## Meet

OUR
AWESOME

## STUDENTS

AND
STAFF!
Go Hawks!

# Challenging the Narrative of COVID Learning Loss Accelerating Learning For All 

Wahitis Elementary School Othello School District


AWSP/WASA 2022
SUMMER CONFERENCE

## Student Characteristics



## WAHITIS

Wahitis

- State


## LEARNING INTENTION

Learn components of one school's systematic approach to closing the achievement gap

How you can apply these components to the work in your school/organization


Know thy impact


## 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR



## 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR

- 6th Grade accurate readers
- 5th Grade STAR Reading percent meeting benchmark
- 5th Grade accurate readers
- 5th Grade percent strong decoders
- 5th Grade ELA SBA
- 5th Grade Math SBA
- 4th Grade STAR Reading percent meeting benchmark
- 4th Grade percent strong decoders
- 3rd Grade STAR Reading percent meeting benchmark
- 3rd Grade percent fluent readers


## Create a system and structure of high quality instruction to accelerate learning for all students.

## 01

## Guaranteed and Viable curriculum

Set the Road Map - Instructional framework created for all Core Instruction

## Common Assessments

Interim Assessments every 6-8 weeks, written together before instruction takes place

## Lesson Planning

Content before Craft
If content doesn't match rigor of what students need, craft won't be enough to get them there.

## Teacher Feedback

Accelerate development of all teachers

## 1: GUARANTEED AND VIABLE CURRIICULUM

Met with each grade level team for full day to Scope \& Sequence/Calendar

1) Count instructional days... create the urgency and focus


## 1:GUARANTEEDANO VABEECURRICLIUM

Met with each grade level team for full day to Scope \& Sequence/Calendar

1) Count instructional days... create the urgency and focus
2) Identify priority standards/targets... what are we teaching, and what is most important


## 1:GUARANITEED ANO VIABBLE CURRICULLUM

Met with each grade level team for full day to Scope \& Sequence/Calendar

1) Count instructional days... create the urgency and focus
2) Identify priority standards... what are we teaching, and what is most important
3) Use current curriculum as starting point to create road map/instructional framework...
a) In what order are we going to teach the concepts?
b) Where are we going to Interim Assess?
c) Put together units and determine \# of instructional days for each, using total actual instructional days to guide us.

## 1:GUARANTIEED ANO VIABBLE CURRICULLUM

Met with each grade level team for full day to Scope \& Sequence/Calendar

1) Count instructional days
2) Identify priority standards
3) Use current curriculum as starting point to create road map/instructional framework
4) Physical calendar (Year-Long Plan)... write out day by day what will be taught, and when.


## 1:GUARANTIEED AND VIABLE CURRICULUMM



## What are our teachers saying?

The curricula we teach are aligned with state learning standards.


Our staff believes that all students can meet state standards.

| Wahitis Elementary | $41 \%$ | 3896 | $22 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

All 3-6 Graders ELA (\% of all kids at standard)

$20 \%$

10\%

- State
- District
- Wahitis


## Highest \% of students

## ever

passing
ELA SBA.

## 2: COMMON ASSESSMENTS

- Common grade level assessment
- Based on instructional sequence
- Every 6-8 weeks
- Build on themselves
- Tightly aligned to state test
- Format
- Font
- Item Specifications
- Length
- Written by teachers
- Transparency
- Clear understanding of expectations
- Starting point - written before instruction
- Defines rigor of instruction
- Used while lesson planning


## 2: COMMON ASSESSMENTS

Wahitis 3rd Grade Math Interim \#3

## 10

Decide whether each equation is true or false. Click True or False for each equation

|  | True | False |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 \times 4 = 8 \div 2}$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\mathbf{4} \times \mathbf{2}=\mathbf{4} \div 2$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $2 \times 2=20 \div 5$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

Part of an multiplication table is shown.

| 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 12 |  | 24 | 30 |
| 14 | 21 |  | 35 |

What three numbers correctly complete the pattern in the table? Enter your answers in the table.

