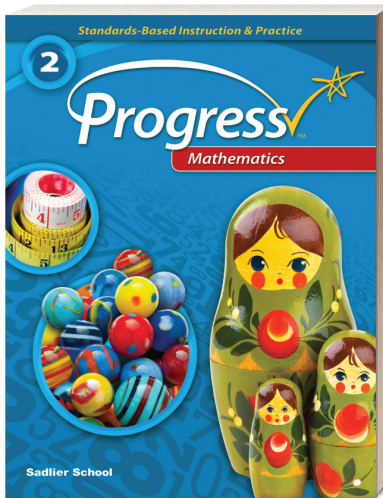


SADLIER

# Progress Mathematics



Aligned to the

## Massachusetts Curriculum Framework for Mathematics

### Grade 2

#### Contents

- 2 Operations and Algebraic Thinking
- 2 Number and Operations in Base Ten
- 4 Measurement and Data
- 5 Geometry



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## Operations and Algebraic Thinking

## 2.OA

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

#### Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

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.

#### Add and subtract within 20.

2. Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.<sup>13</sup> By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

<sup>13</sup> See standard 1.OA.6 for a list of mental strategies.

MA.2.a. By the end of grade 2, know from memory related subtraction facts of sums of two one-digit numbers.

#### Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.

3. 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.
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.

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

**Lesson 1** **Problem Solving: Addition**—pp. 10–17

**Lesson 2** **Problem Solving: Subtraction**—pp. 18–25

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**Lesson 3** **Addition and Subtraction Facts to 20 (fluency)**—pp. 26–33

**Lesson 4** **Odd and Even Numbers**—pp. 34–41

**Lesson 5** **Arrays**—pp. 42–55

## Number and Operations in Base Ten

## 2.NBT

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

#### Understand place value.

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. Understand the following as special cases

- a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

**Lesson 6** **Place Value: Hundreds, Tens, and Ones**—pp. 56–63

## Number and Operations in Base Ten

## 2.NBT

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

- 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).

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

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

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.

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

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

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

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

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

9. Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Explanations may be supported by drawings or objects.

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

**Lesson 6** **Place Value: Hundreds, Tens, and Ones**—pp. 56–63

**Lesson 7** **Skip Count by 5s, 10s, and 100s**—pp. 64–71

**Lesson 8** **Read and Write Numbers to 1,000**—pp. 72–79

**Lesson 9** **Compare Numbers**—pp. 80–87

**Lesson 10** **Add Two-Digit Numbers**—pp. 88–95

**Lesson 11** **Subtract Two-Digit Numbers**—pp. 96–103

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**Lesson 13** **Add Three-Digit Numbers within 1,000**—pp. 112–119

**Lesson 14** **Subtract Three-Digit Numbers within 1,000**—pp. 120–127

**Lesson 15** **Mentally Add and Subtract 10 or 100**—pp. 128–145

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**Lesson 11** **Subtract Two-Digit Numbers**—pp. 96–103

## Measurement and Data

## 2.MD

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

#### Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.

1. Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.
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.
3. Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.
4. Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.

**Lesson 16** **Measure Length: Inches and Feet**—pp. 146–153

**Lesson 17** **Measure Length: Centimeters and Meters**—pp. 154–161

**Lesson 18** **Use Different Units to Measure Length**—pp. 162–169

**Lesson 19** **Estimate Length**—pp. 170–177

**Lesson 20** **Compare Lengths**—pp. 178–185

#### Relate addition and subtraction to length.

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.
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.

**Lesson 21** **Add and Subtract Lengths**—pp. 186–193

**Lesson 22** **Number Line Diagrams**—pp. 194–201

#### Work with time and money.

7. Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.
  - MA.7.a. Know the relationships of time, including seconds in a minute, minutes in an hour, hours in a day, days in a week, a month, and a year; and weeks in a month and a year.
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?*

**Lesson 23** **Tell and Write Time**—pp. 202–209

**Lesson 24** **Money**—pp. 210–217

## Measurement and Data

## 2.MD

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

#### Represent and interpret data.

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.
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.

**Lesson 25**    **Line Plots**—pp. 218–225

**Lesson 26**    **Picture Graphs**—pp. 226–233

**Lesson 27**    **Bar Graphs**—pp. 234–247

## Geometry

## 2.G

### GRADE 2 CONTENT STANDARDS

### SADLIER *PROGRESS MATHEMATICS*, GRADE 2

#### Reason with shapes and their attributes.

1. Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.<sup>16</sup> Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

<sup>16</sup> Sizes are compared directly or visually, not compared by measuring.

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

**Lesson 28**    **Identify and Draw Shapes**—pp. 248–255

**Lesson 29**    **Partition Rectangles into Same-Size**—pp. 256–263

**Lesson 30**    **Equal Shares**—pp. 264–271