Sub-Unit 1 | Summary

In this sub-unit . . .

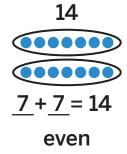
 We discovered that <u>even</u> numbers can be split into 2 equal groups or into groups of 2 with 0 leftovers.



 We discovered that when <u>odd</u> numbers are split into 2 equal groups or into groups of 2, there is 1 leftover.



 We represented even numbers as the sum of 2 equal addends.



Math tip: You can justify that a number is even by using models or equations.

Sub-Unit 2 | Summary

In this sub-unit . . .

 We saw that situations involving equal groups include:







- a total number of objects
- · a number of groups
- · a number in each group
- Math tip: Joining equal groups involves finding an unknown total. Separating equal groups involves finding an unknown number of groups or an unknown number in each group.
- We modeled and described situations involving joining or separating equal groups.





20 tickets split equally by 4 friends represents 5 tickets each.

 We saw that repeated addition or repeated subtraction can be used to solve story problems involving equal groups.





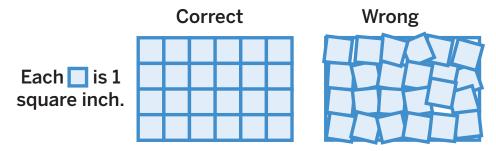
equals 3 flowers in each vase

Grade 2 Unit 7

Sub-Unit 3 | Summary

In this sub-unit . . .

 We defined <u>area</u> as the amount of space inside a twodimensional shape. The area of a shape can be found by covering a shape with square tiles without gaps or overlaps.



 We saw that the area of a shape can be given as the number of squares tiles and the unit. There are different square units that can be used, depending on the size of the shape.

The area of the rectangle is 20 square units.



- **Math tip:** To determine the number of square tiles used to cover a rectangular space, you can skip count the tiles.
- We saw that different rectangles can have the same area.



Both rectangles have an area of 8 square units.