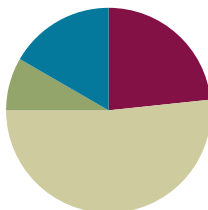


Lesson 9

Objective: Use the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ to compare quantities and numerals.

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 Subtraction Fluency Review **1.OA.6** (5 minutes)
- Digit Detective **1.NBT.2** (4 minutes)
- Sequence Sets of Numbers **1.NBT.3** (5 minutes)

Core Subtraction Fluency Review (5 minutes)

Materials: (S) Core Subtraction Fluency Review (Lesson 8 Core Subtraction Fluency Review)

Note: This fluency activity assesses students' progress toward mastery of the required subtraction fluency for first graders. Since this is the second day students are doing this activity, encourage them to remember how many problems they answered yesterday and celebrate improvement.

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. When time runs out, read the answers aloud so students can correct their work and celebrate improvement.

Digit Detective (4 minutes)

Materials: (T/S) Personal white board, place value chart (Lesson 2 Template 2)

Note: This activity reviews the term *digit* and relates it to place value.

The teacher writes a number on a personal white board but does not show students.

T: The digit in the tens place is 2. The digit in the ones place is 3. What's my number? (Signal.)

S: 23.

T: What's the value of the 2? (Signal.)

S: 20.

T: What's the value of the 3? (Signal.)

S: 3.

Repeat the sequence with a ones digit of 1 and a tens digit of 3.

T: The digit in the tens place is 1 more than 2. The digit in the ones place is 1 less than 2. What's my number? (Signal.)

S: 31.

T: The digit in the ones place is equal to $8 - 4$. The digit in the tens place is equal to $9 - 7$. What's my number? (Signal.)

S: 24.

As with the above example, begin with easy clues, and gradually increase the complexity. Give students the option to write the digits on their place value chart as the teacher says the clues.

Sequence Sets of Numbers (5 minutes)

Materials: (S) Personal white board

Note: This activity reviews yesterday's lesson.

Write sets of four numbers within 40 (e.g., 23, 13, 32, 22). Students write and read the numbers from least to greatest and then from greatest to least. Ask questions such as the following:

- How could you use the words *greater than* or *less than* to compare 32 and 23?
- Which number has the same digit in the tens place and ones place?
- Which two numbers have the same digit in the tens place?
- Which two numbers have the same digit in the ones place?
- Which number is less than 23?

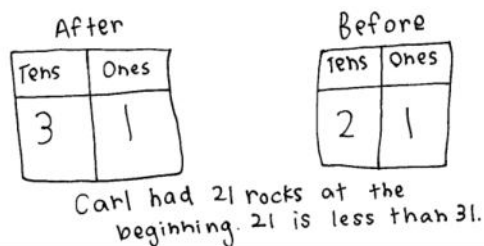
Continue with similar questions and different sets of numbers.

Suggested sets: 13, 11, 31, 1; 17, 27, 21, 12; 38, 18, 25, 35; etc.

Application Problem (5 minutes)

Carl has a collection of rocks. He collects 10 more rocks. Now he has 31 rocks. How many rocks did he have in the beginning?

- a. Use place value charts to show how many rocks Carl had at the beginning.
- b. Write a statement comparing how many rocks Carl started and ended with, using one of these phrases: *greater than*, *less than*, or *equal to*.



Note: In this *add to with start unknown* problem, students are asked to mentally determine what number is 10 less than 31. For students who struggle, a place value chart or manipulatives would be helpful.

Concept Development (31 minutes)

Materials: (T) Double-sided alligator card (Template), comparison cards (Lesson 8 Template) (S) Comparison cards (Lesson 8 Template), personal white board

Note: When comparing numbers, most students tend to express the comparison by starting with the greater number, regardless of the order of the numbers on the page. For instance, if the numbers 3 and 30 were displayed on the board, students may say 30 is greater than 3. The statement is true, even though the student was not comparing from left to right. The best support for students is to affirm their true remark, and ask them to now compare the numbers starting with the one on the left, pointing to the 3. Examples of this are embedded in the dialogue below.

Gather students in the meeting area with their materials.

- T: (Project or draw a group of 2 fish and a group of 10 fish with enough room in between the groups to place the alligator picture.) Here is an alligator. He is *really* hungry. Notice his open mouth. (Trace the shape of the mouth with a finger.) Would this hungry alligator rather eat 2 fish or 10 fish for dinner?
- S: 10 fish!
- T: Why would he rather eat the group of 10 fish?
- S: 10 fish is more than 2 fish! \rightarrow 10 is greater than 2.
- T: Yes, terrific. What would we say if we started comparing the numbers from the left, starting with the number 2?
- S: 2 is less than 10. (Place Alligator A between the fish, showing the alligator facing the group of 10 fish.)
- T: (Project or draw a group of 15 fish and a group of 10 fish in the same manner.) Which group of fish will the hungry alligator want to eat this time?
- S: The group of 15 fish!
- T: Why?
- S: 15 fish is greater than 10 fish.
- T: Show or explain how you know that.
- S: 15 is made of 1 ten and 5 ones. That's more than just 1 ten. \rightarrow I can show it with my ten-sticks! See? 1 ten and 5 ones is more than 1 ten.
- T: (Draw a number bond under 15 to show 10 and 5. Turn the card over to Alligator B to show the alligator facing the 15 fish.)
- T: Now, I will post only numbers. We'll continue to compare them and decide which number the alligator would prefer.



