2nd Grade Math Course Syllabus

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Standard	Standard Summary
• 2.OA.A.1	• Fluently add and subtract within 100
• 2.OA.B.2	• Fluently add and subtract within 30
• 2.OA.C.3	• Determine whether a group of objects to 20) is odd or even number by pairing or counting them by 2s. Write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
• 2.NBT.A.2	• Count within 1000. Skip-count within 1000 by 5s, 10s, and 100s, starting from any number in its skip counting sequence.
• 2.NBT.A.3	• Read and write numbers to 1000 using standard form, word form, and expanded form.
• 2.NBT.A.4	• Compare two three-digit numbers based on the meanings of the digits in each place and use the symbols >, =, and < to show the relationship.
• 2.NBT.B.5	• Fluently add and subtract within 100 using properties of operations, strategies based on place value, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.
• 2.NBT.B.7	• Add and subtract within 1000 using concrete models, drawings, strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction to explain the reasoning used.
• 2.NBT.B.8	• Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100– 900.
• 2.NBT.B.9	• Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work using properties of operations and place value. (Explanations may include words, drawing, or objects.)
• 2.MD.C.7	• Tell and write time in quarter hours and to the nearest five minutes (in a.m. and p.m.) using analog and digital clocks.
• 2.MD.C.8	• Solve contextual problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies using ¢ and $ symbols appropriately.
• 2.G.A.1	• Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. Draw two-dimensional shapes having specified attributes (as determined directly or visually, not by measuring), such as a given number of angles or a given number of sides of equal length.

2nd Semester

Standard	Standard Summary
• 2.OA.C.4	• Use repeated addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.
• 2.NBT.A.1	• Know that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones (e.g., 706 can be represented in multiple ways as 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones; 706 ones; or 70 tens and 6 ones).
• 2.NBT.B.6	• Add up to four two-digit numbers using properties of operations and strategies based on place value.
• 2.MD.A.1	• Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.
• 2.MD.A.2	• Measure the length of an object using two different units of measure and describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.
• 2.MD.A.3	• Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, yards, centimeters, and meters.
• 2.MD.A.4	• Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another and express the difference in terms of a standard unit of length.
• 2.MD.B.5	• Add and subtract within 100 to solve contextual problems involving lengths that are given in the same units by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown to represent the problem.
• 2.MD.B.6	• Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line and know that the points corresponding to the numbers on the number line are equally spaced. Use a number line to represent whole number sums and differences of lengths within 100.
• 2.MD.D.9	• Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.
• 2.MD.D.10	• Draw a pictograph and a bar graph (with intervals of one) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve addition and subtraction problems related to the data in a graph.
• 2.G.A.1	• Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. Draw two-dimensional shapes having specified attributes (as determined directly or visually, not by measuring), such as a given number of angles or a given number of sides of equal length.
• 2.G.A.2	• Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-sized squares and find the total number of squares.
• 2.G.A.3	• 3 Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, fourths, half of, a third of, and a fourth of, and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.