## UNIT 2 EXPECTATIONS

## Investigating Counting and Number Relationships,

Linear Measurement, Time and Temperature

| Grade 1 | Grade 2 |
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| demonstrate the concept of conservation of <br> number (5 counters represent the number 5, <br> regardless of whether they are close together <br> or far apart) |  |
| Demonstrate one-to-one correspondence <br> between number and objects when counting |  |
| represent, compare, and order whole <br> numbers to 20 | represent, compare, and order whole <br> numbers to 50 |
| read and print number words to 10 | read and print number words to 20 |
| compose and decompose numbers up to 20 <br> (7 can be decomposed into 6 and 1, or 5 and <br> 2) | compose and decompose two-digit numbers <br> (42 is 4 tens and 2 ones; compose 37¢ using <br> one quarter, one dime, and two pennies) |
| count forward by 1's, 2's, 5's, and 10's to 50, <br> using a variety of tools and strategies | count forward by 1's, 2's, 5's, to 100, using <br> number lines and hundreds charts, starting <br> from multiples of 1, 2, 5, and 10 |
| count backwards by 1's from 20 and any <br> number less than 20 (e.g., count backwards <br> from 18 to 11), with and without the use of <br> concrete materials and number lines | count backwards by 1's from 50 and any <br> number less than 50, and count backwards <br> by 10's from 100 and any number less than <br> $100, ~ u s i n g ~ n u m b e r ~ l i n e s ~ a n d ~ h u n d r e d s ~ c h a r t s ~$ |
| locate whole numbers to 50 on a number line <br> and on a partial number line (e.g., locate 37 <br> on a partial number line that goes from 34 to <br> 41) | locate whole numbers to 100 on a number <br> line and on a partial number line (e.g., locate <br> $37 ~ o n ~ a ~ p a r t i a l ~ n u m b e r ~ l i n e ~ t h a t ~ g o e s ~ f r o m ~ 34 ~$ |
| to 41) |  |$|$| compare and describe two or three objects <br> using relative terms (e.g., taller, longer, <br> shorter) | metre |
| :--- | :--- |
| use the metre as a benchmark for measuring <br> length | choose personal referents as benchmarks for <br> a centimetre and a metre to help measure <br> length |
| estimate, measure and record length, height, <br> and distance using non-standard units (e.g., <br> a book is about 10 paper clips wide; a pencil <br> is about 3 toothpicks long) | estimate, measure and record length, height <br> and distance, using non-standard units as <br> well as centimetres and metres |
| tell and write time to the half hour | tell and write time to the quarter-hour |
| name the months of the year in order, and <br> read the date on a calendar | investigate the relationship between days and <br> weeks and between months and years |
| relate temperature to experiences of the <br> seasons | describe how changes in temperature affect <br> everyday experiences |

