

Grade 2 Mathematics

Overview

Students build a strong sense of quantity and number by using numbers that enable counting, labelling, comparing, and operating. They investigate how addition and subtraction work within 100 and learn to see parts as pieces that make up a whole using unit fractions. Students explore shapes by looking at their geometric attributes and learn to describe length using units. Throughout the year, students notice patterns in different situations, connect duration to time, and learn to collect and show data in different ways. These ideas help students solve problems and make sense of the world around them. [See the curriculum: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.](#)

The year at a glance

Grade 2

Organizing idea	Guiding questions	Learning outcomes
Number: Quantity is measured with numbers that enable counting, labelling, comparing, and operating.	How can quantity contribute to a sense of number?; How can addition and subtraction be interpreted?; In what ways can parts compose a whole?	Students analyze quantity to 1000. (see the curriculum); Students investigate addition and subtraction within 100. (see the curriculum); Students interpret part-whole relationships, using unit fractions. (see the curriculum)
Geometry: Shapes are defined and related by geometric attributes.	How can shape influence perception of space?	Students analyze and explain geometric attributes of shape. (see the curriculum)
Measurement: Attributes such as length, area, volume, and angle are quantified by measurement.	How can length contribute to interpretations of space?	Students communicate length, using units. (see the curriculum)
Patterns: Awareness of patterns supports problem solving in various situations.	How can patterns characterize change?	Students explain and analyze patterns in a variety of contexts. (see the curriculum)
Time: Duration is described and quantified by time.	How can duration support interpretation of time?	Students relate duration to time. (see the curriculum)
Statistics: The science of collecting, analyzing, visualizing, and interpreting data can inform understanding and decision making.	How can data inform representation?	Students relate data to a variety of representations. (see the curriculum)

Across the year

- Students use numbers to count, label, and compare quantities, building toward understanding how addition and subtraction work. [See the curriculum: 1, 2.](#)
- Measurement and geometry connect when students describe length and think about how shapes take up space. [See the curriculum: 1, 2, 3, 4.](#)
- Awareness of patterns supports problem solving in various situations. See the curriculum: „[See the curriculum: 1, 2, 3.](#)
- Data collection and representation give students a way to organize information and answer questions about their classroom and community. [See the curriculum: 1, 2, 3.](#)

