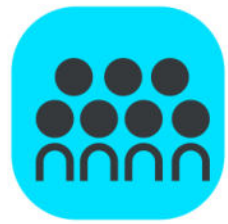
Concept Development

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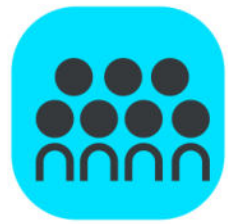
Yes, they all show 10!



Concept Development

We have another math tool that we carry around with us everywhere we go.

Show me the math tools you carry everywhere!

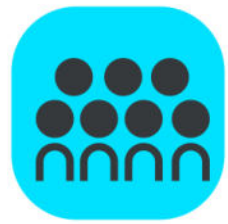


Concept Development

We have another math tool that we carry around with us everywhere we go.

Show me the math tools you carry everywhere!





Concept Development

We have another math tool that we carry around with us everywhere we go.

Show me the math tools you carry everywhere!



These fingers can help us with our math in so many ways. How many fingers do we carry around with us?

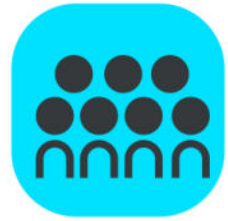


Concept Development

Here is one of our Rekenrek bracelets.

We could carry beads to use for counting, but instead we have a bracelet.

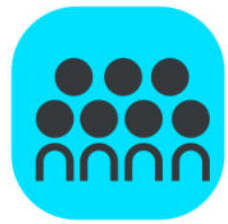
Why do we like using the bracelet?



Concept Development

I heard a lot of good answers.

Did anyone say that it's faster to count 10 beads together than it is to count 10 loose beads?



Concept Development

I heard a lot of good answers.

Did anyone say that it's faster to count 10 beads together than it is to count 10 loose beads?

When I pick up one bracelet, I know that I have 10 beads altogether.

I can call this 1 group of_____.



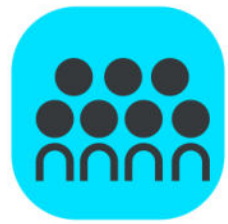
Concept Development

I heard lots of good answers.

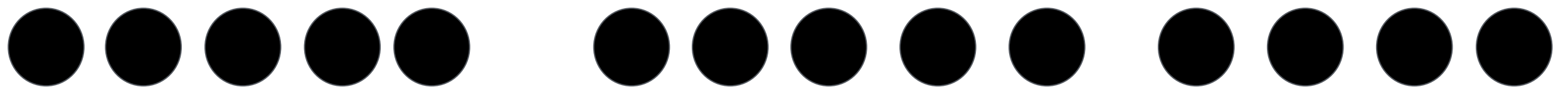
Did anyone say that it's faster to count 10 beads together than it is to count 10 loose beads?

When I pick up one bracelet, I know that I have 10 beads altogether.

I can call this 1 group of **ten**.

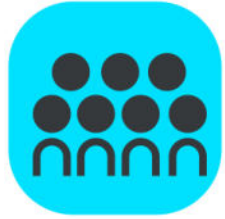


Concept Development

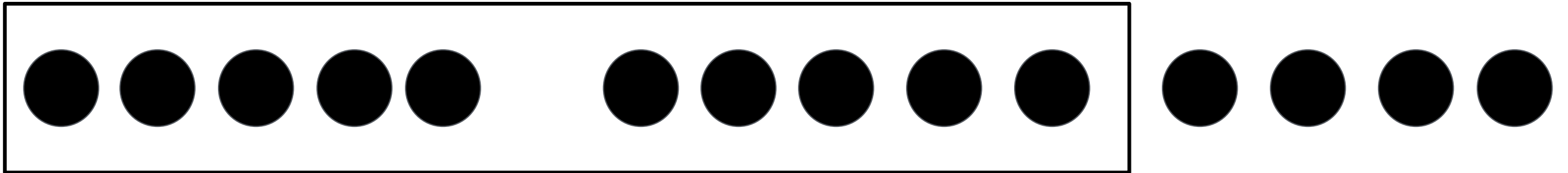


Can you count the dots?

