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## Grade 2 | Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards (2021) Correlation to *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>® (2027)

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> is a research-proven math curriculum that empowers teachers to center instructional techniques on student success. Teachers can foster more “aha!” learning moments by providing the support needed for all learners to build a more confident math mindset.

This *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> edition builds on a strong foundation of effective instruction. It provides teachers with guidance on delivering rigorous instruction that honors student choice and encourages confident problem-solving.

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> carefully sequences mathematical content to maximize vertical alignment from kindergarten through high school. This kind of sequencing has proven to be essential in students' mastery of math.

### Teachability

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> employs streamlined materials that allow teachers to plan more efficiently and focus their energy on delivering high-quality instruction that meets the individual needs of their students. Differentiation suggestions, slide decks, digital interactives, and multiple forms of assessment are just a few of the resources built into the teacher materials.

### Accessibility

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> incorporates Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles so all learners can access the mathematics and take on challenging math concepts. UDL, Differentiation, and Multilingual Learner supports are built into the instructional design and are clearly identified in the *Teach* book.

The curriculum also carries a focus on readability. By eliminating unnecessary words and using clear sentences, the *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> teacher-writers have created one of the most readable mathematics curricula on the market. The curriculum's readability and accessibility help all students see themselves as mathematical thinkers and doers who are fully capable of owning their mathematics learning.

### Math Confidence

*Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup> fosters a classroom culture of learning by encouraging student-led discourse and cognitive engagement that results in confident learners. By leveraging consistent models, routines, and progressions, teachers can remove barriers and allow all students an avenue to success. Within the digital platform, each grade includes wordless videos and digital interactives that spark students' curiosity and help them make conceptual connections. Using the *Learn* books, students wonder, explore, and make sense of mathematics, which helps them develop a strong, positive mathematical identity.

Standards for Mathematical Practice	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>MP.1</b> Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.2</b> Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.3</b> Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.4</b> Model with mathematics.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.5</b> Use appropriate tools strategically.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.6</b> Attend to precision.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.7</b> Look for and make use of structure.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>
<p><b>MP.8</b> Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.</p>	<p>Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.</p>

## Numerical Reasoning

**2.NR.1** Using the place value structure, explore the count sequences to represent, read, write, and compare numerical values to 1,000 and describe basic place-value relationships and structures.

### Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>2.NR.1.1</b></p> <p>Explain the value of a three-digit number using hundreds, tens, and ones in a variety of ways.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 21: Count efficiently within 1,000 by using ones, tens, and hundreds.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to 1,000 by using place value units.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 25: Write three-digit numbers in unit form and show the value that each digit represents.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 26: Write base-ten numbers in expanded form.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 27: Read, write, and relate base-ten numbers in all forms.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 28: Use place value understanding to count and exchange \$1, \$10, and \$100 bills.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 29: Count by \$1, \$10, and \$1000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 30: Determine how many \$10 bills are equal to \$1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 31: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 32: Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred, and 10 hundreds for 1 thousand.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 33: Model numbers with more than 9 ones or 9 tens.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 34: Problem solve in situations with more than 9 ones or 9 tens.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.1.1 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M2 Lesson 12: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and a hundred with two- and three-digit addends. Relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 26: Solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 27: Solve two-step word problems within 100.</p>
<p><b>2.NR.1.2</b></p> <p>Count forward and backward by ones from any number within 1000. Count forward by fives from multiples of 5 within 1000. Count forward and backward by 10s and 100s from any number within 1000. Count forward by 25s from 0.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 21: Count efficiently within 1,000 by using ones, tens, and hundreds.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to 1,000 by using place value units.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 28: Use place value understanding to count and exchange \$1, \$10, and \$100 bills.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 29: Count by \$1, \$10, and \$100.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 30: Determine how many \$10 bills are equal to \$1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 32: Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred, and 10 hundreds for 1 thousand.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 17: Relate the clock to a number line to count by fives.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 18: Tell time to the nearest 5 minutes.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.1.3</b></p> <p>Represent, compare, and order whole numbers to 1,000 with an emphasis on place value and equality. Use <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math> symbols to record the results of comparisons.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 21: Count efficiently within 1,000 by using ones, tens, and hundreds.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to 1,000 by using place value units.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 25: Write three-digit numbers in unit form and show the value that each digit represents.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 26: Write base-ten numbers in expanded form.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 27: Read, write, and relate base-ten numbers in all forms.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 31: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 35: Compare three-digit numbers by using <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math>.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 36: Apply place value understanding to compare by using <math>&gt;</math>, <math>=</math>, and <math>&lt;</math>.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms.</p>
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## Numerical Reasoning

