Grade 2 | Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics (2026) Correlation to *Eureka Math²® (2027)*

Eureka Math² 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 Math²* 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 Math² 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 Math² 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 Math² 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 Math²* 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 Math² 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 *Eureka Math²*
MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.4 Model with mathematics.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.6 Attend to precision.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.
MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical practices. These are indicated in margin notes included with every lesson.

Data & Probability

Data Sciences: Identify, formulate and investigate statistical questions by collecting data considering cultural perspectives, analyzing and interpreting data and communicating the results.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.1.1.1 Notice and describe patterns in data-rich situations and create statistical investigative questions.	2 M1 Lesson 1: Draw and label a picture graph to represent data. 2 M5 Lesson 16: Create a line plot to represent data and ask and answer questions. 2 Data Talk: Got Water? 2 Data Talk: Edible Insects 2 Data Talk: California Condors 2 Data Talk: Growing Times for Vegetables 2 Data Talk: The Heights of Trees 2 Data Talk: The Right to Vote 2 Data Talk: Our Favorite Seasons 2 Data Talk: Calcium in Foods 2 Data Talk: Animals Gliding Over Land and Water 2 Data Talk: Highways Across America 2 Data Talk: Penguins in Antarctica 2 Data Talk: Olympic Baseball 2 Data Talk: Condor Conservation 2 Data Talk: US National Park Creation 2 Data Investigation: Growing Bean Plants 2 Data Investigation: Seasons 2 Data Investigation: Favorite Family Foods

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.1.1.2 Determine what counts as data to answer a statistical investigative question. Recognize that people collect data to answer questions and that data can vary	2 M1 Lesson 1: Draw and label a picture graph to represent data. 2 M5 Lesson 15: Use measurement data to create a line plot. 2 M5 Lesson 16: Create a line plot to represent data and ask and answer questions. *All Grade 2 Data Investigations address this content.*
2.1.1.3 Collect and use data to consider and decide what data will answer a question. Represent the data as drawings, picture graphs, dot plots (a.k.a. line graphs or line plots) and with technology. Communicate observations.	1 M1 Lesson 2: Organize and represent data to compare two categories. 1 M1 Lesson 3: Sort to represent and compare data with three categories. 1 M1 Lesson 4: Find the total number of data points and compare categories in a picture graph. 1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data. 1 M1 Lesson 6: Use tally marks to represent and compare data. 1 M2 Lesson 23: Compare categories in a graph to figure out how many more. 2 M1 Lesson 1: Draw and label a picture graph to represent data. 2 M1 Lesson 2: Draw and label a bar graph to represent data. 2 M1 Lesson 3: Use information presented in a bar graph to solve *put together* and *take apart* problems. 2 M1 Lesson 4: Use information presented in a bar graph to solve *compare* problems. 2 M5 Lesson 15: Use measurement data to create a line plot. 2 M5 Lesson 16: Create a line plot to represent data and ask and answer questions.
2.1.1.4 Make predictions using patterns from data visualizations.	*All Grade 2 Data Talks address this content.*

Data & Probability

Chance and Uncertainty: Apply and explain the concepts of probability to interpret data, generate questions, predict and make informed decisions to solve problems and communicate ideas.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.1.2.1 Describe the difference between possible and likely.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this standard.*

