

# Understand Teen Numbers



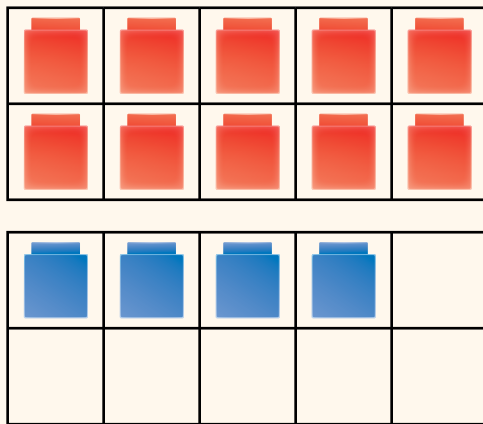
## Dear Family,

This week your child is exploring teen numbers.

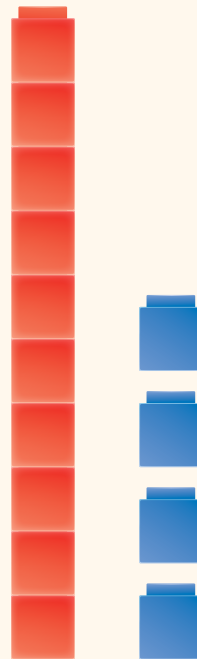
The numbers 11–19 are **teen numbers**. Your child is learning to recognize teen numbers as a **ten** (a group of 10 ones) and some **ones**. For example, 12 can be understood as 1 ten and 2 ones. Thinking of teen numbers as a ten and some ones will help your child prepare for adding and subtracting two-digit numbers.

In class, your child will use connecting cubes to explore teen numbers. Below are two ways your child may show 14 using connecting cubes.

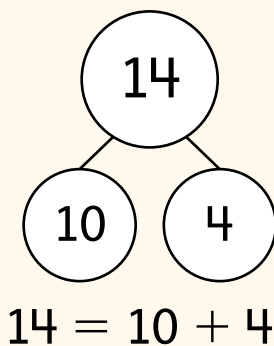
Put 14 cubes in 10-frames.



Connect 10 cubes to make 1 ten and 4 ones.



Your child will also use number bonds to show teen numbers.





## Activity Making Teen Numbers

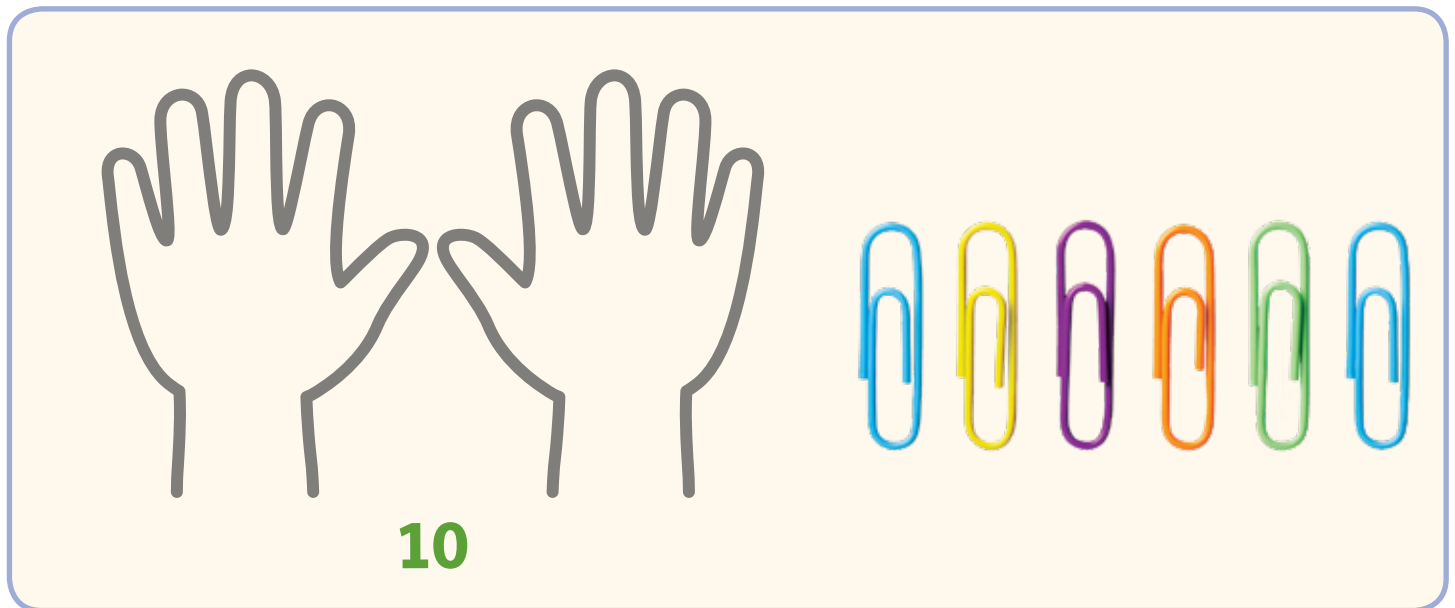
Do this activity with your child to help him or her understand teen numbers.