**2.NR.2 Apply multiple part–whole strategies, properties of operations and place value understanding to solve real-life, mathematical problems involving addition and subtraction within 1,000.**

### Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>2.NR.2.1</b> Fluently add and subtract within 20 using a variety of mental, part–whole strategies.	<p>2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 12: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and a hundred with two- and three-digit addends. Relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve <i>take from</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.1 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 26: Solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 27: Solve two-step word problems within 100.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 5: Use the associative property to make a benchmark number to add within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 6: Use compensation to add within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 7: Use concrete models to add and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 8: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 1.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 2.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 10: Choose and defend efficient solution strategies for addition.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 11: Choose and defend efficient strategies to add up to four two-digit numbers.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 16: Use concrete models to subtract and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 17: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with one decomposition and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 18: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with up to two decompositions and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 19: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction from numbers with 0 in the tens and/or ones place and relate to a written recording.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract by using multiple strategies and defend an efficient strategy.</p>
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**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.2</b></p> <p>Find 10 more or 10 less than a given three-digit number and find 100 more or 100 less than a given three-digit number.</p>	<p>2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 2: Mentally add and subtract multiples of 10 and 100 with unknowns in various positions</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve <i>compare with bigger unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 6: Use compensation to add within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 12: Take from a ten or a hundred to subtract.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 13: Use compensation to subtract within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 15: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by subtracting the same amount from both numbers.</p>
<p><b>2.NR.2.3</b></p> <p>Solve problems involving the addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers using part-whole strategies.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.3 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M2 Lesson 12: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and a hundred with two- and three-digit addends. Relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve <i>take from</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 26: Solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 27: Solve two-step word problems within 100.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 2: Mentally add and subtract multiples of 10 and 100 with unknowns in various positions</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve <i>compare with bigger unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 21: Apply strategies to find sums and differences and relate addition to subtraction.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 22: Solve <i>compare with smaller unknown</i> word problems.</p>
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**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.3 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M4 Lesson 23: Solve two-step addition and subtraction word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.</p>
<p><b>2.NR.2.4</b></p> <p>Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.</p>	<p>2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 12: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and a hundred with two- and three-digit addends. Relate to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve <i>take from</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.4 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 26: Solve <i>add to</i> and <i>take from with start unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M2 Lesson 27: Solve two-step word problems within 100.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 2: Mentally add and subtract multiples of 10 and 100 with unknowns in various positions</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve <i>compare with bigger unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 5: Use the associative property to make a benchmark number to add within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 6: Use compensation to add within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 7: Use concrete models to add and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 8: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 1.</p>
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**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.2.4 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M4 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 2.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 10: Choose and defend efficient solution strategies for addition.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 11: Choose and defend efficient strategies to add up to four two-digit numbers.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 12: Take from a ten or a hundred to subtract.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 13: Use compensation to subtract within 1,000.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 15: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by subtracting the same amount from both numbers.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 16: Use concrete models to subtract and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 17: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with one decomposition and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 18: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with up to two decompositions and relate them to written recordings.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 19: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction from numbers with 0 in the tens and/or ones place and relate to a written recording.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract by using multiple strategies and defend an efficient strategy.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 21: Apply strategies to find sums and differences and relate addition to subtraction.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 22: Solve <i>compare with smaller unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 23: Solve two-step addition and subtraction word problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p>
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## Numerical Reasoning

**2.NR.3 Work with equal groups to gain foundations for multiplication through real-life, mathematical problems.**

### Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>2.NR.3.1</b></p> <p>Determine whether a group (up to 20) has an odd or even number of objects. Write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.</p>	<p>2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 5: Compose arrays with rows and columns and use a repeated count to find the total.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 7: Distinguish between rows and columns and use math drawings to represent arrays.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 8: Use square tiles to create arrays with gaps.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 11: Decompose an array to find the total efficiently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about how equal arrays can be composed differently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose an array and relate it to a number bond.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 18: Use various strategies to fluently add and subtract within 100 and know all sums and differences within 20 from memory.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.NR.3.2</b></p> <p>Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.</p>	<p>2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 5: Compose arrays with rows and columns and use a repeated count to find the total.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 7: Distinguish between rows and columns and use math drawings to represent arrays.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 8: Use square tiles to create arrays with gaps.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 11: Decompose an array to find the total efficiently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about how equal arrays can be composed differently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose an array and relate it to a number bond.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 18: Use various strategies to fluently add and subtract within 100 and know all sums and differences within 20 from memory.</p>
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## Patterning and Algebraic Reasoning

