

Math Priority Standards – Grade 2

Below is a table of the priority standards.

Priority Standards	Description
2.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 situation equations and/or solution equations with a symbol for the
	unknown number to represent the problem.) Refer to shaded section of Table 1
	for specific situation types. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.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.)
	Understand the following as special cases: – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
	 2.NBT.1a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens—called a
	"hundred."
	• 2.NBT.1b. The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900
	refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds
	 2.NBT.1c. Show flexibility in composing and decomposing hundreds,
	tens and ones (e.g. 207 can be composed from 2 hundreds 7 ones OR
	20 tens 7 ones OR 207 ones OR 1 hundred 10 tens 7 ones OR 1 hundred
	9 tens 17 ones, etc.)
2.NBT.2	Count within 1000; skip-count by 2s, 5s, 10s, and 100s; explain and generalize
	the patterns. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.NBT.4	Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens,
	and ones digits, using >, <, =, and ≠ relational symbols to record the results of
	comparisons. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.NBT.5	Fluently (efficiently, accurately, and flexibly) add and subtract within 100 using
	strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the
	relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g. composing/decomposing
	by like base-10 units, using friendly or benchmark numbers, using related
	equations, compensation, number line, etc.). – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.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, like
	base-ten units such as hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones
	are used; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or
	hundreds. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *

Priority Standards	Description
2.NBT.9	Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work using place value and the
	properties of operations. The explanations given may be supported by drawings
	or objects. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.MD.5	Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step 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. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *
2.MD.8	Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and
	pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately (Do not use decimal point, if
	showing 25 cents, use the word cents or ¢). For example: If you have 2 dimes
	and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have? – KSDE Flipbooks*
2.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. Note: fraction notation
	1/2,1/3,1/4 is not expected at this grade level. Recognize that equal shares of
	identical wholes need not have the same shape. – <u>KSDE Flipbooks</u> *

^{*}Kansas Department of Education has created 'Flipbooks' for current standards that detail each standard, including examples and resources to support in understanding the depth of the standard.