

COMPARING NUMBERS TO 1,000

One skill, start to finish: the IEP goal, six probe forms, the graph. Untimed. Fillable PDF.

COMPARE TO 1000 Comparing Numbers to 1,000 – Goal and Directions

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed, score is comparisons correct out of 10.

Ten pairs of numbers from 0 to 1,000 with a circle between them. Two of the ten pairs on every form are equal. Pairs of different digit lengths are in the set on purpose: a student who compares left to right without looking at length shows it here.

Sample goal — Invented; edit every bracket to fit the student.
By [annual review date], when given 10 pairs of numbers between 0 and 1,000, [Student] will write the correct comparison symbol for 9 of 10 pairs on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored number comparison probes.

BY (DATE) _____ CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT) _____

GIVEN CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT? _____ ON _____ OF _____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES _____

STUDENT WILL (THE BEHAVIOR, IN THE WORDS OF THE PROBE) _____ AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE: COMPARING TO 1,000, FORMS A-F, PAGE 5-10) _____

Baseline: give Forms A, B and C on three days and take the middle score

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Say: "Write the sign that makes each one true."
- ☐ Correct the right symbol, pointing the right way. A backwards symbol is an error.
- ☐ The item worth watching is a two-digit number against a three-digit one. Getting that wrong is a place-value problem, not a symbol problem, and the notes should separate them.
- ☐ Untimed. Let the student finish all ten.

COMPARE TO 1000 Comparing Numbers to 1,000 – Form A

Write <, > or = in the circle. Untimed.

NAME _____ DATE _____ FORM _____

IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES
Sample: By [annual review date], when given 10 pairs of numbers between 0 and 1,000, [Student] will write the correct comparison symbol for 9 of 10 pairs on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored number comparison probes.
GOAL AS WRITTEN FOR THIS STUDENT (TYPE IT ONCE, THEN PRINT THE FORM)

817 ○ 649	794 ○ 620
942 ○ 819	287 ○ 287
215 ○ 667	80 ○ 524
197 ○ 575	230 ○ 230
216 ○ 255	786 ○ 810

COMPARE TO 1000 Comparing Numbers to 1,000 – Data Log and Graph

One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

STUDENT _____ CRITERION / AIM _____ GOAL DATE _____

CORRECT OUT OF 10 - DRAW THE AIM LINE FROM THE BASELINE TO THE CRITERION FIRST, THEN PLOT EACH WEEK

WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10												
9												
8												
7												
6												
5												
4												
3												
2												
1												
0												

Probe (week)

X	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	SCORE USED ON GRAPH	NOTES (CONDITIONS, WHAT WAS RETEACHED)

COMPARE TO 1000 Comparing Numbers to 1,000 – Caseload Summary

Every student on this goal, on one grid. Twelve rows, eight probes, one decision column.

TEACHER / CASE MANAGER _____ SKILL (AS THE GOAL WORDS IT) _____ MARKING PERIOD _____

STUDENT	BENCHMARK	CRITERION	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	TREND	DECISION THIS MONTH

How to fill it

- ☐ One row per student who has a goal on this skill.
- ☐ Baseline is the median of the first three probes.
- ☐ One column per weekly probe; write the score out of 10, not a percent, so the rows compare.
- ☐ Trend up, flat or down over the last four probes.
- ☐ That word, not the last score, is what the decision follows.

What it is for

Grouping: When six students sit on the same goal, the individual graphs answer "how is this child doing" and nothing answers "who needs the same fifteen minutes." Rows that are flat together are a group; a row that is flat alone is a different question. Take this page to the data meeting instead of ten folders.

EXAMPLE A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

Nadia is invented. Twelve weekly probes on comparing numbers to 1,000, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Nadia, third grade (invented)
By May 20, when given 10 pairs of numbers between 0 and 1,000, Nadia will write the correct comparison symbol for 9 of 10 pairs on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored number comparison probes (forms A-F).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
1	9/8	A	5	5	5	baseline
2	9/9	B	6	4	6	baseline
3	9/10	C	5	5	5	baseline (median of 5, 6, 5 = 5)
4	9/17	D	6	4	6	wrong only where a two-digit number met a three-digit one
5	9/24	E	6	4	6	same pattern
6	10/1	F	5	5	5	3 under aim line: counted digits before comparing, every time
7	10/8	A	7	3	7	--
8	10/15	B	8	2	8	--
9	10/22	C	8	2	8	errors narrowing to one pattern
10	10/29	D	8	2	8	--
11	11/6	E	9	1	9	criterion met, 1 of 3
12	11/12	F	9	1	9	criterion met, 2 of 3

How to read the log

- ☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 5, 6, 5, so 5. Not the average; not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 5 in week 1 to 9 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (6, 6, 6) sit under it three in a row, so the teaching changed and the change is written on the row.
- ☐ The notes name the pattern, not just the count: "wrong only where a two-digit number met a three-digit one" is what sent the teaching somewhere specific, and a score on its own would not have said that.
- ☐ Criterion met on probes 11 and 12; one more consecutive probe at 9 is better and the goal is met.

