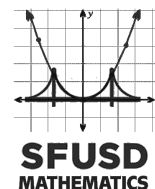


Grade 2 Math Portal



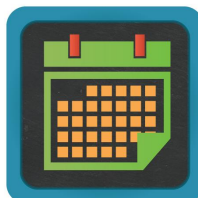
In Grade 2, instructional time should focus on four critical areas:

1. extending understanding of base-10 notation;
2. building fluency with addition and subtraction;
3. using standard units of measure; and
4. describing and analyzing shapes.



Grade 2 Overview

[Google Drive Folder](#)
[Overview Folder](#)
[Student Pages](#)
[Distance Learning Overview](#)



Planning Calendar

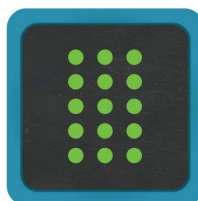
[Grade 2 Math Video Podcasts](#)
[Gr 2 Math Talks Bank](#)
[Gr 2 Learning Stations Bank](#)
[Gr 2 Fluency Resources](#)



Unit 2.0

Introduction

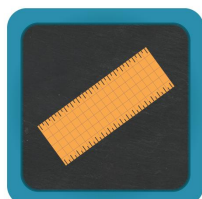
The first week of school is focused on setting up the heterogeneous classroom and culture for the year and developing routines that support the development of the Standards for Mathematical Practice.
[Unit 2.0 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.1

Grouping Objects

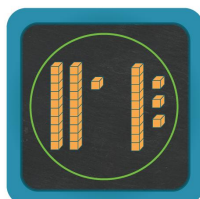
A collection of objects can be put into equal groups of 2s, 5s, and 10s. Coins come in denominations of 1¢ (penny), 5¢ (nickel), 10¢ (dime), and 25¢ (quarter).
[Technology Resources](#)
[Unit 2.1 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.2

Measuring Length

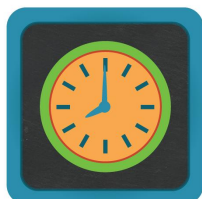
Lengths can be estimated, measured, and compared using inches, feet, centimeters, or meters. The longer the unit of measure, the fewer units it takes to measure an object.
[Technology Resources](#)
[Unit 2.2 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.3

Addition within 100

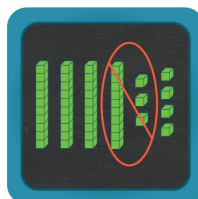
Numbers can be combined by thinking about the values of their digits, combining tens with tens and ones with ones, and sometimes composing 10 ones into 1 ten.
[Technology Resources](#)
[Unit 2.3 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.4

Measuring Time

Time can be expressed using different units that are related to each other. Telling time requires an understanding of the relationship between minutes and hours.
[Technology Resources](#)
[Unit 2.4 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.5

Subtraction within 100

Numbers can be subtracted by thinking about the values of their digits, subtracting tens from tens and ones from ones, and sometimes decomposing 1 ten into 10 ones.
[Technology Resources](#)
[Unit 2.5 Distance Learning](#)



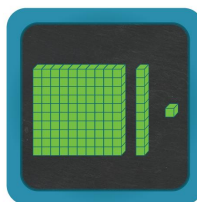
Unit 2.6

Problems with Unknowns

Real life situations can be represented by addition and subtraction equations with unknowns in any position. We can solve them using understanding of place value and the meaning of operations.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.6 Distance Learning](#)



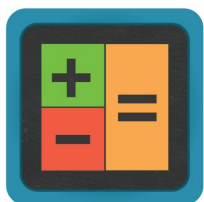
Unit 2.7

Numbers Greater than 100

Just as 10 ones make 1 ten, 10 tens make 1 hundred and 10 hundreds make 1000. Counting, writing, and comparing numbers greater than 100 requires understanding of the value of each place.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.7 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.8

Calculating with Three-Digit Numbers

Numbers can be added and subtracted by thinking about the values of their digits. When 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.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.8 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.9

Working with Figures

Shapes can be described uniquely by their attributes, such as the size and shape of their sides and angles. Shapes can be composed and decomposed to make new shapes.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.9 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.10

Two-Step Problems with Unknowns

Two-step problems involving adding to, taking from, joining, separating, and comparing can be solved with addition and/or subtraction.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.10 Distance Learning](#)



Unit 2.11

Data and Graphs

Categorical and numerical data can be collected, recorded, and organized. There are various ways to represent, display, describe, and interpret data using tables and graphs.

[Technology Resources](#)

[Unit 2.11 Distance Learning](#)