

# Elmer Wood

***Second Grade Math "I Can" Statements*** for California's Common Core Standards Shaded standards represent major focus standards.

<b>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</b>	
<b>2.OA.1</b>	
I can add within 100 to solve one and two step word problems using multiple strategies.	
I can subtract within 100 to solve one and two step word problems using multiple strategies.	
<b>2.OA.2</b>	
I can fluently add within 20 using mental strategies. (By the end of second grade I will know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.)	
I can fluently subtract within 20 using mental strategies.	
<b>2.OA.3</b>	
I can tell if a group of numbers is odd or even by pairing objects or counting by twos.	
<b>2.OA.4</b>	
I can use addition to find the total number of objects in a rectangular array (up to 5 rows and 5 columns.) I can write an equation to show the total as a sum of equal addends.	
<b>Number and Operations in Base Ten</b>	
<b>2.NBT.1</b>	
I can understand that three digits of a three digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones.	
<b>2.NBT.2</b>	
I can count within 1000.	
I can skip count within 1000 by using <b>2s</b> , 5s, 10s, and 100s. (Skip counting by 2s is a California only standard.)	

<b>2.NBT.3</b>	
I can read and write numbers to 1000 using numerals, number names, and expanded form.	
<b>2.NBT.4</b>	
I can compare two three-digit numbers using $>$ , $<$ , and $=$ .	
<b>2.NBT.5</b>	

I can fluently add up to three-digit numbers using multiple strategies.	
I can fluently subtract up to three-digit numbers using multiple strategies.	
<b>2.NBT.6</b>	
I can add up to four two-digit numbers.	
<b>2.NBT.7</b>	
I can add numbers using regrouping strategies (within 1000).	
I can subtract numbers using regrouping strategies (within 1000).	
<b>2.NBT.7.1 (a California only standard)</b>	
I can use estimation strategies to make reasonable estimates in problem solving	
<b>2.NBT.8</b>	
I can mentally add 10s or 100s.	
I can mentally subtract 10s or 100s.	
<b>2.NBT.9</b>	
I can explain why addition and subtraction strategies are used to solve problems.	
<b>Measurement and Data</b>	
<b>2.MD.1</b>	
I can use rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, etc. to measure an object.	
<b>2.MD.2</b>	
I can measure an object using two different forms of measurement.	
<b>2.MD.3</b>	
I can estimate lengths using inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.	
<b>2.MD.4</b>	
I can measure two objects to see which is longer.	
<b>2.MD.5</b>	
I can use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving length.	
<b>2.MD.6</b>	

I can draw and use a number line with numbers up to 100.	
<b>2.MD.7</b>	
I can tell and write time to the nearest five minutes using a.m. and p.m. from analog and digital clocks.	
<b>I can tell how many minutes are in an hour, days in a</b>	

<b>month, and weeks in a year. (a California only standard)</b>	
<b>2.MD.8</b>	
I can solve word problems using dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies as well as using \$ and ¢ symbols.	
<b>2.MD.9</b>	
I can make a line plot using measurement data.	
<b>2.MD.10</b>	
I can make a picture graph and bar graph with up to four categories.	
<b>Geometry</b>	
<b>2.G.1</b>	
I can name and draw shapes, e.g., triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.	
<b>2.G.2</b>	
I can divide a rectangle into rows and columns of squares to find the total number of the squares.	
<b>2.G.3</b>	
I can divide circles and rectangles into equal shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc.	
I can describe a whole as two halves, three thirds, and four fourths.	

M.Haness, Dec. 2013