The progress report sentence this log produces

PROGRESS MONITORING How This Pack Works

Goal, baseline, weekly probe, graph, decision. Six steps, one skill.

A progress monitoring goal needs a thing to count and a page to count it on. This file is both, for one skill: a goal written in the probe's own words, 6 equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph scaled to fit. Nothing has to be built or found.

- Baseline:** Give Forms A, B and C on three different days. The middle score of the three is the baseline; write it on the goal page.
- Write the goal:** From the six-part frame on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket: the date, the condition, the criterion, the number of probes.
- Probe once a week with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...).** Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed.
- Log and plot the score the same day.** Draw the aim line first from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal date on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
- Report from the log.** The log gives the progress report its numbers: baseline, the last two scores, and what the errors keep landing on.

The weekly routine, about five minutes

- ☐ Monday: pull the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...).
- ☐ Any day: give the probe one-to-one, untimed; ten items takes a few minutes.
- ☐ Same day: score it, log the row, plot the point, look at the last three points.
- ☐ Friday: if three points sit under the aim line, write the change you are making on the log.

Print and prep

- ☐ Print one copy per student per week: the student writes on the form and that same sheet is the one you score.
- ☐ The teacher copy is the one you mark on; the student copy stays clean.
- ☐ Keep the goal page and the graph page for each student at the front of the data folder; type into them or write on them.
- ☐ The caseload page is one grid for every student on this goal; print it once a month.

What this probe is not

It is not a norm-referenced test and it carries no benchmark score. The sample goal uses invented criteria in brackets; your team sets the real ones from

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten items drawn the same way, with no item repeated inside a form and no two forms alike. Forms are drawn independently, so an item

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- 1 **Baseline.** Give Forms A, B and C on three different days. The middle score of the three is the baseline; write it on the goal page.
- 2 **Write the goal** from the six-part frame on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket: the date, the condition, the criterion, the number of probes.
- 3 **Probe once a week** with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed.
- 4 **Log and plot** the score the same day. Draw the aim line first, from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal date on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- 5 **Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
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What this probe is not

It is not a norm-referenced test and it carries no benchmark score. The sample goal uses invented criteria in brackets; your team sets the real ones from the baseline and the student's IEP. Every form is untimed and ten items long, so a score of 8 means the same thing on every form, and a student is never scored on speed.

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten items drawn the same way, with no item repeated inside a form and no two forms alike. Forms are drawn independently, so an item can recur across the set — on a fact probe that is the point, because the facts themselves are the fixed set being learned. A score on one form means the same as a score on another, so the line on the graph is the student, not the paper. Rotate the forms and the page cannot be memorized.

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Sample goal — invented; edit every bracket to fit the student

By [annual review date], when given 10 pairs of numbers between 0 and 1,000, [Student] will write the correct comparison symbol for [9 of 10] pairs on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored number comparison probes.

BY (DATE)

CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT)

GIVEN (CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT)

ON ____ OF ____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES

STUDENT WILL (THE BEHAVIOR, IN THE WORDS OF THE PROBE)

AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE: COMPARING TO 1,000, FORMS A–F, PAGE 5–10)

Baseline: give Forms A, B and C on three days and take the middle score

BASLINE PROBE 1	BASLINE PROBE 2	BASLINE PROBE 3	MEDIAN (THE BASELINE)

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Say: "Write the sign that makes each one true."
- ☐ Correct: the right symbol, pointing the right way. A backwards symbol is an error.
- ☐ The item worth watching is a two-digit number against a three-digit one. Getting that wrong is a place-value problem, not a symbol problem, and the notes should separate them.
- ☐ Untimed. Let the student finish all ten.

Scoring rules for this student (accepted answers, reversals, supports allowed)

.....

.....

.....

What the errors say to reteach (carry over from the log)

.....

.....

.....

Write <, > or = in the circle. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

A untimed · 10 items

IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES

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GOAL AS WRITTEN FOR THIS STUDENT (TYPE IT ONCE, THEN PRINT THE FORM)

817 ○ 649

794 ○ 620

942 ○ 819

287 ○ 287

215 ○ 667

80 ○ 524

197 ○ 575

230 ○ 230

216 ○ 255

786 ○ 810

TEACHER COPY: MARK EACH ITEM ✓ OR X, THEN TOTAL

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Comparisons correct. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct _____ / 10

Write <, > or = in the circle. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

B untimed · 10 items**IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES**

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GOAL AS WRITTEN FOR THIS STUDENT (TYPE IT ONCE, THEN PRINT THE FORM)

887 ○ 675

251 ○ 969

108 ○ 452

562 ○ 562

469 ○ 885

43 ○ 481

961 ○ 181

247 ○ 247

498 ○ 747

543 ○ 119

TEACHER COPY: MARK EACH ITEM ✓ OR X, THEN TOTAL

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Comparisons correct. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct _____ / 10

