G2-M3-Lesson 1

1. Fill in the missing part.

   a. 3 ones + __7__ ones = 10 ones

   b. 3 + __7__ = 10

   c. 3 tens + __7__ tens = 1 hundred

   d. 30 + __70__ = 100

I know 3 facts that can help me solve all these problems:
3 + 7 = 10
10 ones = 1 ten
10 tens = 1 hundred

2. Rewrite in order from largest to smallest units.

4 tens
2 hundreds
9 ones

Largest ___2 hundreds___
___4 tens___
Smallest ___9 ones___

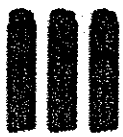
I know that 2 hundreds equal 200, 4 tens equal 40, and 9 ones equal 9.

3. Count each group. What is the total number of sticks in each group?

Bundles of 100

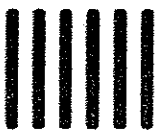
200

Bundles of 10



30

Ones



6

What is the total number of sticks? 236

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G2-M3-Lesson 2

1. These are bundles with 10 sticks in each.

a. How many tens are there? 11

b. How many hundreds? 1

c. How many sticks in all? 110

I count 11 tens. I know that 10 tens equal 1 hundred. I can skip-count by tens to see that there are 110 sticks in all.

2. Dean did some counting. Look at his work. Explain why you think Dean counted this way.

128, 129, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 181, 182, 183

Benchmark numbers allow us to skip-count, which is faster than counting by ones. So Dean counted by ones to get to the closest benchmark number, 130. Then, he skip-counted by tens up to 180. Next, he counted by ones to reach 183.

3. Show a way to count from 76 to 140 using tens and ones. Explain why you chose to count this way.

76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140

I counted by ones to get to the nearest benchmark number after 76, which is 80. Then it was easy to skip-count by tens up to 140.

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