

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

MATHEMATICS • GRADE 2

OPERATIONS AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING

2.OA

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction. • Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Add and subtract within 20. • Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication. • Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members, e.g., by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends. • Use 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.

NUMBER AND OPERATIONS IN BASE TEN

2.NBT

Understand place value. • Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases: a) 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.” b) The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones). • Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s. • Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. • Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract. • Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. • Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations. • Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in 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. • Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900. • Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.

MEASUREMENT AND DATA

2.MD

Measure and estimate lengths in standard units. • Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes. • Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen. • Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters. • Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.

Relate addition and subtraction to length. • Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. • Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.

Work with time and money. • Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m. • Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. *Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?*

Represent and interpret data. • Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units. • Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put-together, take-apart, and compare problems using information presented in a bar graph.

GEOMETRY

2.G

Reason with shapes and their attributes. • Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. • Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them. • Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words *halves*, *thirds*, *half of*, *a third of*, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS & LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL SUBJECTS • GRADE 2

READING STANDARDS FOR LITERATURE

RL

Key Ideas and Details • Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
• Recount stories, including fables and folk-tales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral. • Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

Craft and Structure • Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. • Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action. • Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas • Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot. • Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity • By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

READING STANDARDS FOR INFORMATIONAL TEXT

RI

Key Ideas and Details • Ask and answer such questions as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
• Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text. • Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

Craft and Structure • Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. • Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently. • Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas • Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
• Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text. • Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity • By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

READING STANDARDS: FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

RF

Phonics and Word Recognition • Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

Fluency • Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

WRITING STANDARDS

W

Text Types and Purposes • Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section. • Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section. • Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.

Production and Distribution of Writing • With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing. • With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge • Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations). • Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

SPEAKING AND LISTENING STANDARDS

SL

Comprehension and Collaboration • Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. • Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. • Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas • Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. • Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings. • Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 2 Language standards 1 and 3 on pages 26 and 27 for specific expectations.)

LANGUAGE STANDARDS

L

Conventions of Standard English • Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
• Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Knowledge of Language • Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use • Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases *based on grade 2 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. • Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. • Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., *When other kids are happy that makes me happy*).