### 2.PAR.4 Identify, describe, extend, and create repeating patterns, growing patterns, and shrinking patterns.

#### Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards

#### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>2.PAR.4.1</b></p> <p>Identify, describe, and create a numerical pattern resulting from repeating an operation such as addition and subtraction.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 21: Count efficiently within 1,000 by using ones, tens, and hundreds.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve <i>add to with change unknown</i> word problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to 1,000 by using place value units.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 28: Use place value understanding to count and exchange \$1, \$10, and \$100 bills.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 29: Count by \$1, \$10, and \$100.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 30: Determine how many \$10 bills are equal to \$1,000.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 31: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 32: Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred, and 10 hundreds for 1 thousand.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 33: Model numbers with more than 9 ones or 9 tens.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 34: Problem solve in situations with more than 9 ones or 9 tens.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 17: Relate the clock to a number line to count by fives.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 5: Compose arrays with rows and columns and use a repeated count to find the total.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 7: Distinguish between rows and columns and use math drawings to represent arrays.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.PAR.4.1 <i>continued</i></b></p>	<p>2 M6 Lesson 8: Use square tiles to create arrays with gaps.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 11: Decompose an array to find the total efficiently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about how equal arrays can be composed differently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose an array and relate it to a number bond.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 18: Use various strategies to fluently add and subtract within 100 and know all sums and differences within 20 from memory.</p>
<p><b>2.PAR.4.2</b></p> <p>Identify, describe, and create growing patterns and shrinking patterns involving addition and subtraction up to 20.</p>	<p>1 M5 Lesson 4: Represent a number in multiple ways by trading 10 ones for a ten.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 26: Make a total in more than one way.</p> <p>1 M6 Lesson 29: Add tens to make 100.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers.</p>

## Measurement and Data Reasoning

**2.MDR.5 Estimate and measure the lengths of objects and distance to solve problems found in real-life using standard units of measurement, including inches, feet, and yards.**

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<p><b>2.MDR.5.1</b></p> <p>Construct simple measuring instruments using unit models. Compare unit models to rulers.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 5: Connect measurement to physical units by iterating a centimeter cube.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 6: Make a 10 cm ruler and measure objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 7: Measure lengths and relate 10 cm and 1 cm.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 8: Make a meter stick and measure with various tools.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 9: Relate 1 cm, 10 cm, and 100 cm.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 10: Reason about the relationship between the size of the unit and the number of units needed to measure.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yardstick to estimate and measure the length of various objects.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 10: Measure an object twice by using different length units and compare and relate measurement to unit size.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 11: Measure to compare differences in lengths.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 12: Identify unknown numbers on a number line by using the interval as a reference point.</p>

**Georgia's K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.MDR.5.2</b></p> <p>Estimate and measure the length of an object or distance to the nearest whole unit using appropriate units and standard measuring tools.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 5: Connect measurement to physical units by iterating a centimeter cube.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 6: Make a 10 cm ruler and measure objects.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 7: Measure lengths and relate 10 cm and 1 cm.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 8: Make a meter stick and measure with various tools.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 9: Relate 1 cm, 10 cm, and 100 cm.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 10: Reason about the relationship between the size of the unit and the number of units needed to measure.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 11: Estimate and compare lengths.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 12: Model and reason about the difference in length.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 13: Estimate and measure height to model metric relationships.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 14: Represent and compare students' heights.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yard stick to estimate and measure the length of various objects.</p>
<p><b>2.MDR.5.3</b></p> <p>Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another and express the length difference in terms of a standard-length unit.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 11: Estimate and compare lengths.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 12: Model and reason about the difference in length.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 13: Estimate and measure height to model metric relationships.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 14: Represent and compare students' heights.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 11: Measure to compare differences in lengths.</p>

