Science
(End of the Year Standards)
Students understand the following:

Physical Science
- Motion of objects can be observed and measured.

Life Science
- Plants and animals have predictable life cycles.

Earth Science
- Earth is made of materials that have distinct properties and provide resources for human activities

Investigation and Experimentation
- The skill of asking meaningful questions and doing careful investigations increases scientific knowledge.

History/Social Science
(End of the Year Standards)
- Differentiate between those things that happened long ago and yesterday.
- Demonstrate map skills.
- Explain the institutions and practices of different levels of governments (e.g., school, local, state, federal).
- Understand basic economic concepts and their individual roles in the economy.
- Understand how individual actions and character make a difference in others’ lives.

Technology
(End of the Year Standards)
- Locate all letter and number keys on keyboard.
- Start an application; open an existing file, save data.
- Print a file.
- Use simple computer-assisted programs.

Health
(End of the Year Standards)
- Develop an understanding of a healthy lifestyle through basic body safety, drug awareness, nutrition, hygiene, and exercise.
- Introduce safety procedures to observe while riding a bike, crossing a street, playing at home or at school, and riding in a car.
- Develop an understanding of stranger awareness.

San Juan Unified School District
Common Core State Standards for Mathematics
Academic Standards for Science,
History/Social Science, Music, Art,
Physical Education, Technology and Health

Grade 2

San Juan Unified School District
3738 Walnut Avenue, Carmichael, CA 95608
P.O. Box 477, Carmichael, CA 95609-0477

www.sanjuan.edu

San Juan Unified School District Board of Education
Pam Costa, President
Paula Villescaz, Vice President
Michael McKibbin Ed.D., Clerk
Zima Creason, Member
Saul Hernandez, Member

Administration
Kent Kern, Superintendent of Schools
Melissa Bassanelli, Deputy Superintendent, Schools and Student Support
Kent Stephens, Deputy Superintendent
Linda C.T. Simlick, J.D., General Counsel
Debra Calvin, Ed.D., Assistant Superintendent, Educational Services
Frank Camarda, Assistant Superintendent, Operations, Facilities and Transportation
Rick Messer, Assistant Superintendent, Secondary Education
Paul Oropallo, Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources
Jim Shoemake, Assistant Superintendent, Schools and Labor Relations
Trent Allen, APR, Senior Director, Community Relations
Kristan Schnepp, Senior Director, Professional Learning and Innovation
Peter Skibitzki, Senior Director, Technology
Amberlee Townsend-Snider, Senior Director, Elementary Education
Operations & 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.

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.

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.

Number & 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:
   a. 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a "hundred."
   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. Use estimation strategies to make reasonable estimates in problem solving.

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

10. Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.

Measurement & 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.

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.

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. Know relationships of time (e.g., minutes in an hour, days in a month, weeks in 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?

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.

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.