

Math

MCC2.OA.1 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.*



Math

MCC2.OA.2 Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.8 By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.



Math

MCC2.OA.4 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.



Math

MCC2.NBT.1 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.



Math

MCC2.NBT.2 Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.



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Math

MCC2.NBT.3 Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.



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Math

MCC2.NBT.4 Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.



Math

MCC2.NBT.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.



Math

MCC2.NBT.6 Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.



Math

MCC2.NBT.7 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.



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MCC2.NBT.8 Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900.



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MCC2.NBT.9 Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.



Math

MCC2.MD.1 Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.



Math

MCC2.MD.2 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.



Math

MCC2.MD.3 Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.



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MCC2.MD.4 Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.



Math

MCC2.MD.5 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.



Math

MCC2.MD.6 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.



Math

MCC2.MD.7 Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.



Math

MCC2.MD.8 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?*



Math

MCC2.MD.9 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.



Math

MCC2.MD.10 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.



Math

MCC2.G.1 Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.11 Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.



Math

MCC2.G.2 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.



Math

MCC2.G.3 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