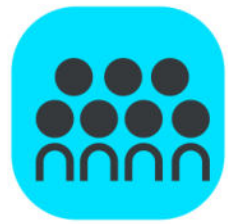
What would make it easier?



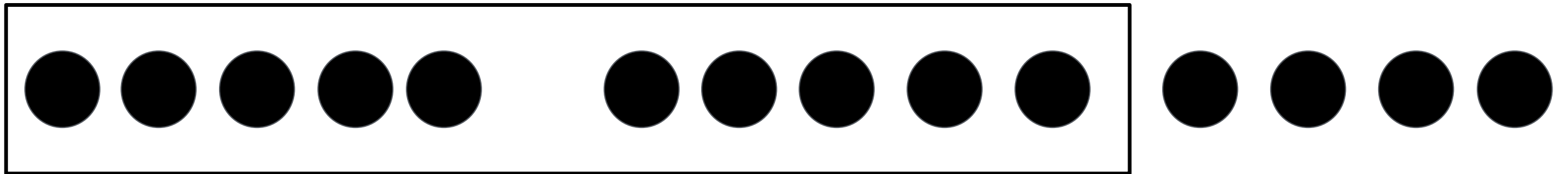
Concept Development



Can you count the dots now? How many?

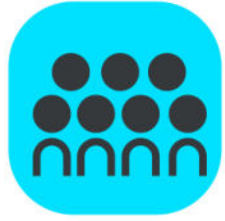


Concept Development

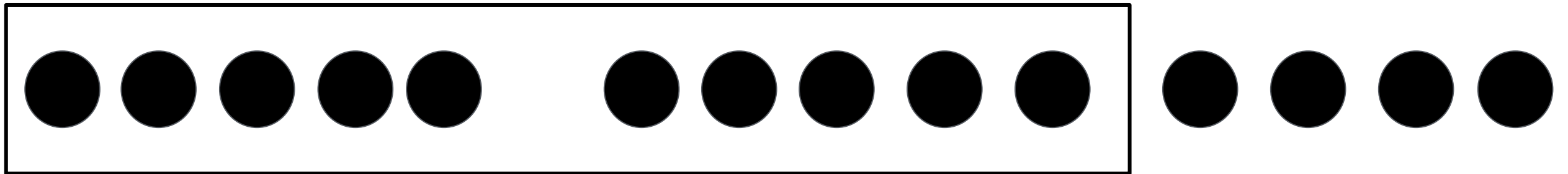


Yes, 14!

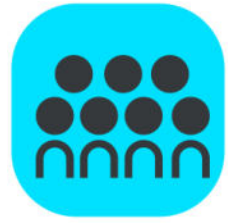
Why do we frame the 10 circles?



Concept Development



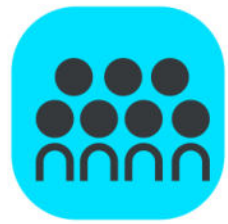
We can call this 1 ten, just like we called our Rekenrek bracelet 1 ten.



Concept Development

Let's see if we can make 1 ten with our fingers.

First, show me all 10 of your fingers.



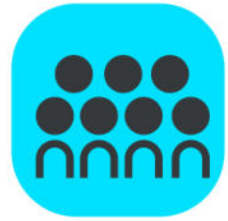
Concept Development

Let's see if we can make 1 ten with our fingers.

First, show me all 10 of your fingers.

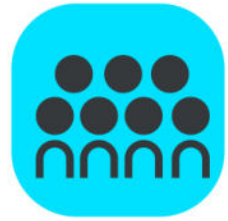
Count with me.

When we say 10, let's put our hands together.



