

# New York State Next Generation Mathematics Learning Standards

This document is intended to help educators identify the key changes that have occurred to the content for this grade level/course and assist with designing curriculum and lessons aligned to the NYS Next Generation Mathematics Learning Standards. This document does not contain the comprehensive list of learning standards for the grade level/course. The complete list for the grade level/course can be found [at NYS Next Generation Mathematics Learning Standards](#)

Grade 2 Snapshot
Standards New to Grade 2
No new standards
Standards Moved from Grade 2
No standards moved.
Highlights/ Instructional Considerations
<p>NY-2.OA.1b Students are developing an understanding of solving <del>step</del> word problems using addition and subtraction within 100. Understanding requires a student to sufficient knowledge of a mathematical concept in order to explain or apply it.</p> <p>NY-2.OA.2a Students, with the use of mental strategies, should be fluent with <del>addition</del> subtraction within 20. Fluency involves a mixture of just knowing some answers, knowing some answers from patterns, and knowing some answers from the use of <del>strategies</del> <del>strategies</del>. By the end of the K-2 grade span, students have sufficient experience with these strategies to know from memory all single digit sums (NY-2.OA.2b).</p> <p>NY-2.NBT.1 Understand that the digits of a <del>three</del> digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens and ones (e.g., 256 could be 2 hundreds, 5 tens and 6 ones or it could be 25 tens and 6 ones).</p> <p>NY-2.NBT.5 Students, with the use of strategies based on place value, properties of operation, an/or the relationship between <del>addition</del> <del>and subtraction</del>, need to be fluent with addition/subtraction within 100. Fluency involves a mixture of just knowing some answers, knowing some answers from patterns, and knowing some answers from the use of strategies. Students can choose any strategy.</p> <p>NY-2.NBT.7a Students are utilizing concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction to add/subtract within 1000. Fluency is not an expectation until <del>grade 3</del> (NY-2.NBT.2).</p> <p>NY-2.MD.1 Measure the length of an object to the nearest whole by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, <del>yardsticks and</del> measuring tapes.</p> <p>NY-2.MD.2 Students are measuring objects twice, using different length units for each of the two measurements and then <del>describing how</del> <del>the two</del> measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen.</p> <p>NY-2.MD.7 Students are developing and understanding language associated with telling time; such as quarter to, quarter <del>past</del> half past. This standard extends work <del>done</del> grade 1 with standard NY.MD.3a and the term so'clock and half past (hour and half hour).</p> <p>NY-2.MD.8a and b Students will be counting a mixed collection of coins whose sum is less than or equal to one dollar, and solving real world and mathematical problems within one dollar involving quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies using the cent (¢) sign appropriately. Since students <del>are not</del> <del>not</del> decimal in grade 2, dollars and the dollar symbol are not an expectation at this grade level (expectation at <del>grade 4</del> (MD.2)).</p> <p>NY-2.G.1 Standard was <del>rewritten</del>. Students are classifying <del>two</del> dimensional figures as polygons or <del>non</del> polygons. Students will start classifying polygons based on number of sides and vertices in grade 3, standard 3.G.1.</p>