Curriculum Map

Course Title: Math Grade: $\underline{2}^{nd}$

Unit (Name/Number): Measurement, Data and Probability

Pacing: Refer to Pacing Guide in RCC manual.

Essential Question(s):

What strategies can be used to count, add, and subtract money?

What strategies can be used to tell time?

How do you estimate and measure length in standard units?

How do you represent and interpret data?

 Extend the concepts of addition and subtraction to problems involving length. Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools. (e.g., rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, measuring tapes) Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters. Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit. Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, and 2, and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram. 				5. 6. 7.	Model with mathematics. Use appropriate tools strategically. Attend to precision. Look for and make use of structure. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.
 Tell and write time to the nearest five minutes using both analog and digital clocks. Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes. Develop mathematical communication skills. 	Common Core 2.MD.C.7 PA Core Standards CC.2.4.2.A.2 CC.2.1.2.B.2	Imperative to use exact vocabulary minute hand minute hour hand hour half hour quarter past half past quarter to analog clock	RCC Lesson 24: Tell and Write Time (S/A) sample assessment questions		

		digital clock AM/PM		
 Solve problems and make change using coins and paper currency with appropriate symbols. Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. Use the context of money to find sums and differences less than or equal to 100. (e.g., using the numbers 0 to 100) Add and subtract to solve one-and two step word problems involving money situations. (e.g., adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, comparing) Use drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. Learn the relationships between the values of a penny, nickel, dime, quarter, and dollar bill. Practice mathematical communication skills Decide to solve a problem by drawing a picture rather than writing an equation. 	Common Core 2.MD.C.8 PA Core Standards CC.2.4.2.A.3 CC.2.1.2.B.2	Imperative to use exact vocabulary cent penny nickel dime quarter dollar half-dollar	RCC Lesson 25: Solve word problems using money (S/A) sample assessment questions	
Represent and interpret data using line plots, picture graphs, and bar graphs. • Make a line plot to show measurement data of the lengths of several objects to the nearest	Common Core 2.MD.D.10 PA Core Standards CC.2.4.2.A.4	Imperative to use exact vocabulary • bar graph • line plot • data • picture graph	RCC Lesson 23: Draw and use bar graphs and pictographs (S/A) sample assessment questions	

whole-number unit.		
 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		
graph.		
 Describe features of the data 		
(such as range, mode, and		
median- do not need to use these		
terms)		
Practice mathematical		
communication skills.		
Decide when certain graphs might		
be better suited than others.		

M = lessons that have a **major emphasis** in the Common Core Standards

S/A = lessons that have **supporting/additional** emphasis in the Common Core Standards