

Common Core State Standards Mathematics Kindergarten		
Standard	Cluster	Lesson Pack and Activities
Counting and Cardinality		
Know number names and the count sequence.	1. Count to 100 by ones and by tens.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Identify numbers from 1 to 10 Count by 1s to 15 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Identify numbers from 11 to 20 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Identify numbers from 21-30 Count by 1s to 30 Compare numbers from 10 to 30 First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Identify numbers from 30 to 100 Count by 1s to 100 Count by 10s
	2. Count forward beginning from a given number within the known sequence (instead of having to begin at 1).	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Count by 1s to 15 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Two - Sequence ordinal numbers Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Count by 1s to 30 First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Count by 1s to 100
	3. Write numbers from 0 to 20. Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).	Kindergarten Level Four - Identify number words to 10
Count to tell the number of objects.	4. Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect counting to cardinality.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - One to one correspondence Kindergarten Lesson Pack Two - One to one correspondence
	a. When counting objects, say the number names in the standard order, pairing each object with one and only one number name and each number name with one and only one object.	
	b. Understand that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted. The number of objects is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.	
	c. Understand that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare numbers to 10 - bigger than
	5. Count to answer "how many?" questions about as many as 20 things things in a scattered configuration; given a number from 1–20, count out that many objects.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Identify numbers from 1 to 10 Count by 1s to 15 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Identify numbers from 11 to 20 Count by 1s to 30
Compare numbers.	6. Identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group, e.g., by using matching and counting strategies.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare numbers to 10 - bigger than Compare sets of objects to 10 - less than
	7. Compare two numbers between 1 and 10 presented as written numerals.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare numbers to 10 - bigger than Compare sets of objects to 10 - less than
Operations and Algebraic Thinking		
Understand addition as putting together and adding to, and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from.	1. Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.	
	2. Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, e.g., by using objects or drawings to represent the problem.	First Grade Lesson Pack One - Solve addition word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Two - Solve subtraction word problems
	3. Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs in more than one way, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$).	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Addition facts - sums to 8 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Four - Subtraction facts - differences from 8 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Addition facts - sums to 10 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Six - Subtraction facts - differences from 10

	4. For any number from 1 to 9, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Addition facts - sums to 10
	5. Fluently add and subtract within 5.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Addition facts - sums to 8 Kindergarten Lesson Pack Four - Subtraction facts - differences from 8
Number and Operations in Base Ten		
Work with numbers 11–19 to gain foundations for place value.	1. Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 into ten ones and some further ones, e.g., by using objects or drawings, and record each composition or decomposition by a drawing or equation (e.g., $18 = 10 + 8$); understand that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - ones First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify place value - tens First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Add 2-digit numbers - with regrouping First Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Subtract 2-digit numbers - with regrouping
Measurement and Data		
Describe and compare measurable attributes.	1. Describe measurable attributes of objects, such as length or weight. Describe several measurable attributes of a single object.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Two - Compare objects using spatial vocabulary Identify measurement tools
	2. Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common, to see which object has “more of”/“less of” the attribute, and describe the difference. For example, directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as taller/shorter.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare taller to shorter Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Compare hotter and colder Kindergarten Lesson Pack Six - Compare heavier and lighter Kindergarten Lesson Pack Seven - Compare longer to shorter
Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.	3. Classify objects into given categories; count the numbers of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Two - Identify shapes by color Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Four - Compare objects by color and shape Identify shapes that are the same Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Compare objects by color or shape Compare sets of objects to 10 - 1 more than Kindergarten Lesson Pack Six - Compare objects by color or shape Compare numbers from 10 to 30
Geometry		
Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).	1. Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes, and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.	
	2. Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Identify 2D shapes First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Identify 3D solid figures
	3. Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three-dimensional (“solid”).	Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Identify 2D shapes First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Identify 3D solid figures

<p>Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.</p>	<p>4. Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/“corners”) and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).</p>	<p>Kindergarten Lesson Pack One - Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Two - Identify shapes by color Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Three - Compare objects by color and shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Four - Compare objects by color and shape Identify shapes that are the same Kindergarten Lesson Pack Five - Compare objects by color or shape Kindergarten Lesson Pack Six - Compare objects by color or shape</p>
	<p>5. Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.</p>	