Jana solved a multiplication problem using two different methods. She made a mistake in either Method A or D.


Which method was solved incorrectly, and where did the mistake first occur?
A. Method D because the area model should have the product of 40 and 3 instead of the sum of 40 and 3 .
B. Method A because 2 ten should have been added to the product of 40 and 3 .
C. Method D because only 2 numbers should be added together, not 4 numbers.
D. Method A because only 3 tens should have been added to the product of 40 and 80 .

Interim \#1

## 13

Ryder has 9 stamps in his collections. Aiden has 360 stamps in his collection. How many times more stamps does Aiden have than Ryder?

Enter your answer in the space below
$\square$

Julisa has 30 suckers. Abigail has 5 times as many suckers as Julisa. Barbara has 17 times as many suckers as Julisa. The girls have bags that will hold no more than 50 suckers.

## Part A:

Write a multiplication equation, with a missing variable, that represents the number of suckers Barbara has.
$\square$

## Part B:

How many suckers does Abigail have? $\square$ suckers

## Part C:

Julisa and Abigail decide to put all of their suckers into bags with equal amounts. What is the smallest number of bags they can use?bags

## 2: COMMON ASSESSMENTS

## Followed by a $1 / 2$ day data analysis



## 2:COMMON ASSESSMENTS

## Followed by a $1 / 2$ day data analysis

|  |  |  |  |  | Review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | OA.1.2.3 | OA. 4 | OA. 5 | OA. 6 | OA. 7 | OA. 8 | OA. 9 | NBT1 | NBT2 | N3T3 | MD. 1 | MD. 2 | MD.5.6.7 | NF. 1 | NF. 2 | NF.3c | NF.3d |
| 46\% | 36\% | 34\% |  | Interim \#1 | 38\% | 52\% | 38\% | 55\% |  |  |  | 29\% | 43\% |  | 24\% | 43\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60\% | 59\% | 64\% |  | Interim \#2 | 73\% | 66\% | 32\% | 77\% | 50\% | 61\% | 61\% | 32\% | 68\% | 77\% | 50\% | 73\% | 69\% |  |  |  |  |
| 63\% | 53\% | 52\% | 92\% | Interim \#3 | 90\% | 64\% | 65\% | 75\% | 50\% | 65\% | 35\% | 50\% | 65\% | 45\% | 45\% | 55\% | 55\% | 100\% | 95\% | 88\% | 85\% |
| $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | ₹ | F | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | F | $\overline{ }$ | ₹ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ | ₹ | $\overline{=}$ | $\overline{ }$ | $\overline{ }$ |
| 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 98\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 88\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 96\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 82\% | 100\% | 67\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 98\% | 67\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 88\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 80\% | 67\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 63\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 80\% | 67\% | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 63\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 55\% | 100\% | 33\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 88\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 64\% | 67\% | 33\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 50\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 68\% | 33\% | 33\% | 100\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 54\% | 33\% | 67\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| 61\% | 67\% | 33\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 25\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| 61\% | 67\% | 0\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 25\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% | 100\% |
| 39\% | 33\% | 67\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| 21\% | 33\% | 33\% | 100\% |  | 0\% | 50\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 39\% | 0\% | 33\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 75\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| 52\% | 33\% | 0\% | 75\% |  | 100\% | 63\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| 55\% | 0\% | 0\% | 63\% |  | 100\% | 88\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 50\% |
| 32\% | 0\% | 0\% | 88\% |  | 100\% | 25\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% |
| 30\% | 0\% | 33\% | 75\% |  | 0\% | 13\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 50\% | 50\% |

## 2: COMMON ASSESSMENTS

Followed by a $1 / 2$ day data analysis

- Questions that didn't meet $80 \%$ passing
- Misunderstandings/misconceptions
- How/when will material be taught to mastery?