Concept Development

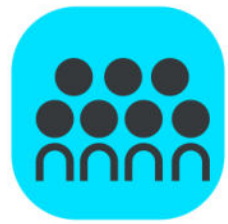
With our hands bundled like this, we have taken our 10 fingers and put them together to show 1 set of ten, or 1 ten.



Concept Development

Let's make 12 with our fingers, including pretend fingers now.

Put out all of your fingers. How many pretend ones can you see to make 12?



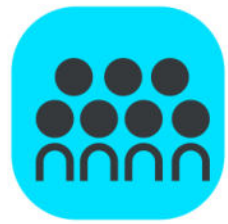
Concept Development

Yes, 2!

Let's bundle the 10 fingers on our hands.

Count with me - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Bundle those fingers. We have 1 ten. How many more imaginary fingers do we need to make 12?



Concept Development

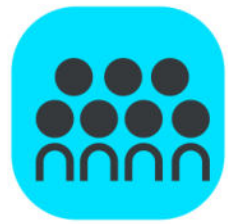
Yes, 2!

Let's bundle the 10 fingers on our hands.

Count with me - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Bundle those fingers. We have 1 ten. How many more imaginary fingers do we need to make 12?

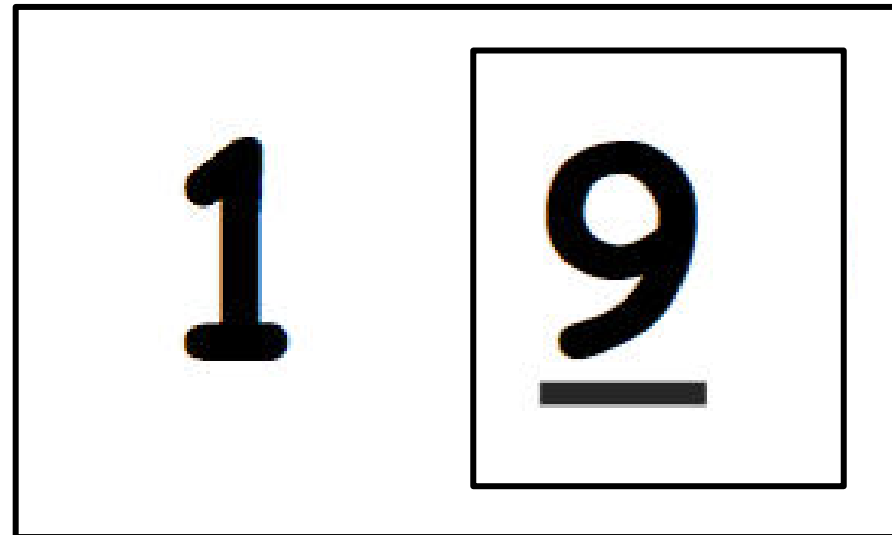
Yes, two more fingers!

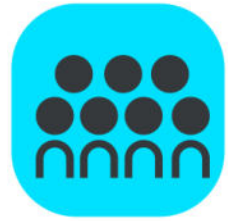


Concept Development

Let's do this with a partner.

Use your fingers to show this number.





Concept Development

Right! Now you are showing 10 fingers and 9 fingers.

10

9



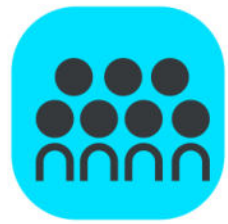
Concept Development

If you are showing 10 fingers, bundle them together to make 1 ten.

1

0

9



Concept Development

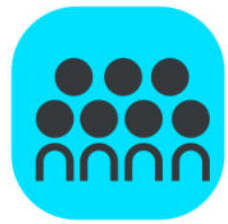
If you are showing 10 fingers, bundle them together to make 1 ten.

Do you still have 19 fingers?

1

0

9



Concept Development

How many tens do you have?

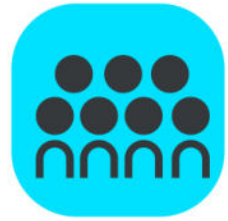
How many extra ones do you have out?

