

Indicators of Proficiency Grade 2: Content Focus

Content	Indicator of Proficiency: The student can...	Proficiency Level:			
		EM	DEV	PRF	EX
Number Sense					
Place value understanding to 100 (SNAP Assessment)	Decompose numbers to 100 into tens and ones using a variety of equations. (First with familiar manipulatives, then moving to written symbolically as equations)				
	Represent numbers with ten frames, base-ten blocks, money, tally marks etc..				
	Count in various ways (by 2s, 5s, 10s from different starting points, ascending and descending). (Orally and with objects)				
	Count by 2s, 5s, and 10s from <u>different starting points</u> , ascending and descending. Bridging to new decade forward and backward.				
	Compare and order numbers to 100 (put numbers in sequence)				
	Automatically tell what is 1 more/less, 10 more/less than a given number).				
Operations					
Developing fluency with addition and subtraction facts to 20	Counts on to find unknown sum				
	Automatically recalls facts to make 10				
	Automatically recalls doubles facts				
	Quick recall of near-double facts				
	Counts on or back to find difference				
Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers	Add and subtract two-digit numbers using decomposing, compensating, finding the difference, and regrouping strategies and using tools such as ten frames, hundred charts and number lines.				

Change in quantity to 20 and within 100, concretely, verbally and using symbols	Use materials such as blocks, ten frames or hundred charts to solve addition and subtraction equations with a missing part, for example $14 + ? = 20$.				
	Verbally explain what they need to do to change 9 to 17 or 19 to 4. Record these changes using numbers and symbols such as $9 + n = 17$ or $19 - \underline{\quad} = 4$.				
Patterning/Graphing					
Complex repeating patterns	Describe, label, extend and create complex repeating patterns such as positional patterns and radiating patterns.				
Introduction to increasing patterns	Can create, extend and describe increasing patterns with concrete materials or with pictures.				
Pictorial representation of a concrete graph	Create and describe a concrete graph and represent the graph in a chart using pictures with word and number labels.				
Likelihood of familiar life events	use comparative language like "certain or uncertain" or "equally likely" to describe an event.				
Geometry					
Multiple attributes of 2D shapes	Constructing, describing and comparing 2D shapes such as squares, rectangles, triangles and circles with a focus on more than one attribute (ie. quantity of and type of sides).				
Multiple attributes of 3D objects	Constructing, describing and comparing 3D shapes such as cubes, cylinders and cones with a focus on more than one attribute (ie. quantity of and type of faces or number of edges and vertices).				
	Describe and compare 3D objects by naming the 2D face shapes and describing them using positional language. "The box has square faces on the front and the back and rectangles on all the sides around it."				

Measurement				
Direct measurement, introducing standard units (cm, m)	Measure how long or how tall an object is using standard units (cm and m) using measuring tools such as a ruler or measuring tape; record measurements including quantity and type of unit			
Financial Literacy				
Coin combinations to 100 cents	Count a set of the same Canadian coin (i.e. can count by 5s to count a set of nickels).			
Spending and saving	Share thinking about making spending and saving choices.			