

Complete
Canadian 
Curriculum



Grade
2

Math

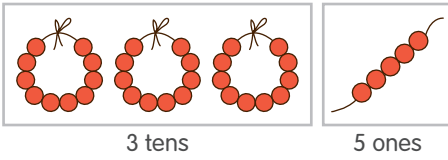


Popular Canada

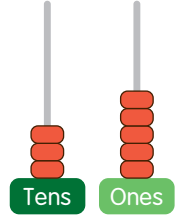
Number Sense and Numeration

- **Place Value** – the position of a digit in a number that tells its value

e.g.



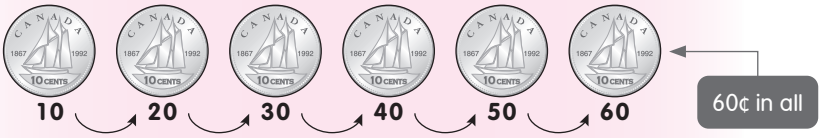
Tens	Ones
3	5



35: 3 in the tens place; 5 in the ones place

- **Skip Counting** – counting forward or backward in multiples of a given number

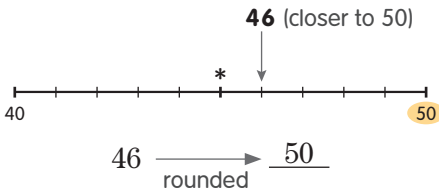
e.g. Count by 10's.



Try to skip count by 5's, 10's, or 25's to find the value of a group of the same type of coins.

- **Rounding a Number to the Nearest Ten**

e.g. Round 46 to the nearest ten.



* If the number is in the middle of the number line, round the number to the right end.

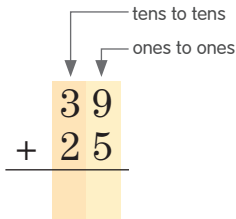
Steps

- 1st** Determine the two nearest numbers that end in "0".
- 2nd** Draw a number line to show the tens.
- 3rd** Mark the number and check to see which end the number is closer to. Then round it.

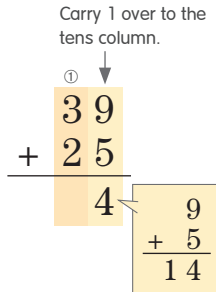
• Addition of 2-digit Numbers with Regrouping

e.g. $39 + 25 = \underline{\quad}$

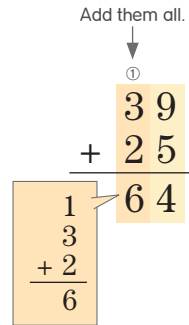
Line up the numbers.



Add the ones.



Add the tens.



So, $39 + 25 = \underline{64}$

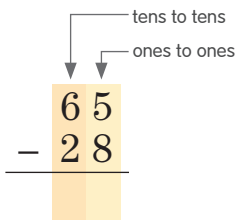
Clue words for addition word problems:

more...than, add, sum, in all, total, altogether, both

• Subtraction of 2-digit Numbers with Borrowing

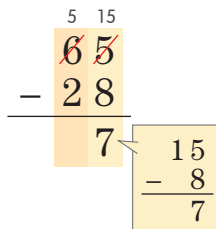
e.g. $65 - 28 = \underline{\quad}$

Line up the numbers.

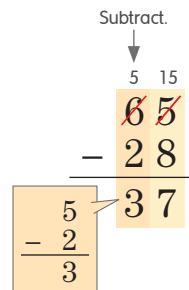


Subtract the ones.

$5 < 8$, so borrow 1 ten for the ones place.



Subtract the tens.



So, $65 - 28 = \underline{37}$

Clue words for subtraction word problems:

less...than, fewer, take away, remains, left, difference

- **Multiplication** – repeated addition; combining equal groups

e.g.



2 in each group;
5 groups in all

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 \leftarrow \text{a repeated addition}$$

$$= 5 \text{ groups of } 2$$

$$= 5 \times 2 \leftarrow \text{We say "5 times 2".}$$

$$= \underline{10} \quad \text{"\times": multiplication sign}$$

Vertical
Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

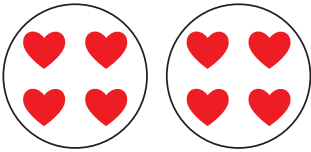
You can use concrete materials or drawings to help you develop the basic concept of multiplication.

- **Division** – equal sharing of a quantity; the opposite of multiplication

Two ways to understand division:

Divide a set of objects into equal groups.