We call these 9 ones, since they are all apart and we can count them one by one.

1

0

9



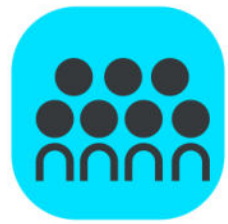
Concept Development

So, our 10 fingers and our 9 fingers become how many tens and how many ones?

1

0

9

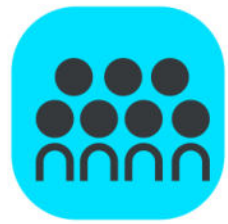


Concept Development

What number?

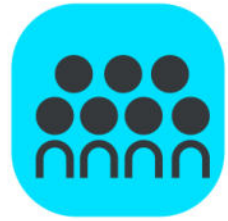
1

9



Concept Development

Let's try it again with different numbers!

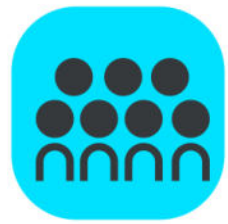


Concept Development

Let's look at our Rekenrek bracelet and some extra beads.

How many beads are here?

How did you know that so quickly



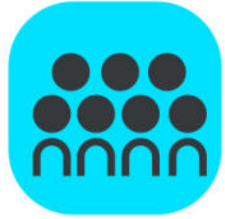
Concept Development

Let's look at our Rekenrek bracelet and some extra beads.

How many beads are here?

How did you know that so quickly?

How many tens do I have? How many ones?



Concept Development

Here's another way to show that number.



We can call this a 5-group column. Can you pick out the ten from the ones?

Draw 14 in 5-group columns like mine.



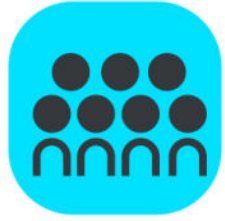


Concept Development

Put your finger on your 1 ten.

Put your finger on your 4 ones.





Concept Development

I'm going to show you some pictures.

Draw 5-group columns for each picture and tell how many there are altogether.

A STORY OF UNITS Lesson 26 Template 1•2

<p>How many pineapples?</p>	<p>How many beads?</p>
<p>How many animals?</p>	<p>How many lunches?</p>
<p>How many pieces of fruit?</p>	<p>How many cupcakes?</p>

grouping ten images

Problem Set

1 2 3 4 5

Problem Set



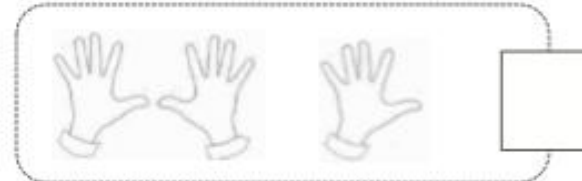
A STORY OF UNITS

Lesson 26 Problem Set 1•2

Name _____ Date _____

Circle ten. Write the number. How many tens and ones?

1.



is the same as

____ ten and ____ ones.

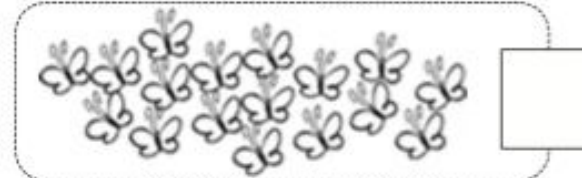
2.



is the same as

____ ten and ____ ones.

3.



is the same as

____ ones and ____ ten.

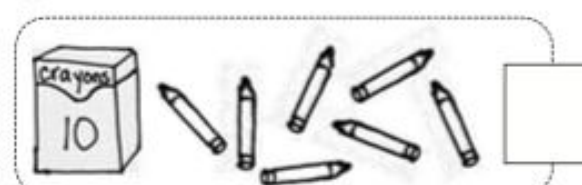
4.



is the same as

____ ten and ____ ones.

5.



is the same as

____ ten and ____ ones.

Problem Set

1 2 3 4 5


Problem Set




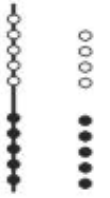
A STORY OF UNITS

Lesson 26 Problem Set 1•2

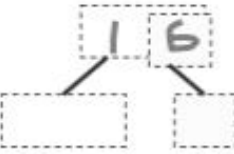
Show the total and tens and ones with Hide Zero cards.
Write how many **tens** and **ones**.