NOTES ON MULTIPLE MEANS OF EXPRESSION:

English language learners may benefit from having sentence frames to refer to, on the board or in their personal white boards, as they read comparison statements from left to right.

_____ is greater than _____.

_____ is less than _____.

As they become more familiar with reading the statement, remove the sentence frame.

Repeat the process from above with the following suggested sequence of numbers:

- 1 ten and 1 ten 6 ones
- 30 and 20
- 4 tens and 3 tens 8 ones
- 39 and 32
- 14 and 40
- 23 and 32

When appropriate, the teacher may want to use the alligator cards to cover up the words *greater than* and *less than* to encourage students to rely on using just the symbols.

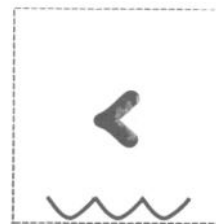
MP.7

With each pair of numbers, encourage students to explain their reasoning. Ask the students to express each number in tens and ones, comparing the tens and the ones in each number as they explain why one number is greater than or less than the other number.

T: Now, it's your turn to do this with a partner. Take out your comparison cards. Hold up the card that says *less than*.

S: (Hold up *less than* card, showing the words.)

T: Turn the card over. The wavy water lines should be at the bottom of your card. You will see a *part* of the alligator's mouth. If you'd like, use a yellow colored pencil to add some teeth to your alligator's mouth. (Demonstrate by adding teeth on the teacher comparison card. In tomorrow's lesson, students erase teeth.)



Repeat this process for the *greater than* card.

T: Now, we're ready to play Compare It!

T: Each of you will write a number from 0 to 40 on your personal white board, without showing your partner. When you are both ready, put them down next to each other. For the first round, Partner A uses her comparison cards to put the alligator picture between the boards, always having the alligator's mouth open to the greater number. Then, Partner B will read the expression from left to right. Each round will last one minute. The object of the game is to see how many different comparisons you can make within each round. You can use tally marks to keep track.

At the end of the first round, have partners use Partner B's comparison cards. Alternate for each round until the students have played for four minutes. During that time, circulate and notice which students are successful and which may need more support. Encourage students to make the game more challenging by varying how they represent the number, using quick tens, place value charts, and writing the numbers as tens and ones. Grouping students by readiness levels facilitates this opportunity to differentiate.

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 symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ to compare quantities and numerals.

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.

Any combination of the questions below may be used to lead the discussion.

- Compare your answer to Problem 4(a) with your partner's. Did you and your partner come up with the same answer? Can there be *more* than one answer? Are there other problems that can have more than one answer? Why?
- Compare your answer to Problem 4(j) with your partner's. Did you and your partner come up with the same answer? Can there be only *one* answer? Are there other problems that can only have one answer? Why?
- What new math symbols did we use today to compare different numbers? ($>$ for greater than, $<$ for less than.)
- Look at your statement to today's Application Problem. Rewrite your statement using only numbers and a symbol.





Exit Ticket (3 minutes)

After the Student Debrief, instruct students to complete the Exit Ticket. A review of their work helps with assessing students' understanding of the concepts that were presented in today's lesson and planning more effectively for future lessons. The questions may be read aloud to the students.










NYS COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM Lesson 9 Problem Set

Name: Maria Date: _____

1. Circle the alligator that is eating the greater number.

a. 40  20	b. 10  30	c. 18  14	d. 19  36
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2. Write the numbers in the blanks so that the alligator is eating the greater number. With a partner, compare the numbers out loud, using *is greater than*, *is less than*, or *is equal to*. Remember to start with the number on the left.

a. 24  4	b. 38  36	c. 15  14
d. 20  2	e. 36  35	f. 20  19
g. 31  13	h. 23  32	i. 21  12











COMMON CORE Lesson 9: Use the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ to compare quantities and numerals. engage^{ny} 4.8.36

NYS COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM Lesson 9 Problem Set

3. If the alligator is eating the greater number, circle it. If not, redraw the alligator.

a. 20  19	b. 32  23
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4. Complete the charts so that the alligator is eating a greater number.