Comparing Numbers to 1,000 — Data Log and Graph

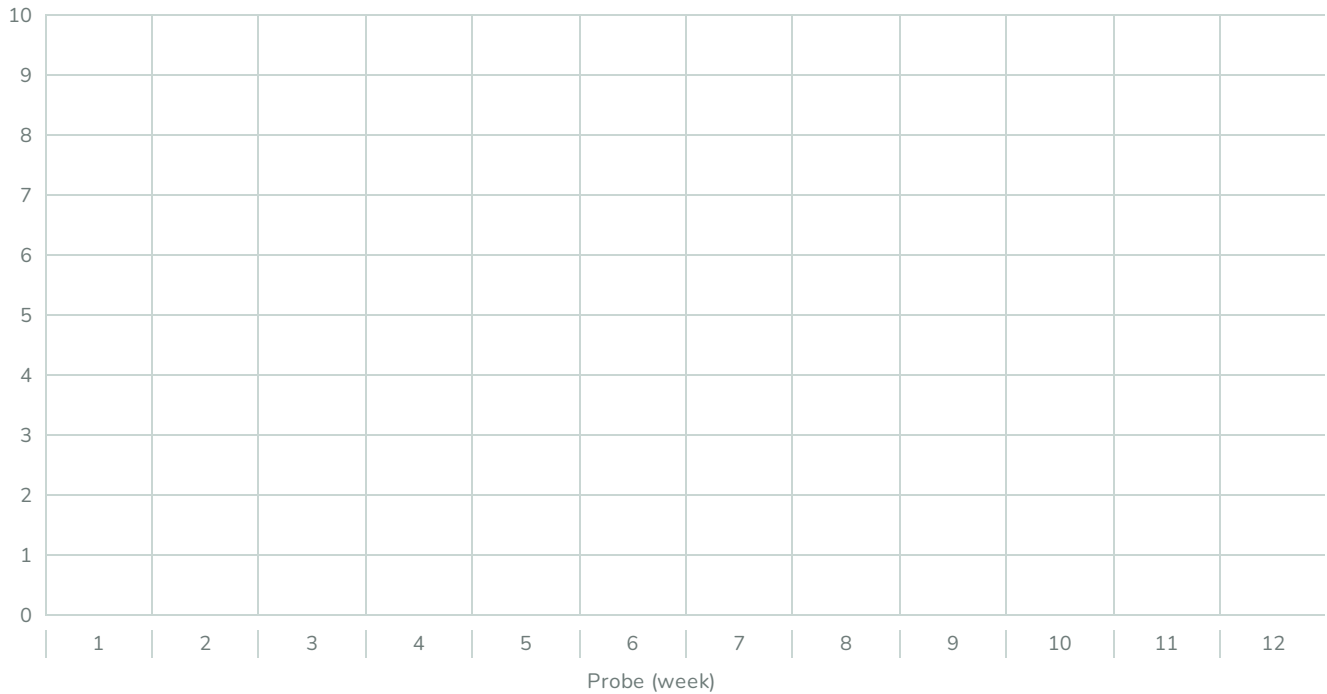
One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

STUDENT

CRITERION / AIM

GOAL DATE

CORRECT OUT OF 10 · DRAW THE AIM LINE FROM THE BASELINE TO THE CRITERION FIRST, THEN PLOT EACH WEEK



#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	SCORE USED ON GRAPH	NOTES (CONDITIONS, WHAT WAS RETEACHING)

Comparing Numbers to 1,000 – Caseload Summary

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TEACHER / CASE MANAGER

SKILL (AS THE GOAL WORDS IT)

MARKING PERIOD

STUDENT	BASELINE	CRITERION	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	TREND	DECISION THIS MONTH

How to fill it

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- ☐ One column per weekly probe; write the score out of 10, not a percent, so the rows compare.
- ☐ Trend: up, flat or down over the last four probes. That word, not the last score, is what the decision follows.
- ☐ Decision: keep going, change the teaching, or raise the target. A blank decision on a flat row is the thing this page exists to catch.

What it is for

Grouping. When six students sit on the same goal, the individual graphs answer “how is this child doing” and nothing answers “who needs the same fifteen minutes.” Rows that are flat together are a group; a row that is flat alone is a different question. Take this page to the data meeting instead of ten folders.

EXAMPLE

A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

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- ☐ The notes name the pattern, not just the count: “wrong only where a two-digit number met a three-digit one” is what sent the teaching somewhere specific, and a score on its own would not have said that.
- ☐ Criterion met on probes 11 and 12; one more consecutive probe at 9 or better and the goal is met.

The progress report sentence this log produces

“On weekly comparing numbers to 1,000 probes (10 items, untimed), Nadia scored 5 of 10 at baseline in September and 9 of 10 on each of the two most recent probes in November. Progress is sufficient to meet the goal of 9 of 10 on three consecutive probes by May.” Every number in it is on the log above; nothing is from memory.