



Grade Two: Mathematics Standards

By the end of grade two, students understand place value and number relationships in addition and subtraction, and they use simple concepts of multiplication. They measure quantities with appropriate units. They classify shapes and see relationships among them by paying attention to their geometric attributes. They collect and analyze data and verify the answers.

Number Sense

- 1.1 Count, read and write whole numbers to 1,000 and identify the place value for each digit.
- 1.3 Order and compare whole numbers to 1,000 by using the symbols $<$, $=$, $>$.
- 2.1 Understand and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction problems and check solutions.
- 2.2 Find the sum or difference of two whole numbers up to three digits long.
- 3.0 Students model and solve simple problems involving multiplication and division.
- 3.1 Use repeated addition, arrays, and counting by multiples to do multiplication.
- 3.2 Use repeated subtraction, equal sharing, and forming equal groups with remainders to do division.
- 3.3 Know the multiplication tables of 2s, 5s, and 10s (to "times 10") and commit them to memory.

Algebra and Functions

- 4.1 Recognize, name, and compare unit fractions from $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
 - 4.2 Recognize fractions of a whole and parts of a group (e.g., one-fourth of a pie, two-thirds of 15 balls).
 - 4.3 Know that when all fractional parts are included, such as four-fourths, the result is equal to the whole and to one.
 - 5.1 Solve problems using combinations of coins and bills.
 - 5.2 Know and use the decimal notation and the dollar and cent symbols for money.
- 1.1 Use the commutative and associative rules to simplify mental calculations and to check results.

Measurement and Geometry

- 1.3 Measure the length of an object to the nearest inch and/or centimeter.
- 2.0 Students identify and describe the attributes of common figures in the plane and of common objects in space.
- 2.1 Describe and classify plane and solid geometric shapes (e.g., circle, triangle, square, rectangle, sphere, pyramid, cube, rectangular prism) according to the number and shape of faces, edges, and vertices.
- 2.2 Put shapes together and take them apart to form other shapes (e.g., two congruent right triangles can be arranged to form a rectangle).

Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

- 1.0 Students collect numerical data and record, organize, display, and interpret the data on bar graphs and other representations.
- 2.0 Student demonstrate an understanding of patterns and how patterns grow and describe them in general ways.