Common Core State Standards Mathematics First Grade		
Standard	Cluster	Lesson Pack and Activity
Operations and Algebraic Thinking		
Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.	1. Use addition and subtraction within 20 to solve word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Solve word problems using a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Addition and subtraction fact families to 24 Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Solve word problems using perimeter First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Solve word problems using area First Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Solve word problems using a graph
	2. Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20, e.g., by using objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.	First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Solve word problems using a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Addition and subtraction fact families to 24 Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Solve word problems First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Solve word problems using perimeter First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Solve word problems using area First Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Solve word problems using a graph
Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.	3. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$. (Associative property of addition.)	
	4. Understand subtraction as an unknown-addend problem. For example, subtract $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.	First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Subtraction facts - missing numbers
Add and subtract within 20.	5. Relate counting to addition and subtraction (e.g., by counting on 2 to add 2).	First Grade Lesson Pack Three - Count by 2s to 30 Count by 5s to 30 First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Addition and subtraction fact families to 24

	6. Add and subtract within 20, demonstrating fluency for addition and subtraction within 10. Use strategies such as counting on; making ten (e.g., $8 + 6 = 8 + 2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14$); decomposing a number leading to a ten (e.g., $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$); using the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$); and creating equivalent but easier or known sums (e.g., adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$).	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Two - Addition facts - sums to 8</p> <p>Lesson Pack Three - Subtraction facts - differences from 8</p> <p>Addition and subtraction fact families to 8</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Addition facts - sums to 12</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Subtraction facts - differences from 12</p> <p>Addition and subtraction fact families to 12</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Addition facts - missing addends</p> <p>Add 2-digit numbers - without regrouping</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Addition facts - sums to 24</p> <p>Subtraction facts - missing numbers</p> <p>Find equivalent equations</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Subtraction facts - differences from 24</p> <p>Addition facts - missing addends</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Addition facts - sums to 24</p> <p>Subtract 2-digit numbers - without regrouping</p> <p>Adding 3 numbers</p> <p>Find equivalent equations</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Subtraction facts - differences from 24</p>
Work with addition and subtraction equations.	7. Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.	First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Find equivalent equations
	8. Determine the unknown whole number in an addition or subtraction equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $? = 11$, $5 = ? - 3$, $6 + 6 = ?$.	First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Find equivalent equations
Numbers and Operations in Base 10		
Extend the counting sequence.	1. Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Count numbers to 100</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Identify numbers from 100 to 500</p> <p>Sequence ordinal numbers</p>
Understand place value.	2. Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones. Understand the following as special cases:	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify place value - tens</p>
	a. 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones — called a “ten.”	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify place value - tens</p>
	b. The numbers from 11 to 19 are composed of a ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify place value - tens</p>
	c. The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify place value - tens</p>
	3. Compare two two-digit numbers based on meanings of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$.	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Compare numbers $>$ or $<$ to 100</p> <p>First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Compare numbers $>$ or $<$ to 100</p>

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.	4. Add within 100, including adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number, and adding a two-digit number and a multiple of 10, 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 and explain the reasoning used. Understand that in adding two-digit numbers, one adds tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Add 2-digit numbers with regrouping
	5. Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number, without having to count; explain the reasoning used.	
	6. Subtract multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), 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 and explain the reasoning used.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Subtract 2-digit numbers with regrouping
Measurement and Data		
Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units.	1. Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.	First Grade Lesson Pack One - Compare measurements
	2. Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units, by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps. Limit to contexts where the object being measured is spanned by a whole number of length units with no gaps or overlaps.	First Grade Lesson Pack One - Compare measurements First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare measurements First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Compare measurements First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Compare measurements First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare measurements First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Compare measurements
Tell and write time.	3. Tell and write time in hours and half-hours using analog and digital clocks.	First Grade Lesson Pack One - Relating time to common events Use a calendar First Grade Lesson Pack Two - Relating time to events - seasons Use a calendar Set the time to the hour First Grade Lesson Pack Three - Use a calendar Set the time to the hour First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Set the time to the hour First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Set the time to the half hour First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Set the time to the half hour First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Use a calendar Set the time to the half hour First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Set the time to the quarter hour Use a calendar First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Set the time to the quarter hour Use a calendar First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Set the time to five minutes Use a calendar