Wahitis Assessment Analysis Sheet and Instructional Plan
Assessment: Interim 2 Math Grade/Class: Grade 4 Date March, 2022

## Headings' Noticings/Wonderings (Data Sheet)

- 26 questions


## Noticings

- 
- NBTs and OAs represented
- Heavy in keypad - they had to create their own
- answers 1 ist interim - went up except for
- Improvement from NBT. 5 .
- A few quest
- Lowest scores were from ELL kids
- Kids who scored in the blue really got it


## Global Impressions (Data Sheet)

- How well did the grade do as a whole?
- $12 \%$ increase for kids who are at a level 1 (from interim \# 1 to interim \#2)
- $20 \%$ increase for kids who are at a level 2 (from interim \#1 to interim \#2)

All of the yellow from interim \#1 turned into green and blue from interim \#1 to interim \#2, except for one student

- What are the strengths and weaknesses in the standards?
- Q18 (OA.3) - multi-step problem

Converting fractions (NF.2) questions 22-23
NBT.1.2.3 - kids are doing really well:
O. OA.1-questions 13-14

- How did the class do in the first round of standards?
- Growth from interim \#1-\#2 (Each classroom had one student who had over 40\% growth) ook at the master sheet (Column AI)
- Average growth for whole grade was $13 \%$

24/67 increased their \% from interim 1 to interim 2
2 Deep blues are fluctuating a little that don't show growth

- How were the results in the different question types?
- What is NBT. 5 and what are the question(s)? I wonder if on interim \#1 they did the multiplication (NBT.5) look at 9810 to see if kids were asked the Is the test too long?
- I'm wondering what would happen if the questions were at the beginning or the middle - intersperse for next year
Is it harder for this year?
There is a lot of blue, red, and yellow. What about
What is happening in WTM? Is this the reason?


## 2: COMMON ASSESSMENTS

## What were the areas of struggle? <br> Misunderstandings? Misconceptions?

| NBT. 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q7 } \\ 56 \% \\ (26 \%) \end{gathered}$ | - The variable is still hard to find | - Make the numbers smaller <br> - Act out the problems - don't use numbers to begin with <br> - Make the problems without numbers on the first day and oct them out with the kids <br> - Use a number line to represent what happens in the problem <br> - Use examples already given to discuss why the strategies work <br> - Make up your own story to go along with the strategy <br> - Teach the process 1 st and use numbers to 10. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Q8a } \\ 65 \% \\ (33 \%) \end{gathered}$ | - When to add and subtract <br> - Kids didn't know the distance; they wrote the number right at the tick mark (location) | - Use known locations to act out these problems - identify the location between two points (idea of closing the distance the closer you get to the end point) <br> - Use chalk and draw outside <br> - Keep teaching part-part-whole $\&$ use the number line (kids jumped from last year to this year) <br> - Make a copy of this problem to add to the turtleback for next year |

## 2: COMMMON ASSESSMENTS

## Es! (ISIBINDi) (REVEUR) (MIMISTAD) ALTRUSMO)

Can't be shy about goals.

and driven by purpose!

## What are our teachers saying?

We reflect upon instructional practice to inform our conversations about improvement.


Assessment data are used to identify student needs and appropriate instructional intervention.
$\square$
"Nice to have a cohesive plan so we can talk about instruction and data."
"Appreciated that we focused on what we could control."
"This process has brought me soooo much clarity as a new teacher!"

All 3-6 Graders Math (\% of all kids at standard)


## 3: LESSON PLANINNG

## Teach the right material in the most effective way possible on the first try.

- Developed a shared understanding around what makes quality instructional planning at Wahitis.
- common components
- common template
- Create, as grade teams, daily lesson plans using PLC and common planning time