**Materials** 9 small objects (such as buttons, paper clips, or pasta shapes), paper, pencil

Ask your child to place his or her hands on a sheet of paper. Trace around your child's hands and then have him or her write the number 10 underneath the picture. This picture represents one group of 10. Explain to your child that he or she will place different numbers of objects next to the picture to show teen numbers.

For example:

- Ask your child to show 16.
- Your child should place 6 paper clips next to the picture of 10 fingers.
- Encourage your child to explain how the picture and paper clips show 16. He or she might say, "16 is 1 ten and 6 ones."



Repeat the activity until your child has shown all the teen numbers.

# Counting to 120



## Dear Family,

This week your child is learning about counting to 120.

Your child will learn to count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. He or she will recognize that these numbers are made up of tens and ones. He or she will also count groups of up to 120 objects.

Your child will explore counting using a 120 chart. A 120 chart shows the numbers 1–120 in rows of ten. Your child will learn that a 120 chart has rows and columns with numbers in certain patterns. He or she will become familiar with the numbers to 120, count on from a given number, and learn to use the chart to find numbers that are 1 more than any given number.

Using the 120 chart will help your child understand the relationships between numbers, as well as prepare to add and subtract two-digit numbers.

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about using a 120 chart by doing the following activity together.

# Activity Counting to 120

Do this activity with your child to explore counting to 120.

**Materials** 120 chart

Have your child use the 120 chart to help as you give prompts such as:

- Say a number and have your child locate it on the chart.
- Point to a number and ask your child to say the number.
- Ask your child to point out patterns they see in rows and columns.
- Ask questions such as: *What is one more than 109?*
- Choose a starting number for your child to count on from, either for a short range or all the way up to 120.

Draw a number of objects. Have your child count the objects and then find the number on the 120 chart.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

# Understand Tens and Ones



## Dear Family,

This week your child is exploring how two-digit numbers can be shown as tens and ones in multiple ways.

Your child will learn to recognize **place value**, or the value of a **digit** based on its position in a number. The digit in the tens place of a two-digit number represents a number of tens and the digit in the ones place represents a number of ones. For example, the 2 in 23 represents 2 tens, and the 3 represents 3 ones.

He or she will also learn that two-digit numbers can be broken apart into tens and ones in various combinations. This will help your child better understand two-digit numbers and provide a foundation that will help him or her learn in the future to regroup when adding or subtracting.

You can show 23 in more than one way.

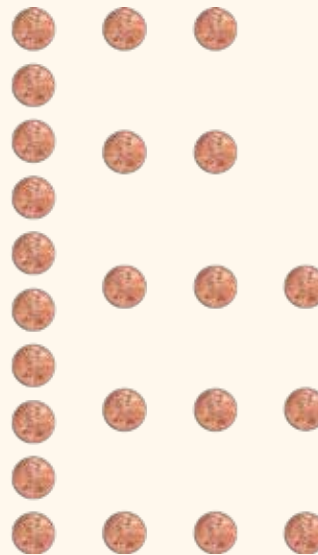
23



2 tens 3 ones

$$20 + 3$$

23



1 ten 13 ones

$$10 + 13$$

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about showing numbers as tens and ones by doing the following activity together.



