

**Mississippi College- and Career-Readiness Standards for Mathematics**

**2.NBT.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. (SMP 2)

Course Emphases: Major Content Supporting Content Additional Content

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| **Prerequisite Skills** |
| * **The symbols >, =, and < are used to compare two numbers. (1.NBT.3)**
* **Know the value of each digit. (1.NBT.3)**
* **Be able to compare two-digit numbers. (1.NBT.3)**
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| **Key Terms (vocabulary)** | **Definition** | **Student-friendly language** |
| Three-digit numbersComparisons | A number with values in the hundreds, tens, and ones placesNoting likenesses or differences in numbers | A number to the hundreds place having ones, tens, and hundreds valuesLooking at numbers and seeing how they are alike or different according to how much they are worth in value |
| **Key Verbs (skills)** | **Definition** | **Student-friendly language** |
|  Compare | Represent as similar or equal to or greater than or less than when noting place values for numbers. Use the appropriate symbols (>, =, or <) for each comparison. Record the result. | Know that if you have two three-digit numbers, the number that has the greater digit in the hundreds place is greater, if the hundreds place is the same then the number with the greater value in the tens place is greater, and if they are the same also, then the number with the greater value in the ones place is the greater number. If all digits are the same, then they are equal. Be able to use the symbols >, =, or < correctly and write it down. |
| **“*I Can”* statements in student-friendly language** |
| I can recognize the symbols >, =, or <. I can define greater than, equal to, or less than.I can compare numbers up to 1000 using correct symbols >, =, or <. |
| **Essential Questions** |
| Is there place value in three-digit numbers?What is place value in three-digit numbers?How can I compare three-digit numbers? |