

Unit 5: Family Letter

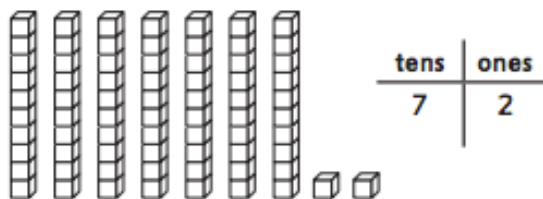
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NAME _____

DATE _____

Place Value and Comparisons

In Unit 5, children begin to use larger numbers and explore place value. They learn that the digits in a 2-digit number represent the number of tens and ones. For example, in the number 72, 7 is in the tens place and has a value of 7 tens, or 70; 2 is in the ones place and has a value of 2 ones, or 2. Children use base-10 blocks to represent numbers and to demonstrate their understanding of place value by exchanging 10 ones for 1 ten, and vice versa.



Children compare numbers using the symbols $<$, $>$, and $=$. They discuss what the equal sign ($=$) means and how to use it. They determine whether number sentences are true or false.

These number sentences are true:

$$2 + 9 = 9 + 2$$

$$4 + 7 = 15 - 4$$

$$3 + 3 = 1 + 5$$

$$10 = 10$$

These number sentences are not true; they are false:

$$4 + 5 = 3 + 7$$

$$9 - 8 = 1 + 1$$

$$13 - 4 = 10 - 9$$

$$7 = 12 - 8$$

Children go from comparing numbers with $<$ and $>$ to modeling comparison number stories. In comparison stories, they decide which of two quantities is larger and then find the difference. Children use situation diagrams to help make sense of these problems.