Dear Second Grade Families,

In Unit 1, students will work on the following second grade Common Core standards in the Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT) domain.

2.NBT.1	Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases: a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens—called a "hundred." b. The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones)
2.NBT.3	Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.
2.NBT.4	Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Unit 1 Concepts:
- Bundle groups of 10 to make 100s.
- Understand the value of the digits in three-digit numbers.
- Write numbers in expanded form.
- Write numbers in word form.
- Compare numbers with <, >, or =.

Unit 1 Vocabulary:
- Whole number
- Base ten blocks
- Bundle, Compose
- Unbundle, Decompose
- Regroup
- Digit
- Value
- Place Value
- Standard Form
- Expanded Form
- Word Form
- Greater than >
- Less than <
- Equal to =

Place Value Chart		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	3	6

Standard form: 236

Expanded form: 200 + 30 + 6

Word form: two hundred thirty-six

Comparison: 236 > 226

Ask questions like these to help your child become a productive mathematical thinker:
- What does your model of the ones, tens, and hundreds represent?
- Can you find any patterns when bundling groups?
- What strategy can help you solve this problem?

Need a review?
Have your student login to Swun Math to access lesson support videos.

We encourage you to talk with your child daily about what was learned in math class.
Thank you for your support!