**Mathology Grade 2 Correlation – Alberta**

**Master 18a**

**Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**

**Organizing Idea:**

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

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| **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.  The values of the places in a four-digit natural number are thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.  Places that have no value within a given number use zero as a placeholder.  The number line is a spatial representation of quantity. | There are infinitely many natural numbers.  Every digit in a natural number has a value based on its place.  Each natural number is associated with exactly one point on the number line. | Represent quantities using words and natural numbers. | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  7: Odd and Even Numbers  **Number Math Every Day**  2: Guess My Number | Ways to Count |
| Identify the digits representing thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones based on place in a natural number. | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  7: Odd and Even Numbers | Ways to Count |
| Relate a number, including zero, to its position on the number line. | **Number Math Every Day**  2: Building an Open Number Line |  |

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| An even quantity will have no remainder when partitioned into two equal groups or groups of two.  An odd quantity will have a remainder of one when partitioned into two equal groups or groups of two. | All natural numbers are either even or odd. | Model even and odd quantities by sharing and grouping. | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  7: Odd and Even Numbers | |  |
| Describe a quantity as even or odd. | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  7: Odd and Even Numbers | |  |
| A benchmark is a known quantity to which another quantity can be compared. | A quantity can be estimated when an exact count is not needed. | Estimate quantities using benchmarks. | | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  5: Estimating Quantities  6: Comparing and Ordering Quantities | Family Fun Day  Ways to Count  What Would you Rather? |
| Words that can describe a comparison between two unequal quantities include   * not equal * greater than * less than   The less than sign, <, and the greater than sign, >, are used to indicate inequality between two quantities.  Equality and inequality can be modelled using a balance. | Inequality is an imbalance between two quantities. | Compare and order natural numbers. | | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  5: Estimating Quantities  6: Comparing and Ordering Quantities  **Number Intervention**  2: Comparing Quantities | Back to Batoche  The Great Dogsled Race  Ways to Count |
| Describe a quantity as less than, greater than, or equal to another quantity. | | **Number Cluster 2: Number Relationships 1**  5: Estimating Quantities  6: Comparing and Ordering Quantities | Kokum’s Bannock  Back to Batoche |

**Master 18b**