Spatial Reasoning

Measurement: Investigate measurement using a variety of tools, units, systems, processes and techniques in various cultures. Explain and reason with attributes, estimations and formulas to communicate measurement(s) and relationships effectively. Justify decisions and consider the reasonableness of the measurement.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.2.3.1 Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters and meters.	2 M1 Lesson 11: Estimate and compare lengths. 2 M1 Lesson 13: Estimate and measure height to model metric relationships. 2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yard stick to estimate and measure the length of various objects.
2.2.3.2 Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard-length unit. Relate addition and subtraction to length.	2 M1 Lesson 11: Estimate and compare lengths. 2 M1 Lesson 12: Model and reason about the difference in length. 2 M1 Lesson 14: Represent and compare students' heights. 2 M5 Lesson 11: Measure to compare differences in lengths.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.2.3.3 Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks and measuring tapes.	2 M1 Lesson 5: Connect measurement to physical units by iterating a centimeter cube. 2 M1 Lesson 6: Make a 10 cm ruler and measure objects. 2 M1 Lesson 7: Measure lengths and relate 10 cm and 1 cm. 2 M1 Lesson 8: Make a meter stick and measure with various tools. 2 M1 Lesson 13: Estimate and measure height to model metric relationships. 2 M5 Lesson 8: Iterate an inch tile to create a unit ruler and measure to the nearest inch. 2 M5 Lesson 9: Use an inch ruler and a yard stick to estimate and measure the length of various objects.
2.2.3.4 Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... Represent whole-number sums and differences, within 100, on a number line.	2 M1 Lesson 15: Use a measuring tape as a number line to add efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 16: Use a measuring tape as a number line to subtract efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 17: Represent and solve comparison problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 18: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 19: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems in various contexts. 2 M5 Lesson 12: Identify unknown numbers on a number line by using the interval as a reference point.
2.2.3.5 Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count the total number.	2 M6 Lesson 11: Decompose an array to find the total efficiently. 2 M6 Lesson 12: Reason about how equal arrays can be composed differently. 2 M6 Lesson 13: Decompose an array and relate it to a number bond.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.2.3.6 Use addition and subtraction, within 100, to solve contextual situations involving lengths that are given in the same units using drawings (such as rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the situation.	2 M1 Lesson 17: Represent and solve comparison problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 18: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 19: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems in various contexts. 2 M5 Lesson 13: Solve word problems that involve measurements and reason about estimates. 2 M5 Lesson 14: Solve addition and subtraction two-step word problems that involve length.
2.2.3.7 Identify pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. Find the value of a group of coins and determine combinations of coins that equal a given amount, using $ and ¢ symbols appropriately.	2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins. 2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value. 2 M5 Lesson 3: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of coins. 2 M5 Lesson 4: Solve one- and two-step word problems to find the total value of a group of bills. 2 M5 Lesson 5: Use different strategies to make 1 dollar or to make change from 1 dollar. 2 M5 Lesson 6: Solve word problems by using different ways to make change from 1 dollar. 2 M5 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using bills and coins.

Spatial Reasoning

Geometry: Analyze characteristics of geometric shapes to make mathematical arguments and justifications about geometric relationships. Use visualization and geometric modeling to compare, solve problems and communicate ideas.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.2.4.1 Classify two- and three-dimensional figures according to the number and shape of faces and the number of sides, edges and vertices.	1 M6 Lesson 6: Create composite shapes and identify shapes within two- and three-dimensional composite shapes. 1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape. 1 M6 Lesson 8: Combine identical composite shapes. 1 M6 Lesson 9: Relate the size of a shape to how many are needed to compose a new shape. 2 M3 Lesson 1: Determine the defining attributes of a polygon. 2 M3 Lesson 2: Use attributes to identify, build, and describe two-dimensional shapes. 2 M3 Lesson 3: Identify, build, and describe right angles and parallel lines. 2 M3 Lesson 4: Use attributes to identify, classify, and compose different quadrilaterals. 2 M3 Lesson 5: Relate the square to the cube and use attributes to describe a cube. 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.
2.2.4.2 Create a representation for basic two-dimensional shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, trapezoids and hexagons.	2 M3 Lesson 1: Determine the defining attributes of a polygon. 2 M3 Lesson 2: Use attributes to identify, build, and describe two-dimensional shapes. 2 M3 Lesson 3: Identify, build, and describe right angles and parallel lines. 2 M3 Lesson 4: Use attributes to identify, classify, and compose different quadrilaterals. 2 M3 Lesson 7: Combine shapes to create a composite shape and create a new shape from composite shapes.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.2.4.3 Describe the location of an object in relation to another object.	K M2 Lesson 5: Communicate the position of flat shapes by using position words. 1 M6 Lesson 5: Reason about the functionality of three-dimensional shapes based on their attributes. 1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape.