## Activity Tens and Ones

Do this activity with your child to explore tens and ones.

**Materials** a bowl containing 50–90 small objects (such as pennies, paper clips, dried beans, cereal pieces, or pasta shapes), paper, pencil

Help your child practice showing two-digit numbers as tens and ones by doing this activity.

- Remove a handful of objects from the bowl and place them on the table.
- Have your child count the objects on the table and write the number. Suggest that he or she make groups of 10 to count.
- Then ask your child to write that number as tens and ones in as many ways as he or she can. For example, if there are 47 cereal pieces, your child may start by writing “4 tens 7 ones.” Encourage your child to separate the objects into different groups to find other combinations of tens and ones.
- Repeat the activity several times.

47

4 tens 7 ones      2 tens 27 ones

3 tens 17 ones      1 ten 37 ones



# Compare Numbers



## Dear Family,

This week your child is learning to compare two-digit numbers.

To find which of two numbers is **greater than** the other (has more), or is **less than** the other (has fewer), you can compare the tens and compare the ones. Because tens have a greater value than ones, compare the tens first. If the tens are the same, then compare the ones.

Learning to compare two-digit numbers will help your child better understand the relationships between numbers and will be useful in real-life situations that involve comparing amounts or values.

You can use the **greater than symbol** ( $>$ ) and **less than symbol** ( $<$ ) to compare numbers.

- You can use place-value charts to compare numbers.

$$48 \text{ ? } 35$$

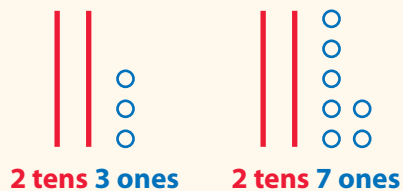
Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones
4	8	3	5

Compare tens. 4 tens is greater than 3 tens.  
So,  $48 > 35$ .

- You can also use quick drawings to compare numbers.

$$23 \text{ ? } 27$$

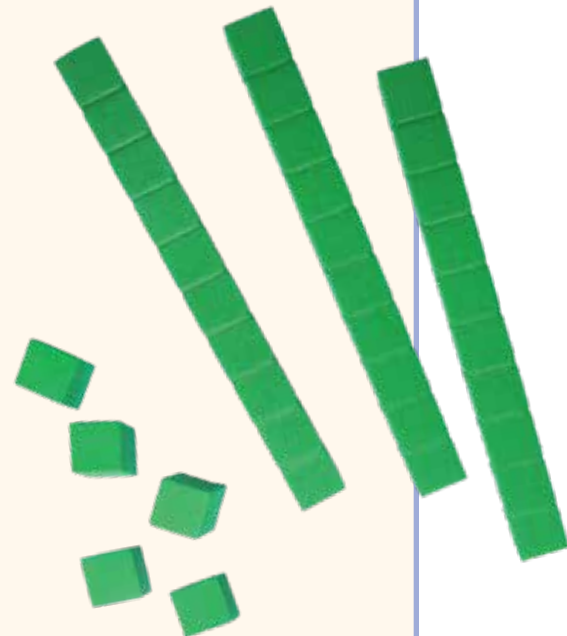
Each line represents ten. Each circle represents one.



The tens are the same,  
so compare the ones.

3 ones is less than 7 ones.  
So,  $23 < 27$ .

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about comparing two-digit numbers by doing the following activity together.



## Activity Comparing Numbers

Do this activity with your child to explore comparing numbers.

Play a game with your child that involves comparing two-digit numbers.

- Cut out the cards shown below or use index cards to make your own set. Mix the number cards and place them facedown in a pile.
- Each player takes one of the symbol cards.
- Take turns picking two cards. Use the symbol card to make a statement that compares the two numbers, for example  $33 < 42$ . You can position the symbol to show *less than* or *greater than*.
- Say what the statement shows, for example: *33 is less than 42*.
- When all cards are used, you can mix them up and play again.



21	24	29	33	34
35	38	42	45	46
47	51	53	59	60
62	67	68	>	>