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COMMON CORE Lesson 9: Use the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ to compare quantities and numerals. engage^{ny} 4.8.37

Name _____

Date _____

1. Circle the alligator that is eating the *greater* number.

<p>a.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">40</div> <div style="text-align: center;">20</div> </div>	<p>b.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">10</div> <div style="text-align: center;">30</div> </div>	<p>c.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">18</div> <div style="text-align: center;">14</div> </div>	<p>d.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">19</div> <div style="text-align: center;">36</div> </div>
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2. Write the numbers in the blanks so that the alligator is eating the *greater* number. With a partner, compare the numbers out loud, using *is greater than*, *is less than*, or *is equal to*. Remember to start with the number on the left.

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3. If the alligator is eating the *greater* number, circle it. If not, redraw the alligator.

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4. Complete the charts so that the alligator is eating a *greater* number.

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<p>e.</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">tens</th><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">ones</th></tr> <tr><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">2</td><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">1</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">tens</th><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">ones</th></tr> <tr><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">2</td><td style="width: 30px;"></td></tr> </table>	tens	ones	2	1	tens	ones	2		<p>f.</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">tens</th><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">ones</th></tr> <tr><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">2</td><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">4</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">tens</th><th style="font-size: 0.8em;">ones</th></tr> <tr><td style="width: 30px;"></td><td style="font-size: 1.5em;">4</td></tr> </table>	tens	ones	2	4	tens	ones		4
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tens	ones																
1	8																
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tens	ones																
	7																
tens	ones																
2	1																
tens	ones																
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tens	ones																
	4																

Name _____

Date _____







Write the numbers in the blanks so that the alligator is eating the greater number.
Read the number sentence, using *is greater than*, *is less than*, or *is equal to*. Remember to start with the number on the left.

a. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 12 10 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	b. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 22 24 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	c. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 17 25 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>
d. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 13 3 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	e. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 27 28 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	f. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 30 21 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>
g. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 12 21 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	h. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 31 13 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>	i. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 32 23 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-left: 10px;"></div> </div>







Name _____

Date _____

1. Write the numbers in the blanks so that the alligator is eating the greater number. Read the number sentence, using *is greater than*, *is less than*, or *is equal to*. Remember to start with the number on the left.

a. 10 20 ____  ____	b. 15 17 ____  ____	c. 24 22 ____  ____
d. 29 30 ____  ____	e. 39 38 ____  ____	f. 39 40 ____  ____

2. Complete the charts so that the alligator is eating a *greater* number.

a. <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>8</td></tr></table>  <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr></table>	tens	ones	1	8	tens	ones	1		b. <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr></table>  <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td></tr></table>	tens	ones	2	4	tens	ones		3
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1	8																
tens	ones																
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c. <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>  <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	tens	ones			tens	ones			d. <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>  <table border="1"><tr><th>tens</th><th>ones</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr></table>	tens	ones	2	3	tens	ones	2	
tens	ones																
tens	ones																
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tens	ones																
tens	ones																
tens	ones																
1	7																
tens	ones																
	7																

Compare each set of numbers by matching to the correct alligator or phrase to make a true number sentence. Check your work by reading the sentence from left to right.

3.

16	17
----	----

31	23
----	----

35	25
----	----

12	21
----	----

22	32
----	----

29	30
----	----

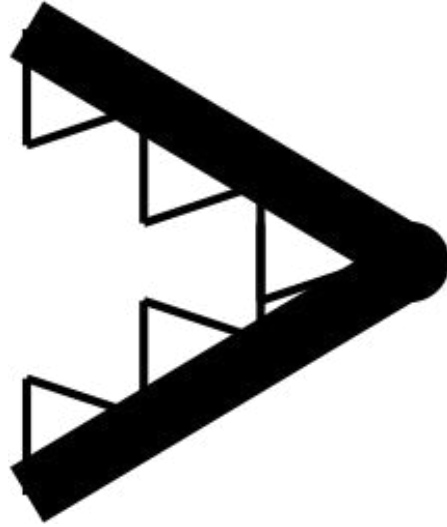
39	40
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is *less* than

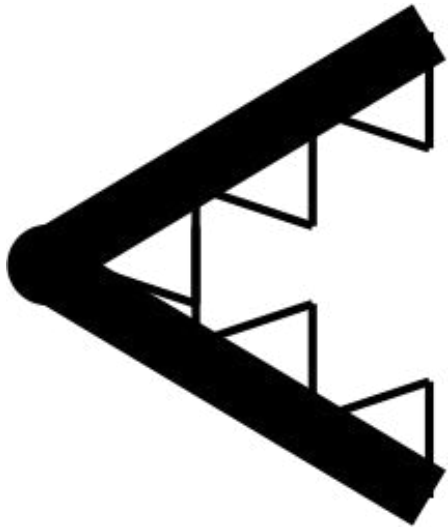


is *greater* than



greater than

double-sided alligator card. print on cardstock with next page. one copy for teacher only.



less than

double-sided alligator card. print on cardstock with previous page. one copy for teacher only.