## An Instructional Framework <br> Tier 2 Mathematics Intervention

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Key Instructional
Practices:
1) Real world problems
2) Strategy instruction
3) CRA sequence
4) Peer assisted learning
5) Progress monitoring
6) Explicit Vocabulary
    Instruction
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## Indicators of MLD:

1) Fluency with basic calculation
2) Judgment of magnitude
3) Use of multiple representations
4) Procedural memory
5) Visual-spatial skills

Standards for Mathematical Practice

Coding Key: FBC - Fluency with Basic Calculation; JM - Judgement of Magnitude; MR - Multiple Representations, PM- Procedural Memory; VSS - Visual Spatial Skills

## Data Recording Sheet

| Date/Time | Activity | Observations | Coding |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Strength | Struggle |
|  |  |  | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other <br> Notes: | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other <br> Notes: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { FBC } & \text { JM } \\ \text { VSS } & \text { Other } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { FBC } & \text { JM } & \text { MR } \\ \text { VSS } & \text { Other } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: |
|  |  |  | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: |
|  |  |  | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: | FBC JM MR PM VSS Other Notes: |

## Suggested Accommodations by Type of Difficulty

| Fluency With Basic Calculation | Judgment of Magnitude | Use of Multiple Representations | Procedural Memory | Visual Spatial Skills |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Visual aids for calculation of basic facts such as 100's charts, number lines, counters, fact charts <br> - Calculator <br> - Take time factor off of basic fact assessments <br> - Strategy notebook draw models of strategies such as counting on or double and double again. <br> - Card ring of tricky facts they can't remember <br> - Use assessments to identify which facts student can recall or reason through quickly and which they consistently struggle with. Base visual aids on strengths and weaknesses. | - Models notebook or cards to use as reference when solving problems (tree diagram, area model, open number line, arrow math) <br> - Use visual models to draw problems. <br> - Manipulatives <br> - Use problems with smaller numbers students can be successful with. <br> - Check with a buddy explain in words how the problem was solved - does my answer make sense? <br> - Identify errors in the work of others - find the answer that doesn't make sense. <br> - Use measuring activities to develop this area of weakness. | - Models notebook or card (tree diagram, area model, open number line, arrow math) <br> - Use visual models to draw the problem. <br> - Manipulatives <br> - Use problems with smaller numbers students can be successful with. <br> - Check with a buddy explain in words how the problem was solved - <br> - Cards or charts to connect words to symbols to models <br> - Make a story to go with symbolic equations. | - Cue cards for multi step procedures <br> - Personal math notebook for procedures to remember <br> - Sample problem for student to use as a guide <br> - Have the student talk through the procedure before doing independently <br> - Use visual models to draw the problem before solving. <br> - Work with a buddy <br> - Prompting <br> - Use color coding for different parts of problem such as red for step 1, blue for step 2 | - Turn lined paper sideways <br> - Use graph paper <br> - Do not ask student to copy problems off of the board - copy for them or print out problems <br> - Prompt student when models are not drawn proportionally <br> - Use color coding for different parts of problem such as red for ones place, blue for tens, etc <br> - Computer assisted instruction so student can reduce need to write problems <br> - Cue cards to remember directionality such as a clock, place value order, positive/negative quadrants |

