A SAMPLE OF WHAT YOUR CHILD WILL BE LEARNING

- Quickly and accurately adding numbers together that total up to 20 or less or subtracting from numbers up through 20
- Solving one- or two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100
- Understanding what the different digits mean in a three-digit number
- Adding and subtracting three digit numbers
- Measuring lengths of objects in standard units such as inches and centimeters
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems involving length
- Solving problems involving money
- Breaking up a rectangle into same-size squares
- Dividing circles and rectangles into halves, thirds, or fourths
- Solving addition, subtraction, and comparison word problems using information presented in a bar graph
- Writing equations to represent addition of equal numbers

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

TALK TO YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER

Keep conversations focused on concepts your child will be learning.

Ask to see a sample of your child's work and ask the teacher questions such as:

- Is my child at the level where he/she should be at this point of the school year?
- Where is my child excelling?
- What do you think is giving my child the most trouble? How can I help my child improve in this area?
- What can I do to help my child with up-coming work?

ACTIVITIES FOR HOME TO SUPPORT LEARNING

- Play math games with your child. For example, "I'm thinking of a number. It has 5 tens, 3 hundreds, and 4 ones. What is the number? 354." Or, using a deck of cards, deal two cards and ask your child to add the two numbers. You can also identify a target number and ask your child to either add or subtract to obtain that target number (use a target of 20 or less).
- Have your child explain the relationship between different numbers without counting. For example, 147 is 47 more than 100 and three less than 150.
- Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
- Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.

2nd Grade

Parent Resource

Mathematics

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

Central Community Unit School District #301
PO Box 396, 275 South Street
Burlington, IL 60109
847-464-6005

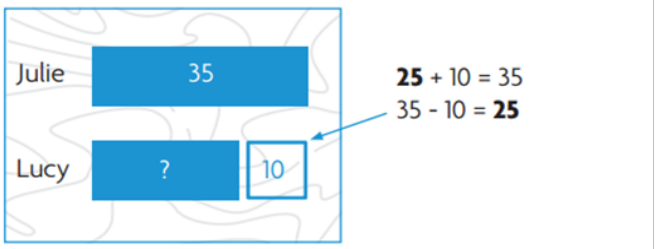
EXAMPLES OF WORD PROBLEMS

Students will use diagrams such as this one to think through and solve one– and two-step word problems.

Julie has 35 books. Julie has 10 more books than Lucy. How many books does Lucy have? How many books do they have together?

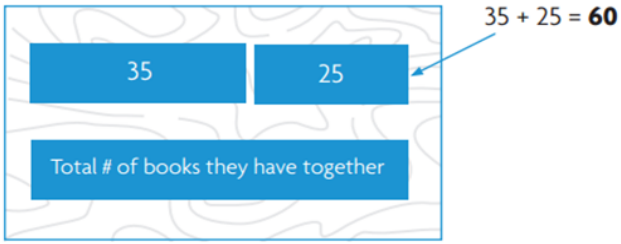
Step 1: If Lucy has 10 less books than Julie, students first need to figure out what 10 less than 35 is.

35 books – 10 books = 25 books



Step 2: Students then have to add the number of books Julie has to the number of books Lucy has.

35 books + 25 books = 60 books



EXAMPLES OF USE AND UNDERSTANDING OF PLACE VALUE

Students learn that 250 = 2 hundreds and 5 tens, 25 tens, or 250 ones.

Students apply their understanding that 5 tens + 5 tens = 10 tens, or 1 hundred, that can then be added to the hundreds place.

Word Problems

1st Grade Mathematics

- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 20.
- Solve addition and subtraction problems for different unknown numbers (20-?=15, 9+4=?).

2nd Grade Mathematics

- Solve one- and two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100.

3rd Grade Mathematics

- Solve two-step word problems by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing numbers up through 100.

Place Value

1st Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones--called a "ten."
- Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers through 100 using what students have learned about place value.

2nd Grade Mathematics

- Understand that 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens--called a "hundred."
- Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundred, tens, and ones (place value).
- Add and subtract numbers within 1,000 using what students have learned about place value.

3rd Grade Mathematics

- Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.
- Quickly and accurately add and subtract numbers through 1,000.
- Use place value understanding to multiply and divide numbers up through 100.
- Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 between 10 and 90. For example, 9x80 or 5x60.