Patterns and Relationships

Number Relationships: Describe, Interpret and use quantities, relationships between quantities, representations of quantities, and number systems. Describe operations and the relationship between operations. Use strategies and procedures accurately, efficiently and flexibly. Assess the reasonableness of the results.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.1 Count collections of objects using groups of 10s and 100s to 1,000. Represent the counting strategy and the total using words, symbols and pictures.	2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000. 2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M4 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M5 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of coins. 2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.2 Read, write, compare, order and represent whole numbers up to $1{,}000$. Representations may include numerals, expanded notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, words, pictures, tally marks, number lines and manipulatives such as bundles of sticks, ten frames and base 10 blocks.	2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to $1{,}000$. 2 M1 Lesson 21: Count efficiently within $1{,}000$ by using ones, tens, and hundreds. 2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve *add to with change unknown* word problems. 2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to $1{,}000$ by using place value units. 2 M1 Lesson 25: Write three-digit numbers in unit form and show the value that each digit represents. 2 M1 Lesson 26: Write base-ten numbers in expanded form. 2 M1 Lesson 27: Read, write, and relate base-ten numbers in all forms. 2 M1 Lesson 28: Use place value understanding to count and exchange $\$1$, $\$10$, and $\$100$ bills. 2 M1 Lesson 29: Count by $\$1$, $\$10$, and $\$100$. 2 M1 Lesson 30: Determine how many $\$10$ bills are equal to $\$1{,}000$. 2 M1 Lesson 31: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks. 2 M1 Lesson 32: Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred, and 10 hundreds for 1 thousand. 2 M1 Lesson 33: Model numbers with more than 9 ones or 9 tens. 2 M1 Lesson 34: Problem solve in situations with more than 9 ones or 9 tens. 2 M1 Lesson 35: Compare three-digit numbers by using $>$, $=$, and $<$. 2 M1 Lesson 36: Apply place value understanding to compare by using $>$, $=$, and $<$ 2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.3 Given a three-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less and 100 more or 100 less than the number. Justify reasoning by referencing a model.	2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M4 Lesson 2: Mentally add and subtract multiples of 10 and 100 with unknowns in various positions. 2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions. 2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve *compare with bigger unknown* word problems.
2.3.5.4 Recognize and describe the place value of numbers between 10 and 1,000 as a relationship of groups of tens, hundreds and thousands plus an amount of a single digit. Know that 100 is 10 tens and a thousand is 10 hundreds or 100 tens.	2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000. 2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 24: Count up to 1,000 by using place value units. 2 M1 Lesson 25: Write three-digit numbers in unit form and show the value that each digit represents. 2 M1 Lesson 27: Read, write, and relate base-ten numbers in all forms. 2 M1 Lesson 28: Use place value understanding to count and exchange $1, $10, and $100 bills. 2 M1 Lesson 30: Determine how many $10 bills are equal to $1,000. 2 M1 Lesson 31: Count the total value of ones, tens, and hundreds with place value disks. 2 M1 Lesson 32: Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred, and 10 hundreds for 1 thousand. 2 M1 Lesson 33: Model numbers with more than 9 ones or 9 tens. 2 M1 Lesson 34: Problem solve in situations with more than 9 ones or 9 tens.
2.3.5.5 Estimate sums and differences of two-digit numbers.	2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction. 2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions. 2 M4 Lesson 22: Solve *compare with smaller unknown* word problems. 2 M5 Lesson 13: Solve word problems that involve measurements and reason about estimates.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.6 Use addition and subtraction, within 1,000, to solve contextual situations using concrete models or drawings based on place value, properties of operations and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. Relate the strategy to a written method.	2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units. 2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition. 2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten. 2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings. 2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred. 2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings. 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. 2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part. 2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction. 2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract. 2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals. 2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings. 2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred. 2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.6 ***continued***	2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions. 2 M4 Lesson 5: Use the associative property to make a benchmark number to add within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 6: Use compensation to add within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 7: Use concrete models to add and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 8: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 1. 2 M4 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 2. 2 M4 Lesson 10: Choose and defend efficient solution strategies for addition. 2 M4 Lesson 12: Take from a ten or a hundred to subtract. 2 M4 Lesson 13: Use compensation to subtract within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers. 2 M4 Lesson 15: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by subtracting the same amount from both numbers. 2 M4 Lesson 16: Use concrete models to subtract and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 17: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with one decomposition and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 18: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with up to two decompositions and relate them to written recordings. 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. 2 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract by using multiple strategies and defend an efficient strategy. 