



## Topic B

# Comparing Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

## 4.NBT.2

|                               |         |   |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|
| <b>Focus Standard:</b>        | 4.NBT.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. |
| <b>Instructional Days:</b>    | 2       |   |
| <b>Coherence -Links from:</b> | G2–M3   | Place Value, Counting, and Comparison of Numbers to 1,000   |
| <b>-Links to:</b>             | G5–M1   | Place Value and Decimal Fractions   |

In Topic B, students use place value to compare whole numbers. Initially using the place value chart, students compare the value of each digit to surmise which number is of greater value. Moving away from dependency on models and toward fluency with numbers, students compare numbers by observing across the entire number and noticing value differences. For example, in comparing 12,566 to 19,534, it is evident 19 thousands is greater than 12 thousands because of the value of the digits in the thousands unit. Additionally, students continue with number fluency by finding what is 1, 10, or 100 thousand more or less than a given number.

### A Teaching Sequence Toward Mastery of Comparing Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

**Objective 1: Compare numbers based on meanings of the digits using  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$  to record the comparison. (Lesson 5)**

**Objective 2: Find 1, 10, and 100 thousand more and less than a given number. (Lesson 6)**