**Georgia’s K–12  
Mathematics Standards**

**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.MDR.5.4</b></p> <p>Ask questions and answer them based on gathered information, observations, and appropriate graphical displays to solve problems relevant to everyday life.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 1: Draw and label a picture graph to represent data.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 2: Draw and label a bar graph to represent data.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 3: Use information presented in a bar graph to solve <i>put together</i> and <i>take apart</i> problems.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 4: Use information presented in a bar graph to solve <i>compare</i> problems.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 23: Solve two-step addition and subtraction word problems.</p>
<p><b>2.MDR.5.5</b></p> <p>Represent whole-number sums and differences within a standard unit of measurement on a number line diagram.</p>	<p>2 M1 Lesson 15: Use a measuring tape as a number line to add efficiently.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 16: Use a measuring tape as a number line to subtract efficiently.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 17: Represent and solve comparison problems by using measurement contexts.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 18: Solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> word problems by using measurement contexts.</p> <p>2 M1 Lesson 19: Solve <i>compare with difference unknown</i> word problems in various contexts.</p> <p>2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 12: Identify unknown numbers on a number line by using the interval as a reference point.</p>

## Measurement and Data Reasoning

### 2.MDR.6: Solve real-life problems involving time and money.

Georgia’s K–12 Mathematics Standards	Aligned Components of <i>Eureka Math</i> <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>2.MDR.6.1</b></p> <p>Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, and estimate and measure elapsed time using a timeline, to the hour or half hour on the hour or half hour.</p>	<p>2 M3 Lesson 14: Distinguish between a.m. and p.m.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 15: Recognize time as measurement units.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 16: Use a clock to tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 17: Relate the clock to a number line to count by fives.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 18: Tell time to the nearest 5 minutes.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 19: Solve elapsed time problems.</p>
<p><b>2.MDR.6.2</b></p> <p>Find the value of a group of coins and determine combinations of coins that equal a given amount that is less than one hundred cents, and solve problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately.</p>	<p>2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 4: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of bills.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 5: Use different strategies to make 1 dollar or to make change from 1 dollar.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 6: Solve word problems by using different ways to make change from 1 dollar.</p> <p>2 M5 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using bills and coins.</p>

## Geometric and Spatial Reasoning

**2.GSR.7 Draw and partition shapes and other objects with specific attributes and conduct observations of everyday items and structures to identify how shapes exist in the world.**

### Georgia's K–12 Mathematics Standards

### Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>

<p><b>2.GSR.7.1</b></p> <p>Describe, compare and sort 2-D shapes including polygons, triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and 3-D shapes including rectangular prisms and cones, given a set of attributes.</p>	<p>2 M3 Lesson 1: Determine the defining attributes of a polygon.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 2: Use attributes to identify, build, and describe two-dimensional shapes.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 3: Identify, build, and describe right angles and parallel lines.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 4: Use attributes to identify, classify, and compose different quadrilaterals.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 5: Relate the square to the cube and use attributes to describe a cube.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 6: Recognize that a whole polygon can be decomposed into smaller parts and the parts can be composed to make a whole.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 7: Combine shapes to create a composite shape and create a new shape from composite shapes.</p>
<p><b>2.GSR.8.2</b></p> <p>Identify at least one line of symmetry in everyday objects to describe each object as a whole.</p>	<p>2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 11: Decompose an array to find the total efficiently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about how equal arrays can be composed differently.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose an array and relate it to a number bond.</p> <p>2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.</p>

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**Aligned Components of *Eureka Math*<sup>2</sup>**

<p><b>2.GSR.8.3</b></p> <p>Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares. Identify and describe equal-sized parts of the whole using fractional names (“halves,” “thirds,” “fourths,” “half of,” “third of,” “quarter of,” etc.).</p>	<p>2 M3 Lesson 6: Recognize that a whole polygon can be decomposed into smaller parts and the parts can be composed to make a whole.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 7: Combine shapes to create a composite shape and create a new shape from composite shapes.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 8: Create composite shapes by using equal parts and name them as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 9: Interpret equal shares in composite shapes as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 10: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts and describe those parts as halves.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 11: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts, and describe those parts as halves, thirds, or fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 12: Describe a whole by the number of equal parts in halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 13: Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can be different shapes.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 16: Use a clock to tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.</p>
<p><b>2.GSR.8.4</b></p> <p>Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes may be different shapes within the same whole.</p>	<p>2 M3 Lesson 6: Recognize that a whole polygon can be decomposed into smaller parts and the parts can be composed to make a whole.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 7: Combine shapes to create a composite shape and create a new shape from composite shapes.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 8: Create composite shapes by using equal parts and name them as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 9: Interpret equal shares in composite shapes as halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 10: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts and describe those parts as halves.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 11: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts, and describe those parts as halves, thirds, or fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 12: Describe a whole by the number of equal parts in halves, thirds, and fourths.</p> <p>2 M3 Lesson 13: Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can be different shapes.</p>