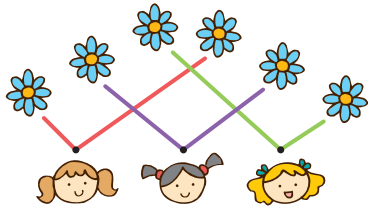
Put 4 ♥ in a group.



There are 2 groups of 4 hearts.

Divide a set of objects into equal shares.

3 girls share 6 🌸 equally.

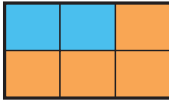


Each girl gets 2 flowers.

At this level, you are expected to learn the concept of division by drawing or using concrete materials.

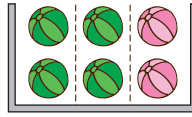
- **Fractions** – using fractional names to describe the equal parts of a whole object or a set of objects

e.g.



← 6 equal parts;
2 parts blue

Two sixths is blue.



← 3 equal groups;
2 groups green

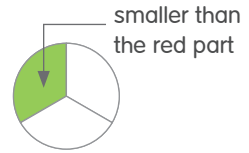
Two thirds are green.



The more parts there are,
the smaller the size of
each part is.



2 equal parts



3 equal parts

- **Money** – finding the value of a group of coins:

- 1st Group the same types of coins together.
- 2nd Starting with the highest valued coin, skip count the groups by their values to find the total.

Clue words for addition problems:

- total

Clue words for subtraction problems:

- price difference, sale price, change

e.g.



25, 50



60



65, 70, 75

75¢

Measurement

- **Time**
 - 7 days in a week
 - 12 months in a year
 - telling time to the quarter-hour

e.g.



a quarter to 1



a quarter to 2

12:45 $\xrightarrow{1 \text{ hour}}$ 1:45



• **Length**

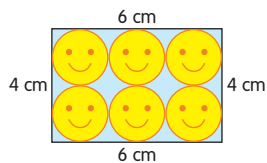
measuring the length, height, and distance using centimetres (a small unit) and metres (a big unit)



• **Perimeter and Area**

Perimeter is the distance around a shape.
Area is the size of a shape.

e.g. The perimeter of the card is 20 cm.
The area of the card is about the same area as 6 smiley face stickers.



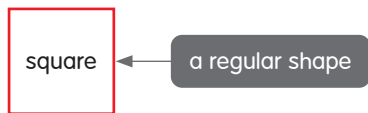
Geometry

• **2-D Shapes**

Sides /	3	4	4	5	6
Vertices •	3	4	4	5	6

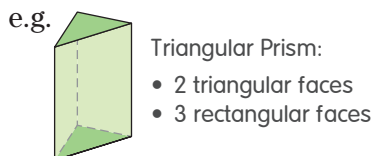
Regular Shapes

shapes that have sides that are all equal

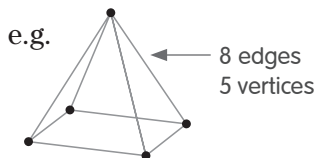


• **3-D Figures**

Describing the Shapes and Number of Faces



The Skeleton of a Pyramid



Patterns

Exploring Different Patterns

- **Shrinking Patterns**

e.g.



- **Growing Patterns**

e.g. $10 + 1 = \underline{11}$
 $10 + 2 = \underline{12}$
 $10 + 3 = \underline{13}$
 $10 + 4 = \underline{14}$

- **Repeating Patterns with Two Attribute Changes**

e.g.

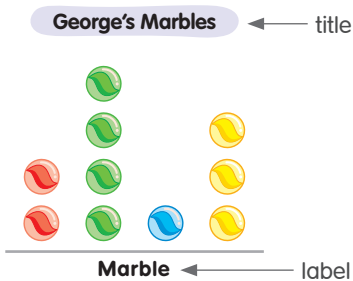


Two attribute changes:

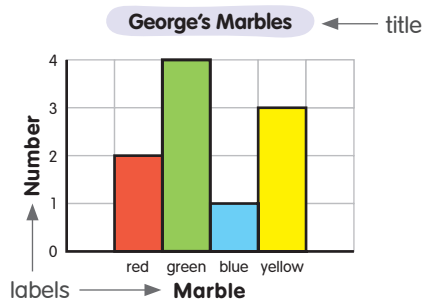
colour and orientation

Graphs

Pictograph



Bar Graph



Probability

- **Probability**

the chance that an outcome will occur

Use simple words to describe chances:

impossible less likely equally likely more likely certain

It is more likely to land on red.

