



Dear Family:

Your child is now learning how to add 2-digit numbers. The “big mystery” in adding is making a new ten or a new hundred. Children can write this new group in several ways.

Show All Totals	New Groups Below
$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Add tens. → 60 Add ones. → 13</p> $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ + 13 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$ <p>Find total tens. Find total ones.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 28 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$ <p>New ten</p>
	<p>Find total ones. (13) Write 3 and put the new ten in the tens column ready to add.</p> <p>Add the tens. ($4 + 2 = 6$, $6 + 1 = 7$)</p>

Children usually find it easier to write the new ten below because then they add the new ten last. They add $4 + 2 = 6$ and then $6 + 1 = 7$.

Traditionally, most children have learned to write the new ten above. With this method, you add $1 + 4 = 5$ and then $5 + 2 = 7$. This is more difficult for many children, but some children may still choose this method, particularly if they have been taught to do so previously.

Thank you for helping your child learn mathematics.

Sincerely,
Your child's teacher

New Groups Above

$$\begin{array}{r} | \\ 45 \\ + 28 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$$



Unit 2 includes the Common Core Standards for Mathematical Content for Operations and Algebraic Thinking, 2.OA.1, 2.OA.2; Number and Operations in Base Ten, 2.NBT.1, 2.NBT.1a, 2.NBT.1b, 2.NBT.2, 2.NBT.3, 2.NBT.4, 2.NBT.5, 2.NBT.6, 2.NBT.7, 2.NBT.8, 2.NBT.9; Measurement and Data, 2.MD.8; and all Mathematical Practices.