

**Grade 2 Math Unit 1:
Place Value, Counting, and Comparison of Numbers to 1000**

Count Numbers to 1000 by ones, 2s, 5s, 10s, and 100s

Skip counting by a specific number means that you always add the specific value over and over again.

Skip Count by 1s: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...
 Skip Count by 2s: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12...
 Skip Count by 10s: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50...
 Skip Count by 100s: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500...

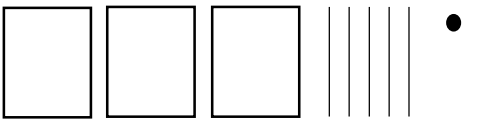
When you get to bigger numbers and have to skip count by a number, just count up by the number until you recognize the pattern.

Skip Count by 2s: 322, 324, _____, _____, _____

Represent Numbers to 1000 using concrete models, drawings, words and numbers

Different models will help compare and understand place value of numbers.

For the number 351:

Concrete Model:	
Words:	three hundred fifty-one
Expanded Number:	$300 + 50 + 1$

Mrs. Hoffsmith can hold apples in bags of 10 apples or as single apples. How many different ways can she hold her 36 apples?

- A. 2 bags and 26 apples
- B. 6 bags and 3 apples
- C. 3 bags and 6 apples
- D. 1 bag and 16 apples

← It has to be C, 3 tens and 6 ones equals 36

Compare Numbers to 1000

Always begin by identifying the place value of each number. If there is more than one digit, identify the greatest place value, such as hundreds, tens, or ones. Then compare the two numbers based on the greatest place value. If the place value digit is the same, then go to the following place value digit.

52 > 35

Reason: The number 52 is bigger than 35 because there is 5 tens in 52 and 3 tens in 35.

342 < 391

Reason: The number 342 and 321 both have 3 hundreds. Therefore, you must look in the tens place and compare the digits. The number 342 only has 4 tens where 391 has 9 tens, which is greater.

42 _____ 32

321 _____ 192

551 _____ 21

*Remember the symbol > means less than and the symbol < means greater than. Think of it as an alligator, you always want to eat the bigger item.