

## Place Value Base Ten Arithmetical Strategies

<b>Kinder: Number and Operations in Base Ten (K.NBT)</b>	
<b>Standard</b>	
<b>Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.</b>	
1. Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $18 = 10 + 8$ ); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	
<b>1st Grade: Number and Operations in Base Ten (1.NBT)</b>	
<b>Standard</b>	
<b>Extend the counting sequence.</b>	
1. Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	
<b>Understand place value.</b>	
2. Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:	
a) 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a “ten.”	
b) The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	
c) The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	
3. Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ .	
<b>Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.</b>	
4. Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	
5. Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	
6. Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.	

## Place Value Base Ten Arithmetical Strategies

<b>2nd Grade: Number and Operations in Base Ten (2.NBT)</b>	
<b>Standard</b>	
<b>Understand place value.</b>	
1. Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:	
a) 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”	
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).	
2. Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.	
3. Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.	
4. Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	
<b>Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract</b>	
5. Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	
6. Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	
7. Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.	
8. Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900.	
9. Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.	

<b>3rd Grade: Number and Operations in Base Ten (3.NBT)</b>	
<b>Standard</b>	
<b>Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.</b>	
1. Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.	
2. Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	
3. Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., $9 \times 80$ , $5 \times 60$ ) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	

## Place Value Base Ten Arithmetical Strategies

4th Grade: Number and Operations in Base Ten (4.NBT)	
Standard	
<b>Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.</b>	
1. Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right. For example, recognize that $700 \div 70 = 10$ by applying concepts of place value and division.	
2. Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	
3. Use place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place.	
<b>Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.</b>	
4. Fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	
5. Multiply a whole number of up to four digits by a one-digit whole number, and multiply two two-digit numbers, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	
6. Find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	