6.  is the same as
_____ ten and _____ ones.


7.  is the same as
_____ ten and _____ ones.

8.  is the same as
_____ ones and _____ ten.

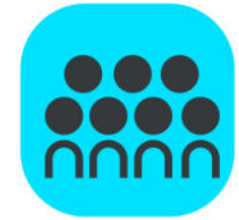
Draw the circles as a ten and extra ones. How many **tens** and **ones**?

9.  is the same as
_____ ten and _____ ones.

10.  _____ ten and _____ ones

 _____ ten and _____ ones

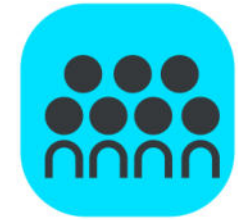
Debrief



Check your work by comparing answers with your partner.



Debrief

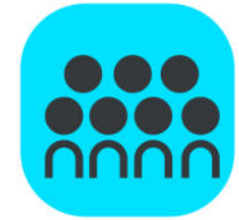


Look at Problems 1-5.



Which were you able to answer most quickly? Why?

Debrief



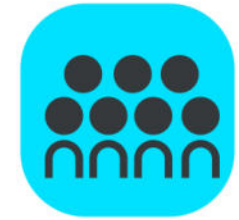
The cards we used today are called
Hide Zero cards.



Why do you think they have that name?
Explain how they work.

Look at Problems 6 and 7. What is the
same about them? What is different?

Debrief

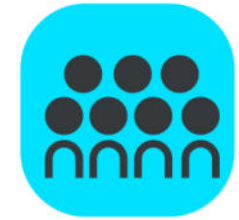


Talk with a partner.

How do you know 9 ones and 1 ten is the same as 1 ten and 9 ones?

How is this like other addition rules we have learned?

Debrief

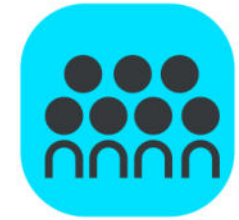


How are these different?

How are they the same?

How can the 5-group column help us see the ten better than with the 5-group row?

Debrief



Today, we talked about 1 ten.

How is 1 ten the same as having 10 ones? How is it different?

How did the Application Problem connect to today's lesson?

Debrief



Turn to your partner and share what you learned in today's lesson.

What did you get really good at today?



Exit Ticket

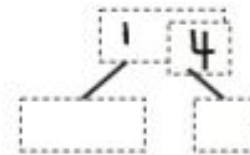
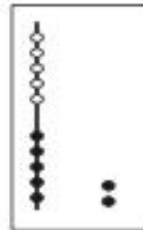


A STORY OF UNITS

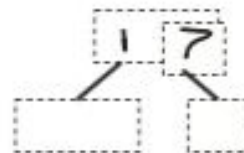
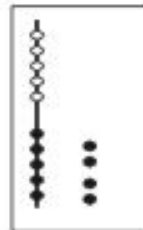
Lesson 26 Exit Ticket 1•2

Name _____ Date _____

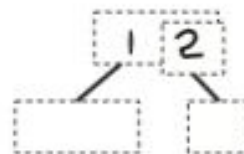
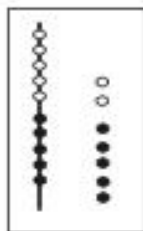
Match the pictures of tens and ones to the Hide Zero cards. How many tens and ones?



is the same as
____ ten and ____ ones.



is the same as
____ ten and ____ ones.



is the same as
____ ten and ____ ones.