Grade 2 | Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics (2022) 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.

Mathematical Actions and Processes	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
Develop a Deep and Flexible Conceptual Understanding	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Accurate and Appropriate Procedural Fluency	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Strategies for Problem Solving	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop Mathematical Reasoning	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop a Productive Mathematical Disposition	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Make Conjectures, Model, and Generalize	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.
Develop the Ability to Communicate Mathematically	Lessons in every module engage students in mathematical actions and processes.

Numbers & Operations

2.N.1 Compare and represent whole numbers up to 1,000 with an emphasis on place value and equality.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.1.1 Read, write, discuss, and represent whole numbers up to 1,000. Representations should include, but are not limited to, numerals, words, pictures, tally marks, number lines, and manipulatives.	2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and record a collection of objects. 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 37: Organize, count, represent, and compare a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 38: Compare numbers in different forms. 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 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects.
2.N.1.2 Use knowledge of number relationships to locate the position of a given whole number, up to 100, on an open 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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.1.3 Use place value to describe whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 in terms of hundreds, tens, and ones, including written, standard, and expanded forms. Know that 10 is equivalent to 10 ones and 100 is equivalent to 10 tens.	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 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.N.1.4 Find 10 more or 10 less than a given three-digit number. Find 100 more or 100 less than a given three-digit number.	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.N.1.5 Use objects to determine whether a number is even or odd.	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 M6 Lesson 16: Use rectangular arrays to investigate combinations of even and odd numbers.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.1.6 Use place value understanding to round numbers to the nearest ten and nearest hundred (up to 1,000). Recognize when to round in real-world situations.	3 M2 Lesson 8: Read temperatures on a thermometer using number line concepts. 3 M2 Lesson 9: Round two-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 10: Round two- and three-digit numbers to the nearest ten on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 11: Round to the nearest hundred on the vertical number line. 3 M2 Lesson 12: Estimate sums and differences by rounding.
2.N.1.7 Use place value to compare and order whole numbers up to 1,000 using comparative language, numbers, and symbols (e.g., $425 > 276$, $73 < 107$, page 351 comes after page 350, 753 is between 700 and 800).	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.

Numbers & Operations

2.N.2 Add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers in real-world and mathematical problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.1 Use the relationship between addition and subtraction to generate basic facts with sums and minuends of up to 20.	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 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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.2 Demonstrate fluency with basic facts of addition and subtraction with sums and minuends of up to 20.	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 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.N.2.3 Estimate sums and differences up to 100.	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 M4 Lesson 22: Solve *compare with smaller unknown* word problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.4 Use strategies and algorithms based on knowledge of place value and equality to add and subtract two-digit numbers.	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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.4 ***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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.5 Solve addition and subtraction problems involving whole numbers up to two digits.	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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.2.6 Use concrete models and structured arrangements, such as repeated addition, arrays, and ten frames to develop an understanding of multiplication.	2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations. 2 M6 Lesson 2: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition. 2 M6 Lesson 4: Represent equal groups with a tape diagram. 2 M6 Lesson 5: Compose arrays with rows and columns and use a repeated count to find the total. 2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition. 2 M6 Lesson 7: Distinguish between rows and columns and use math drawings to represent arrays. 2 M6 Lesson 8: Use square tiles to create arrays with gaps. 2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array. 2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle. 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. 2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.

Numbers & Operations

2.N.3 Explore the foundational ideas of fractions.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.3.1 Identify the parts of a set and area that represent fractions for halves, thirds, and fourths.	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.
2.N.3.2 Construct equal-sized portions through fair sharing (length, set, and area models for halves, thirds, and fourths).	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*

Numbers & Operations

2.N.4 Determine the value of a set of coins.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.N.4.1 Determine the value of a collection of coins up to one dollar using the cent symbol.	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.N.4.2 Use a combination of coins to represent a given amount of money up to one dollar.	2 M5 Lesson 2: Use the fewest number of coins to make a given value.

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

2.A.1 Describe the relationship found in patterns to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.A.1.1 Represent, create, describe, complete, and extend increasing and decreasing patterns with quantity and numbers in a variety of contexts.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*
2.A.1.2 Represent and describe repeating patterns involving shapes in a variety of contexts.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*

