Standards	Know	Understand	Do
CC.2.1.K.A.1 Know number names and write and recite the count sequence	Numerical Sequence Rote Counting Number Names One more, one less Tools: number line, number grid Vocabulary: number line, number grid	Counting objects can tell you how many	Count orally by ones to 19 Count orally by ones to 50 Count orally by ones to 80 Count to ones to 100 Count to 50, 80, 100 by 10s Count on from various starting points Write numbers from 0 to 20 Represent a number of objects with a written numeral 0-20
CC.2.1.K.A.2 Apply one-to-one correspondence to count the number of objects.	Object Quantity Tools: five frame, ten frame	Counting each object one time ensures an accurate count	Touch count up to 20 objects Count and pair each object with one number name Understand that the last number named tells the total number of objects Count arranged sets to 20 Count scattered sets to 10 Student can count out number of objects when given a number between 1-20
CC.2.1.K.A.3 Apply the concept of magnitude to compare numbers and quantities.	Number Comparison Vocabulary: greater than, less than, more, less, equal, digit	Comparing can tell you if there is more, less, or the same amount	Compare the number of objects in two groups using the terms more, fewer, same Identify whether number of objects in one group is greater than, less than, or equal to the number of objects in another group Compare two numbers between 1 and 10
CC.2.1.K.B.1 Use place value to compose and decompose numbers within 19.	Place Value Tools: tens frame Vocabulary: ones, tens, digit	Numbers can be broken into smaller parts	Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs Use a ten-frame (1-10) or double ten-frame (1-20) to decompose numbers Use double ten frames to compose and decompose teen numbers as 10 and some more
CC.2.2.K.A.1 Extend the concepts of putting together and taking apart to add and subtract within 10.	Addition and Subtraction Vocabulary: add, subtract, plus, minus, total, difference, sum	The number ten can be broken down into smaller parts	Use ten frame to show various ways to make 10 Find number pairs that add to 10 Develop strategies for addition and subtraction within 5 Fluently add and subtract within 5

Standards	Know	Understand	Do
CC.2.3.K.A.1 Identify and describe two- and three- dimensional shapes.	Two- and Three Dimensional Shapes Vocabulary: 2D, 3D, solid, flat, circle, square, rectangle, triangle, trapezoid, octagon, sides, vertices	Two dimensional shapes are flat and three dimensional shapes are solid.	Identify 2-dimensional shapes in the environment Identify some 3-dimensional shapes in the environment Correctly names shapes (triangle, circle, square, rectangle) regardless of size and orientation Describe number of sides and vertices of triangles, circles, squares, and rectangles
CC.2.3.K.A.2 Analyze, compare, create, and compose two- and three-dimensional shapes.	Two- and Three Dimensional Shapes Vocabulary: 2D, 3D, solid, flat, circle, square, rectangle, triangle, trapezoid, octagon, vertices, sides, faces, curved, straight	We can show how shapes are different	Draw/build circles, triangles, squares, and rectangles using a variety of medium Compare attributes of 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional shapes Compose shapes to form larger shapes Building rope shapes
CC.2.4.K.A.1 Describe and compare attributes of length, area, weight, and capacity of everyday objects.	Measurable Attributes	We can measure things to find out how much, how big, how long, how tall, etc.	Use pan balance to compare the weight of two objects Compare lengths of paper strips Compare capacity of various containers Height comparisons using string
CC.2.4.K.A.4 Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category.	Object Classification and Count	We can sort and count things in groups of things that are alike.	Sorting objects by various attributes (size, shape, color, etc) Counting number of objects in each category