MATH NEWS
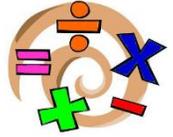
2nd Grade Unit 2

Unit 2 Focus
Place Value, Comparing Numbers, addition/subtraction within 100, and word problems.

UNIT 2 GOALS:

➢ Place Value- Understand place value to one thousand.
➢ Read & write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, & expanded form.
➢ Count within 1000.
➢ Skip count by 5s, 10s, & 100s with 1000.
➢ Compare two three-digit numbers using
➢ > (greater than), = (equal to), < (less than).
➢ Add & subtract within 100.
➢ Solve word problems involving quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies less than $1.00.
➢ Organize, represent, and interpret data in bar graphs.

What is Base Ten?

Base 10 refers to the numbering system in common use. Take a number like 456, base ten refers to the position of each number. The 6 is in the ones place, the 5 is in the tens place and the 4 is in the hundreds place. Each number is 10 times larger in value than the number to its right. Another way to show the value of 456 is to write 4 hundreds, 5 tens, 6 ones.

Place Value	Picture Base-ten Blocks
Ones (O) 6 ones = 6	
Tens (T) 5 tens = 50	
Hundreds (H) 4 hundreds =400	

Words to know:

Place Value- the value of the position of a digit in a number.

Expanded Form-a way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit, for example 567 would be expanded as 500 + 60 + 7.

Number names- a way of using words to write a number; word form. (Five hundred sixty-seven)

>, =, < - symbols used to compare numbers or distinct sets.

Students will represent numbers by drawing pictures of base ten blocks. This is an example of how 456 is represented. Students draw their own model for each place value.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
4	5	6

Read & Write Numbers to 1000
762

Base-ten Numerals - 762

Number Name - seven hundred sixty-two

Expanded Form - 700 + 60 +2

Comparing on a Place Value Chart:

Hundreds	Tens	Ones		Hundreds	Tens	Ones

$$25 < 125$$

25 is less than 125

Comparing Numbers:

85 is less than/greater than 52

31 tens is less than/greater than 320

What is a number greater than 48? _____

Students will skip count by 5's, 10's, and 100's starting with any number.

Examples:

Start with the number 5 and count by 5's to 100.

Start with the number 10 and count by 10's to 200.

Start with the number 100 and count by 100's to 1000.

Word Problem:

Sally has 54 pennies and 25 pennies. How many pennies does Sally have?

Students will keep one number whole (54) and decompose the second number into tens (2 tens equal 20) and ones (5). Add the tens first and then the remaining ones.

$$54 + 25$$
$$54 + 20 = 74$$
$$74 + 5 = 79$$

Make 10

$$38 + 43$$

40   2   1

$$38 + \underline{\mathbf{2}} = 40$$

$$40 + \underline{\mathbf{40}} = 80$$

$$80 + \underline{\mathbf{1}} = 81$$

Think Addition for Subtraction:

$$45 - 29 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$29 + 1 = 30$$
$$30 + 10 = 40$$
$$40 + 5 = 45$$

In order to find the answer to this problem students will need to circle the addends in the middle. These addends will be added and students will see that 45 -29 is 16