Second Grade Kansas College & Career Readiness Standards for MATH

Record keeping of implementation: PINK= WEEKLY (Once or Twice/Week) BLUE=DAILY (3 or MORE X/Week) ALL OTHERS=Dates Listed

Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Solving addition and subtraction problems	
OA1	Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions (by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
dates ---->	
Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Addition and Subtraction up to 20	
OA2	Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.
dates ---->	
Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Multiplication with Equal Groups	
OA3	Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members (by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.
dates ---->	
OA4	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.
dates ---->	
Geometry: Reasoning with Shapes	
G1	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.
dates ---->	
G2	Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.
dates ---->	
G3	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.
dates ---->	
Number and Operations in Base Ten: Place Value	
NBT1	Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; (ex: 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones).
dates ---->	
NBT1a	Understand 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens - called a "hundred."
dates ---->	
NBT1b	Understand 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).
dates ---->	
NBT2	Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.
dates ---->	
NBT3	Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.
dates ---->	

NBT4	Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.
dates ---->	
Number and Operations in Base Ten: Using Place Value to Add and Subtract	
NBT5	Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.
dates ---->	
NBT6	Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.
dates ---->	
NBT7	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 subtraction three-digits numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds from hundreds, tens from tens, ones from ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.
dates ---->	
NBT8	Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100-900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100-900.
dates ---->	
NBT9	Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.
dates ---->	
Measurement and Data: Lengths in Standard units	
MD1	Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.
dates ---->	
MD2	Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for two different measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.
MD3	Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.
dates ---->	
MD4	Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.
dates ---->	
Measurement and Data: Adding and Subtracting Lengths	
MD5	Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units (by using drawings (such as drawing of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.)
dates ---->	
MD6	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.

Measurement and Data: Time and Money																									
MD7	Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.																								
dates ---->																									
MD8	Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using $ and ¢ symbols appropriately. (ex: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?)																								
Measurement and Data: Working with Data																									
MD9	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 measurement by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units.																								
dates ---->																									
MD10	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.																								