2 M4 Lesson 21: Apply strategies to find sums and differences and relate addition to subtraction. 2 M4 Lesson 24: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.7 Use a range of strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value and equality to flexibly add and subtract two-digit numbers. Strategies may include decomposition, expanded notation and partial sums and differences. Use place value and properties of operations to explain why strategies work.	2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends. 2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units. 2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition. 2 M2 Lesson 8: Use concrete models to compose a ten. 2 M2 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings. 2 M2 Lesson 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred. 2 M2 Lesson 11: Use math drawings to compose a hundred and relate to written recordings. 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. 2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve *take from* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part. 2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction. 2 M2 Lesson 20: Reason about when to unbundle a ten to subtract. 2 M2 Lesson 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals. 2 M2 Lesson 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings. 2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.7 ***continued***	2 M2 Lesson 24: Use place value drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings. 2 M2 Lesson 25: Use place value drawings to subtract with two decompositions.
2.3.5.8 Fluently add and subtract, within 20, using mental strategies that include incrementing, compensation or fact families.	2 M1 Lesson 15: Use a measuring tape as a number line to add efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 16: Use a measuring tape as a number line to subtract efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 17: Represent and solve comparison problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 18: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 19: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems in various contexts. 2 M4 Lesson 7: Use concrete models to add and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 8: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 1. 2 M4 Lesson 9: Use place value drawings to represent addition and relate them to written recordings, part 2. 2 M4 Lesson 10: Choose and defend efficient solution strategies for addition. 2 M4 Lesson 11: Choose and defend efficient strategies to add up to four two-digit numbers. 2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers. 2 M4 Lesson 16: Use concrete models to subtract and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 17: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with one decomposition and relate them to written recordings. 2 M4 Lesson 18: Use place value drawings to represent subtraction with up to two decompositions and relate them to written recordings. 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.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.8 ***continued***	2 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract by using multiple strategies and defend an efficient strategy. 2 M6 Lesson 18: Use various strategies to fluently add and subtract within 100 and know all sums and differences within 20 from memory.
2.3.5.9 Use landmarks of 10 to fluently add to 100 and subtract from 100.	2 M1 Lesson 15: Use a measuring tape as a number line to add efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 16: Use a measuring tape as a number line to subtract efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 17: Represent and solve comparison problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 18: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems by using measurement contexts. 2 M1 Lesson 19: Solve *compare with difference unknown* word problems in various contexts. 2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends. 2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units. 2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 5: Make a ten to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 6: Make a ten to add within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition. 2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve *take from* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 14: Use addition and subtraction strategies to find an unknown part. 2 M2 Lesson 15: Use compensation to subtract within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 16: Use compensation to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 17: Take from a ten to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 18: Take from a hundred to subtract within 200. 2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction. 2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve *compare with bigger unknown* word problems.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.5.9 ***continued***	2 M4 Lesson 5: Use the associative property to make a benchmark number to add within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 6: Use compensation to add within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 10: Choose and defend efficient solution strategies for addition. 2 M4 Lesson 11: Choose and defend efficient strategies to add up to four two-digit numbers. 2 M4 Lesson 12: Take from a ten or a hundred to subtract. 2 M4 Lesson 13: Use compensation to subtract within $1{,}000$. 2 M4 Lesson 20: Subtract by using multiple strategies and defend an efficient strategy. 2 M4 Lesson 22: Solve *compare with smaller unknow*n word problems. 2 M4 Lesson 23: Solve two-step addition and subtraction word problems. 2 M6 Lesson 18: Use various strategies to fluently add and subtract within 100 and know all sums and differences within 20 from memory.
2.3.5.10 Represent and solve contextual equal sharing situations where a whole number of items is shared equally among 2 or 4 groups. Name the fractional amount using the words “halves” and “fourths.” Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.	2 M3 Lesson 8: Create composite shapes by using equal parts and name them as halves, thirds, and fourths. 2 M3 Lesson 9: Interpret equal shares in composite shapes as halves, thirds, and fourths. 2 M3 Lesson 10: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts and describe those parts as halves. 2 M3 Lesson 11: Partition circles and rectangles into equal parts, and describe those parts as halves, thirds, or fourths. 2 M3 Lesson 12: Describe a whole by the number of equal parts in halves, thirds, and fourths. 2 M3 Lesson 13: Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can be different shapes. 3 M5 Lesson 1: Partition a whole into equal parts and name the fractional unit.

