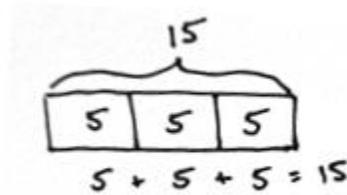
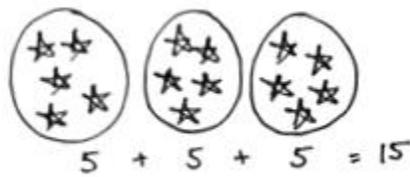


Module 6 Grade 2

In this unit your student will focus on:

- ✓ Students make equal groups using concrete materials, learning to manipulate a given number of objects to create equal groups (e.g., given 15 objects, they create 3 groups of 5 or 5 groups of 3), and progress to pictorial representations, where they may begin by circling a group of 5 stars, adding 5 more, then adding 5 more. They determine the total and relate their drawings to the corresponding repeated addition number sentence (pictured below).
- ✓ Students calculate the repeated addition sums by adding on to the previous addends, step by step, or by grouping the addends into pairs and adding.



- ✓ Students organize the equal groups created into arrays
- ✓ Students compose and decompose arrays to create different number sentences yielding the same total (e.g., $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ and $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$).
- ✓ Students using tape diagrams to represent array situations and the Read Draw Write process to solve word problems.
- ✓ Students build their spatial skills using rectangles and being to see how units make up the whole.
- ✓ Students focus on doubles of numbers

- A number that occurs as we skip-count by twos is even.
 - When objects are paired up with none left unpaired, the number is even.
 - A number that is twice a whole number (doubles) is even.
 - A number whose last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 is even.
- ✓ Students begin to understand even and odd

Terminology:

- ✓ Array - An array is an arrangement of a set of objects organized into equal groups in rows and columns. Arrays help make counting easy.
- ✓ Skip Counting – counting by a number that is not 1. Ex: 2,4,6,8
- ✓ Read Draw Write (RDW) Process – Students read the number sentence or word problem. They make a drawing of what they see. They write an equation or a statement.
- ✓ Repeated Addition – adding the same number over and over. This skill helps prepare for multiplication. Ex. $2+2+2+2 = 8$
- ✓ Composition and Decomposition - "... numbers are made up of smaller numbers--that smaller numbers can be composed to make larger numbers and larger numbers can be decomposed into smaller numbers. For example, the number 5 can be made with 0 and 5, 1 and 4, or 2 and 3. This aspect of number is the foundation for understanding basic addition and subtraction facts, which are required to perform multi-digit computations." (Donna Boucher)

Activities you can do at Home:

- ✓ Have students count by 2s
- ✓ [Have students Sing Skip Counting by 2s](#)
- ✓ Use common household items and ask, is there an odd number or an even number
- ✓ Consider reading *Math for All Seasons*