	Cluster	I Can…	Key Vocabulary
Operations & Algebraic Thinking	Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.	• 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.	• Addition • Subtraction • Symbol • Equation
	Add and subtract within 20.	• 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.	• 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. • 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.	• Odd numbers • Even numbers • Rectangular Array • Addends • Equation • Even • Sum • Columns

For further explanation and details visit the "Mathematics Revised Academic Content Standards (2010) and Model Curriculum Development" on the ODE website.

	Cluster	I Can…	Key Vocabulary
Number & Operations in Base Ten	Understand place value.	• 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). • Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s. • Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. • Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.	• Place value • Bundles • Skip-count • Expanded form • Greater than • Less than • Equal to
	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.	• Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. • Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations. • 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 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 (borrow). • Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900. • Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.	• Place value • Decomposing • Grouping/ Compose

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	Cluster	I Can…	Key Vocabulary
Measurement & Data	Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.	• Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes. • 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. • Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters. • Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the difference in terms of a standard length unit.	• Measure • Length • Standard unit • Estimate • Difference • Inches • Feet • Centimeters • Meters
	Relate addition and subtraction to length.	• Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units. • Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, .represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.	• Length • Unit • Whole numbers • Number line diagram • Sums • Differences • Addition • Subtraction
	Work with time and money.	• Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m. • 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?*	• Analog clock • Digital clock • AM/PM • Dollar/Cent symbols • Quarters, nickels, dimes, pennies

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	Cluster	I Can…	Key Vocabulary
Geometry	Represent and interpret data.	• 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. • 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.	• Line plot • Picture graph • Bar graph • Data • Whole unit
	Reason with shapes and their attributes.	• 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. • Partition a rectangle into rows of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them. • 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.	• Attributes • Triangle • Quadrilateral • Cube • Pentagon • Hexagon • Halves • Thirds • Fourths • Two halves • Three thirds • Four fourths • Half of • Third of

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