Algebraic Reasoning & Algebra

2.A.2 Use number sentences involving unknowns to represent and solve real-world and mathematical problems.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.A.2.1 Use objects and number lines to represent number sentences.	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 M1 Lesson 16: Use a measuring tape as a number line to subtract efficiently. 2 M1 Lesson 22: Use counting strategies to solve *add to with change unknown* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 3: Use compensation to add within 100. 2 M2 Lesson 4: Use compensation 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 10: Use concrete models to compose a hundred. 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 21: Use concrete models to decompose a ten with two-digit totals. 2 M2 Lesson 23: Use concrete models and drawings to decompose a hundred and relate them to written recordings. 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 13: Use compensation to subtract within 1,000.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.A.2.1 ***continued***	2 M4 Lesson 14: Use compensation to keep a constant difference by adding the same amount to both numbers. 2 M6 Lesson 1: Compose equal groups and write repeated addition equations. 2 M6 Lesson 3: Use math drawings to represent equal groups and relate them to repeated addition.
2.A.2.2 Generate models and situations to represent number sentences and vice versa.	2 M1 Lesson 12: Model and reason about the difference in length. 2 M1 Lesson 14: Represent and compare students' heights. 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 9: Use place value drawings to compose a ten and relate to written recordings. 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 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 22: Use place value drawings to decompose a ten and relate them to written recordings. 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 M2 Lesson 26: Solve *add to* and *take from with start unknown* word problems. 2 M2 Lesson 27: Solve two-step word problems within 100.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.A.2.2 ***continued***	2 M4 Lesson 3: Solve multi-step word problems and reason about equal expressions. 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 12: Take from a ten or a hundred to subtract. 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 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 5: Compose arrays with rows and columns and use a repeated count to find the total. 2 M6 Lesson 6: Decompose arrays into rows and columns and relate them to repeated addition.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.A.2.2 ***continued***	2 M6 Lesson 7: Distinguish between rows and columns and use math drawings to represent arrays. 2 M6 Lesson 8: Use square tiles to create arrays with gaps. 2 M6 Lesson 9: Determine the attributes of a square array. 2 M6 Lesson 10: Use math drawings to compose a rectangle. 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. 2 M6 Lesson 17: Solve word problems that involve equal groups and arrays.
2.A.2.3 Apply the commutative property, identity property, and number sense to find values for unknowns that make addition and subtraction number sentences true or false.	2 M1 Lesson 23: Organize, count, and represent a collection of objects. 2 M1 Lesson 26: Write base-ten numbers in expanded form. 2 M2 Lesson 1: Reason about addition with four addends. 2 M2 Lesson 2: Break apart and add like units. 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 5: Use the associative property to make a benchmark number to add within $1{,}000$. 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.

Geometry & Measurement

2.GM.1 Analyze attributes of two- and three-dimensional figures and develop generalizations about their properties.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.GM.1.1 Recognize regular and irregular trapezoids and hexagons.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*
2.GM.1.2 Describe, compare, and classify two-dimensional figures according to their geometric attributes.	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 M3 Lesson 7: Combine shapes to create a composite shape and create a new shape from composite shapes.
2.GM.1.3 Compose and decompose two-dimensional shapes using triangles, squares, hexagons, trapezoids, and rhombi.	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.GM.1.4 Sort three-dimensional shapes based on attributes such as number of faces, vertices, and edges.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.GM.1.5 Recognize right angles and classify angles as smaller or larger than a right angle.	2 M3 Lesson 3: Identify, build, and describe right angles and parallel lines. 3 M6 Lesson 10: Draw polygons with specified attributes.

Geometry & Measurement

2.GM.2 Understand length as a measurable attribute and explore capacity.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.GM.2.1 Explain the relationship between the size of the unit of measurement and the number of units needed to measure the length of an object.	2 M5 Lesson 10: Measure an object twice by using different length units and compare and relate measurement to unit size.
2.GM.2.2 Explain the relationship between length and the numbers on a ruler by using a ruler to measure lengths to the nearest whole unit.	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.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.GM.2.3 Explore how varying shapes and styles of containers can have the same capacity.	*Supplemental material is necessary to address this objective.*

Geometry & Measurement

2.GM.3 Tell time to the quarter hour.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.GM.3.1 Distinguish between a.m. and p.m.	2 M3 Lesson 14: Distinguish between a.m. and p.m. 2 M3 Lesson 16: Use a clock to tell time to the half hour or quarter hour. 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.GM.3.2 Read and write time to the quarter hour on an analog and digital clock.	2 M3 Lesson 14: Distinguish between a.m. and p.m. 2 M3 Lesson 16: Use a clock to tell time to the half hour or quarter hour. 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.

Data & Probability

2.D.1 Collect, organize, and interpret data.

Oklahoma Academic Standards for Mathematics	Aligned Components of *Eureka Math²*
2.D.1.1 Explain that the length of a bar in a bar graph and the number of objects in a pictograph represents the number of data points for a given category.	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.D.1.2 Organize a collection of data with up to four categories using pictographs and bar graphs in intervals of 1s, 2s, 5s or 10s.	3 M2 Lesson 13: Collect and represent data in a scaled bar graph and solve related problems. 3 M6 Lesson 22: Generate categorical data and represent it by using a scaled picture graph. 3 M6 Lesson 23: Solve word problems by creating scaled picture graphs and scaled bar graphs.
2.D.1.3 Write and solve one-step word problems involving addition or subtraction using data represented within pictographs and bar graphs with intervals of one.	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.D.1.4 Draw conclusions and make predictions from information in a pictograph and bar graph.	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.