



<p>706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:</p> <p>a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”</p> <p>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).</p>	
<p><b>2.NBT.A.4</b> Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math> symbols to record the results of comparisons.</p>	
<b>Addition and Subtraction – suggested 20 days</b>	
<p><b>2.OA.B.2</b> Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.<sup>2</sup> By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers. <sup>2</sup>See standard 1.OA.6 for a list of mental strategies. <i>1.OA.C.6. Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., <math>8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14</math>); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., <math>13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9</math>); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that <math>8 + 4 = 12</math>, one knows <math>12 - 8 = 4</math>); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding <math>6 + 7</math> by creating the known equivalent <math>6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13</math>).</i></p>	
<p><b>2.MD.B.6</b> Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.</p>	
<p><b>2.NBT.B.8</b> Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally</p>	<p>subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900.</p>