<p>Represent and interpret data.</p>	<p>4. Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories; ask and answer questions about the total number of data points, how many in each category, and how many more or less are in one category than in another.</p>	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack One - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Two - Compare sets of objects to 10 - less than First Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare sets of objects to 10 - 1 more than Compare sets of objects to 10 - 1 less than Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Six - Compare objects using spatial vocabulary Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Create and read a graph First Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Create and read a graph</p>
<p>Geometry</p>		
<p>Reason with shapes and their attributes.</p>	<p>1. Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.</p>	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack One - Compare objects by color and shape First Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare objects by color and shape First Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare objects by color and shape</p>
	<p>2. Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.</p>	
	<p>3. Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of. Describe the whole as two of, or four of the shares. Understand for these examples that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares.</p>	<p>First Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify fractions - $\frac{1}{2}$ First Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Identify fractions - $\frac{1}{2}$ First Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Identify fractions - $\frac{1}{2}$ First Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Identify fractions - $\frac{1}{2}$</p>

Common Core State Standards Mathematics First Grade		
Standard	Cluster	Lesson Pack and Activity
Operations and Algebraic Thinking		
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.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Commit addition basic facts to memory Solve addition word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Addition facts - missing addends Solve subtraction word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Subtraction facts - missing numbers</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Commit subtraction basic facts to memory Commit addition basic facts to memory Solve word problems with a graph</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Solve word problems using perimeter</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Solve word problems using area</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Solve word problems using a graph</p>
Add and subtract within 20.	2. Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Commit addition basic facts to memory</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Addition facts - missing addends Commit subtraction basic facts to memory Add 2-digit numbers without regrouping</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Subtraction facts - missing numbers Subtract 2-digit numbers without regrouping</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Commit subtraction basic facts to memory Commit addition basic facts to memory Add 2-digit numbers with regrouping</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Addition facts - missing addends Subtract 2-digit numbers with regrouping</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Subtract 2-digit numbers with regrouping</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Subtraction facts - missing numbers Addition facts - missing addends</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Subtraction facts - missing numbers</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Subtraction facts - missing numbers</p>
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.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Identify even numbers Count by 2s to 100</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify even numbers</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify odd numbers</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Understand multiplication is repeated addition</p>
	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.	
Number and Operations in Base Ten		

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:	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Identify place value - tens</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Identify place value - ones</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Identify numbers in expanded form</p> <p>Identify place value - tens</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - hundreds</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Identify numbers in expanded form</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Identify place value - ones; tens; hundreds</p>
	a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.”	Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Identify place value - hundreds
	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).	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Identify numbers from 100 to 500</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Identify numbers from 500 to 1000</p>
	2. Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Count by 5s to 100 Count by 10s to 100
	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.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare numbers $>$ 100-1000</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Compare numbers $>$ or $<$ to 1000</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare numbers $>$ or $<$ to 1000</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Compare numbers $>$ or $<$ to 1000</p>
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.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Commit addition basic facts to memory</p> <p>Solve addition word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Addition facts - missing addends</p> <p>Solve subtraction word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Subtraction facts - missing numbers</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Commit subtraction basic facts to memory</p> <p>Commit addition basic facts to memory</p> <p>Solve word problems with a graph</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Solve word problems</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Solve word problems using perimeter</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Solve word problems using area</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Solve word problems using a graph</p>
	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.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Solve word problems using perimeter Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Solve word problems using area Second Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Solve word problems using a graph
	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.	
Measurement and Data		
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.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare measurements
	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.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare measurements
	3. Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare measurements
	4. Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.	Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Compare measurements Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Compare measurements

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.	
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.	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Set the time to the hour and half hour</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Tell time to the hour and half hour</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Tell time to the quarter hour</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Set the time to five minutes</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Tell time to five minutes</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Set the time to the quarter hour and five minutes</p>
	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?	<p>Second Grade Lesson Pack One - Count with pennies; nickels; dimes; and quarters</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Two - Count with pennies; nickels; dimes; and quarters</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Three - Count with money from \$1.00 to \$5.00</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Four - Count with money from \$5.00 to \$10.00</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Five - Find equivalent money for \$0.30 to \$1.00</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Six - Find equivalent money for \$1.00 to \$10.00</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Seven - Add with money</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eight - Add with money</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Nine - Add with money</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Ten - Subtract with money</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Eleven - Subtract with money</p> <p>Second Grade Lesson Pack Twelve - Subtract with money</p>
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.	
Geometry		
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. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.	
	2. Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them.	

	<p>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.</p>	
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