Patterns and Relationships

Equivalence and Relational Thinking: Use concepts and properties of equivalence and relational thinking to represent and compare numerical expressions, proportional relationships, algebraic expressions and equations.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.6.1 Compare two- and three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens and ones digits.	1 M5 Lesson 7: Use place value reasoning to compare two quantities. 1 M5 Lesson 8: Use place value reasoning to write and compare 2 two-digit numbers. 1 M5 Lesson 9: Compare two quantities and make them equal. 2 M1 Lesson 35: Compare three-digit numbers by using >, =, and <. 2 M1 Lesson 36: Apply place value understanding to compare by using >, =, and <. 2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms.
2.3.6.2 Use number sentences involving addition, subtraction and unknowns to represent given situations. Use the relationship of addition and subtraction to find values for the unknowns that make the number sentences true.	2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve *add to with change unknown* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 7: Solve word problems by using estimation and simplifying strategies for addition. 2 M2 Lesson 13: Estimate and represent to solve *take from* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 19: Solve word problems with simplifying strategies for subtraction. 2 M2 Lesson 26: Solve *add to* and *take from with start unknown* word problems. 2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions. 2 M4 Lesson 4: Represent and solve *compare with bigger unknown* word problems. 2 M4 Lesson 22: Solve *compare with smaller unknown* word problems. 2 M4 Lesson 23: Solve two-step addition and subtraction word problems. 2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations. 2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram. 2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.6.3 Make conjectures and justifications involving subtraction and addition with true/false and open number equations.	1 M5 Lesson 18: Determine if number sentences involving addition and subtraction are true or false. 1 M5 Lesson 22: Decompose both addends and add like units. 1 M5 Lesson 23: Decompose an addend and add tens first. 1 M5 Lesson 24: Decompose an addend to make the next ten. 1 M5 Lesson 25: Compare equivalent expressions used to solve two-digit addition equations. 2 M4 Lesson 2: Mentally add and subtract multiples of 10 and 100 with unknowns in various positions. 2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions.

Patterns and Relationships

Patterns and Relationships: Represent and connect mathematical patterns and relationships using verbal descriptions, generalizations, tables and graphs. Use representations to generate questions, make predictions and solve mathematical problems.

Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards in Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.3.7.1 Identify, create and describe simple number patterns involving repeated addition or subtraction, skip counting and arrays of objects such as counters or tiles. Use patterns to solve situations in various contexts.	2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve *add to with change unknown* word problems. 2 M4 Lesson 1: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd. 2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers. 2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.

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2.3.7.2 Recognize patterns in counting. Skip count by 2s and 5s from any given number up to 120.	1 M1 Lesson 5: Organize and represent categorical data. 1 M3 Lesson 5: Make ten when an addend is 5. 1 M3 Lesson 6: Make ten when the first addend is 9. 1 M3 Lesson 11: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 1. 1 M3 Lesson 12: Represent and compare related situation equations, part 2. 1 M3 Lesson 14: Count on to make the next ten within 100. 1 M6 Lesson 18: Count up and down across 100. 2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve *add to with change unknown* word problems. 2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M3 Lesson 17: Relate the clock to a number line to count by fives. 2 M3 Lesson 18: Tell time to the nearest 5 minutes. 2 M6 Lesson 14: Relate doubles to even numbers and write equations to express the sums. 2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd.
2.3.7.3 Use numeric expressions to describe a visual growing pattern.	K M5 Lesson 25: Extend growing patterns. 1 M4 Lesson 14: Measure to find patterns. 1 M6 Lesson 7: Create new composite shapes by adding a shape. 2 M1 Lesson 20: Count and bundle ones, tens, and hundreds to 1,000. 2 M6 Lesson 15: Pair objects and skip-count to determine whether a number is even or odd. 2 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers. 3 M3 Lesson 16: Identify patterns using the multiplication table. 3 M3 Lesson 17: Identify and complete patterns with input–output tables. 3 M3 Lesson 23: Identify patterns and apply strategies to multiply with units of 11 and 12.