



**Mathology Grade 2 Correlation – Alberta
Number Cluster 3: Place Value**

Organizing Idea:

Number: Quantity is measured with numbers that enable counting, labelling, comparing, and operating.

Guiding Question: How can quantity contribute to a sense of number?				
Learning Outcome: Students analyze quantity to 1000.				
Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Grade 2 Mathology	Mathology Little Books
Any number of objects in a set can be represented by a natural number.	There are infinitely many natural numbers.	Represent quantities using words and natural numbers.	Number Cluster 3: Place Value 9: Building Numbers 10: Representing Numbers in Different Ways 11: What’s the Number?	Ways to Count
The values of the places in a four-digit natural number are thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.	Every digit in a natural number has a value based on its place.	Identify the digits representing thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones based on place in a natural number.	Number Cluster 3: Place Value 9: Building Numbers 10: Representing Numbers in Different Ways 11: What’s the Number?	Ways to Count
Places that have no value within a given number use zero as a placeholder.	Each natural number is associated with exactly one point on the number line.		Number Math Every Day 3A: Adding Ten 3A: Taking Away Ten 3B: Thinking Tens 3B: Describe Me	
The number line is a spatial representation of quantity.		Relate a number, including zero, to its position on the number line.	Number Cluster 3: Place Value 12: Making a Number Line	

Master 27b

<p>A quantity can be skip counted in various ways according to context.</p> <p>Quantities of money can be skip counted in amounts that are represented by coins and bills (denominations).</p>	<p>A quantity can be interpreted as a composition of groups.</p>	<p>Decompose quantities into groups of 100s, 10s, and 1s.</p>	<p>Number Cluster 3: Place Value 9: Building Numbers 10: Representing Numbers in Different Ways 11: What’s the Number 13: Consolidation</p>	<p>Family Fun Day (numbers to 100) Back to Batoche (numbers to 100) The Money Jar (numbers to 100)</p> <p><u>Grade 3</u> Fantastic Journeys (numbers to 1000) Finding Buster (numbers to 1000) How Numbers Work (3-digit numbers)</p>
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<p>Guiding Question: How can addition and subtraction be interpreted?</p>				
<p>Learning Outcome: Students investigate addition and subtraction within 100.</p>				
Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Grade 2 Mathology	Mathology Little Books
<p>Familiar addition and subtraction number facts facilitate addition and subtraction strategies.</p> <p>Addition and subtraction strategies for two-digit numbers include making multiples of ten and using doubles.</p>	<p>Addition and subtraction can represent the sum or difference of countable quantities or measurable lengths.</p>	<p>Add and subtract numbers within 100.</p> <p>Verify a sum or difference using inverse operations.</p> <p>Determine a missing quantity in a sum or difference, within 100, in a variety of ways.</p>	<p>Number Intervention 3: Adding Tens 4: Taking Away Tens</p>	<p>A Class-full of Projects Array’s Bakery Marbles, Alleys, Mibs, and Guli!</p>

Master 27c

Organizing Idea:

Patterns: Awareness of patterns supports problem solving in various situations.

Guiding Question: How can patterns characterize change?				
Learning Outcome: Students explain and analyze patterns in a variety of contexts.				
Knowledge	Understanding	Skills & Procedures	Grade 2 Mathology	Mathology Little Books
<p>Change can be an increase or a decrease in the number and size of elements.</p> <p>A hundreds chart is an arrangement of natural numbers that illustrates multiple patterns.</p> <p>Patterns can be found and created in cultural designs.</p>	<p>A pattern can show increasing or decreasing change.</p> <p>A pattern is more evident when the elements are represented, organized, aligned, or oriented in familiar ways.</p>	<p>Investigate patterns in a hundreds chart.</p>	<p><i>Link to other strands:</i> Number Cluster 3: Place Value 12: Making a Number Line</p>	