## 3: LESSON PLANNING

| Math Framework |  |  | Standard: 4.NF. 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Know/Show <br> Standard 4.NF. 4 <br> Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction by a whole number. |  |
|  |  |  | 2/28/22 | 3/1/22 | 3/2/22 | 3/3/22 | 3/4/22 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { min } \end{gathered}$ | Entr | ry Tasks aily Review | Standards Reviewed: 88 4.NBT.A. 2 4.NBT.B. 4 4.OA.A. 3 4.OA.C. 5 | Standards Reviewed: 89 4.NBT.A. 1 4.NBT.A.2 4.NF.A. 1 | Standards Reviewed: 80 4.NBT.A. 4.NBT.B. 5 4.NBT.B. 6 4.OA.B. 4 | Standards Reviewed: 92 4.NBT.A.3 4.NBT.B. 5 4.OA.B. 4 | Standards Reviewed: 92 4.NBTA. 3 4.NBT.B. 5 4.OA.B. 4 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \mathrm{~min} \end{gathered}$ | Daily Fact Fluency |  | Xtra Math, or flashcards, or whiteboard skip counting, or fluency game, or sprint from Eureka |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 5-10 \\ \text { min } \end{gathered}$ | Daily Application Problem Solving |  | Daily Problem Solving Foous on students completing VEPS process with as little scaffo/ding as possible: | Daily Problem Solving Focus on students completing VEPS process with as littile scaffolding as possible! | Daily Problem Solving Focus on students completing VEPS process with as little scaffolding as possible | Daily Problem Solving Focus on students completing VEPS process with as little scaffolding as possible | Daily Problem Solving Focus on students completing VEPS process with as little scaffolding as possible! | Know | Show |
| $\begin{gathered} 35-40 \\ \mathrm{~min} \end{gathered}$ |  | Eureka Lesson to use as Conosptual Development ideos | Module 5 Lesson 24 | Module 5Lesson 35 | Module 5 Lesson 35 |  |  | -converting fraction -key vocabulary (decomposing/composing fractions, unit fractions) "repeated addition" reduce/simplifying | "practice writing with repeated addition "picture model "reduce if needed |
|  |  | Objective | I can use a visual fraction model to justify multipling a fraction by a whole number | I can use a visual fraction model to justify multipling a fraction by a whole number | I can use a visual fraction model to justify multipling a fraction by a whole number | I can use a visual fraction model to justify multipling a fraction by a whole number | I can use a visual fraction model to justify multipling a fraction by a whole number |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Know/ Show } \\ & (1 \text { DO) } \end{aligned}$ | Teacher will frst show a short video: Khan Acodemy Videa 4 NF 40 ob Teacher vill then explicitly model multiplying fractions by a whole number on an anchor chart using repeated adoition and visual models. | Review anchor chart from yesterdoy with the whole closs Teach method to multiply fractions by whole numbers. Model to students the concept of what is really happening when you multiply a whole number by a fraction. (repeated addition) Work on example problems from teoching set $=2$ | Review past concepts such as improper, mixed, ond simplifying fractions) Set $\# 3$ focuses on multiplying froctions by whole numbers and then writing the answer in both mixed and improper numbers and moking sure its simplified. (Teacher will pull out past anchor charts and do a quick review before students practice on their own | Discuss as a whole closs that the some way we have word problems for adding, subtracting. dividing and multiplying numbers theres also word problems for multiplying froctions with whole numbers. Review VEPS strotegy for word problems. Complete set *4 practice set as a whole class using VEPS strategy. | Review a few problems together on multiplying fractions and converting the answer. |  |  |
|  |  | Know/ Show (We DO) | Complete set 1 together as a class. (proctice problems) | Complete set $\ddagger 2$ proctice problems (individually) and aggressiviey monitor | Complete set $\ddagger 3$ proctice problems (individually) and oggressivey monitor snd support students who need extra help with post concepts and putting it into proctice. | Continue to complete proctice problems for sets 1-3. Agressivey monitor sudents and support those in need. | Continue to complete practice problems for sets 1-3. Agressiviey monitor sudents and support those in need |  |  |
|  |  | Exit Ticket (YOU DO) | Show 518 as repeated addtion. | Show 718 as repeated addation. | Multiply 3x5/6 |  |  |  |  |



