Unit 3c-Compose And Decompose Numbers 11 To 19

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Math K**
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **MP3 Topic 10 10-1 to 10-6**
Status: **Published**

Essential Questions

- How can composing and decomposing numbers 11 to 19 into tens and ones and some further help you understand place value?

Big Ideas

- **Number Uses, Classification, and Representation:** Numbers can be used for different purposes, and numbers can be classified and represented in different ways.
- **The Base-Ten Numeration System:** The base-ten numeration system is a scheme for recording numbers using digits 0-9, groups of ten and place value.
- **Equivalence:** Any number, measure, numerical expression, algebraic expression, or equation can be represented in an infinite number of ways that have the same value.
- **Patterns, Relations, and Functions:** Relationships can be described and generalizations made for mathematical situations that have numbers or objects that repeat in predictable ways. For some relationships, mathematical expressions and equations can be used to describe how members of one set are related to members of a second set.
- **Practices, Processes, and Proficiencies:** Mathematics content and processes can be applied to solve problems.

CSDT Technology Connection

8.2.2.ITH.3: Identify how technology impacts or improves life.

Enduring Understandings

Numbers & Operations in Base Ten

K.NBT.A.1 (M) 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 (such as 18 = 10 + 8); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.