

Unit 3

Family Letter

Dear Family,

In this unit, Place Value, we will be learning how to understand, show, and compare 2-digit numbers.

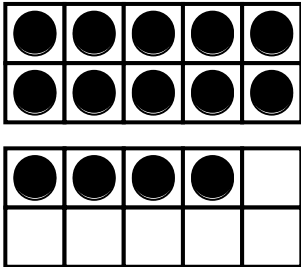
STEM Career Kid for this Unit

Hi, I'm Jin.

Hello! My name is Jin, and I want to be a paleontologist. Paleontologists use math when they count the number of bones of a dinosaur skeleton.



What math terms will your child use?

Term	Student Understanding
digit	can be used to make any number; For example, the numbers 1 and 8 can be used to make the number 18.
place-value	<p>the value given to a digit by its place in a number; For example, in 70, 7 is in the tens place and 0 is in the ones place.</p> 



What can your child do at home?

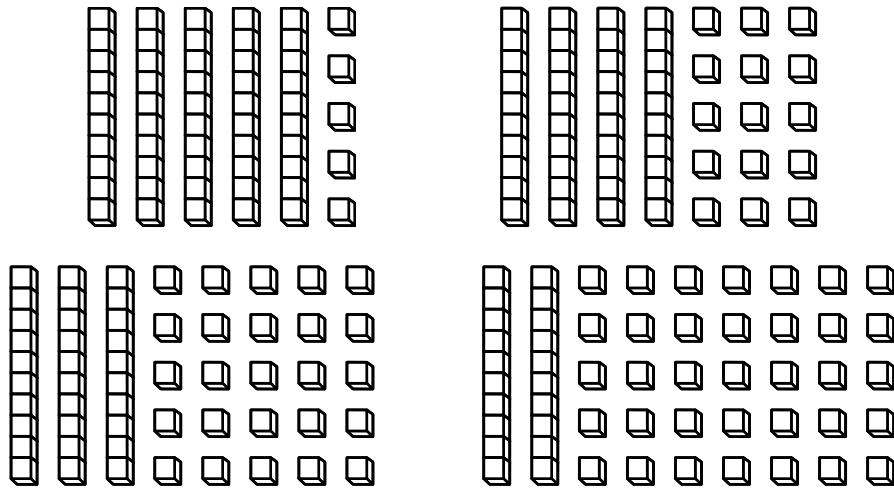
Help your child identify the tens and ones digits in 2-digit numbers. Ask him or her to draw rows of 10 connected squares and single squares to represent the number. Further the activity by asking your child to compare 2-digit numbers using a number line.

What Will Students Learn in this Unit?

Showing a Number in Different Ways

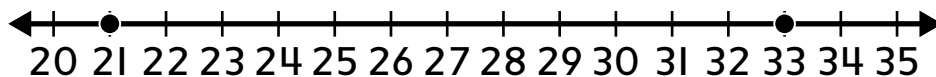
Your child will learn to show 2-digit numbers in different ways. Students learn how to represent the same 2-digit number using different combinations of tens and ones. The examples show four different ways to represent the number 55.

Examples:



Comparing Numbers Using Number Lines

Your child will also learn to compare numbers using a number line. When two 2-digit numbers are plotted on a number line, students learn how to compare the numbers using the phrases *is greater than*, *is less than*, and *is equal to*. This number line shows that 33 is greater than 21. The number to the right is the greater number.



Comparison Symbols

Your child will also learn to use comparison symbols to compare 2-digit numbers. When comparing numbers, students should evaluate the digit in the tens place first. If the digits are different, then the greater digit in the tens place determines the greater number. If the digits in the tens place are the same, students should evaluate the digits in the ones place, and the greater digit in the ones place determines the greater number.

The symbol $>$ means “is greater than.”

The symbol $<$ means “is less than.”

The symbol $=$ means “is equal to.”

Examples:

$$18 < 20$$

$$40 = 40$$

$$39 > 38$$

$$97 < 99$$

$$67 > 60$$