GOAL: 47 wcpm with $90 \%$
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday think aloud as you do it
3 Show sudents how they
reindeer have hoow they can put similar facts tooether (i.e. dig and find food in the snow.
htips//saieyoutube netiwiXkZz Pouse every few facts to allow students to draw any facts they hear
fact students heard Remention to kee ther each side to draw
your drawings.
they heard from their parner to their drawing. Next, pair the parners nit groups of Think \& Comprehend. Atter each page, stop and use the questions from the teacher's manual. These question are scaffolding necessary to begin thinking about and the story with a different partner. Use the tool 81-27b to Students sketch in the boxes.
2. View Reindeer video: htops/ sfafevoutube netw Xkkzz Pause every few facts to students helo you decide wats to draw. Doa think aloud as you do it. . Show students how they can put similiar facts together (i.e. reindeer have hooves.
4. View the 4 Facts about Reindeer video: htlos///safeyoutube netwxXKzz Pause every few facts to alow students to draw any facts they hear.
5. Show the Reindeer PowerPoint Pause ater each side to
5. Show the Rendees PowerPoint Pause ater each slide to draw facts students
heard. Remember to keep thinking aloud as you model your dravings. 6. On day 4, students should share vith a parther and add any ideas they heard Tom their partrer to their draving. Next, pair the partners into groups of

## Read the passage

ead the passage to or with students while they track. Go back to the Teacher's Edition and select questions to teach students hwot to answer questions.

## question asking?

. Findit. ask yourself, "Where can I find the answer to this
3. Read EVERY an
answer? Why?"
(he ri

Hermiston Portfolio - Reindeer $\quad$ Hermiston Portfolio - Reindeer
Organize facts about reindeer so I can help my

YouTube Video on Reindeer
Explain to suduents that $T$ T $=$ ' means topc. Sound out and Fund ind and NOT copy 2. Have students out apart the 12 pictures that represer Ask students 5. Sort facts by look' and 'other.

Read the passage to or with students while they track. Tech the section on "Making inferences-Story" from Create a question (how or why questions work y there may be a question you can select from the TE )
ask students to answer what they think on the left. Allow a drawing OR a written sentence. Share your hinking with a partner.
eead the passge to or with students while they track. With a partner, teach students how to use the Summaries without words graphic organizer from S
p

## What are our teachers saying?

In our school we expect all staff to perform responsibilities with a high level of excellence.
$\square$
Wahitis Elementary

My professional learning community work results in improved student learning.

| Wahitis Elementary | $45 \% 6$ | $39 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

ELL 3-6 Graders ELA (\% of all kids at standard)


- Wahitis
- State
- District


## ELL students

 outperformedtheir state
peers by 14\%.

## 4: TEACHER FEEBBACK

- Accelerate development of all teachers.
- "Get Better Faster" professional development
- Used "Get Better Faster" Scope and Sequence (top action steps used by instructional leaders to launch a teacher's development)
- Gave feedback weekly to all teachers.
- Goal was for each of us to visit every classroom at least 1x per week.
- 45-55 pieces of feedback to each teacher in 21-22 school year
- Tracked feedback "string" for each teacher

- Coaching Conversations
- 1-2x per month
- Each teacher meets with Admin to discuss recent feedback (determine type of support \& PD teachers need)


## 4: TEACHER FEEDBACK



## What are our teachers saying?

Teacher: "Thanks for the feedback! I thought about that after and in the moment with giving the kids the same thing I was doing on the board. In my head as I was prepping this morning I thought, I want them to do more than just write on the leaves of their turkey but I definitely could have given them a blank page like mine! Next time around!"

Admin: Observation is a great form assessment, too. What do you see kids having the hardest time understanding right now?

Teacher: In one of my groups today I was having them put 5 blue cubes on the top of a 10 frame and four red on the bottom. They had one more red cube in their hand. We then counted and knew there was 9 on the 10 frame. When I asked them how many more they needed to make 10...they said 9. I then asked them to look at the 10 frame and we counted again and then I said..how many do you need to make 10. They gave me all sorts of answers. Then I told them to look in their hand and look at the empty square. Then they said 1. This was my middle scoring group. There is more they are struggling with but we will keep working.

## Accelerating learning for all students.



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