**Mathology Grade 2 Correlation – Alberta**

**Master 37a**

**Number Cluster 4: Early Fractional Thinking**

**Organizing Idea:**

Number: Quantity is measured with numbers that enable counting, labelling, comparing, and operating.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Guiding Question:** How can quantity contribute to a sense of number?  **Learning Outcome:** Students analyze quantity to 1000. | | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | | **Grade 2 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| An even quantity will have no remainder when partitioned into two equal groups or groups of two.  An odd quantity will have a remainder of one when partitioned into two equal groups or groups of two. | All natural numbers are either even or odd. | Partition a set of objects by sharing or grouping, with or without remainders. | **Number Cluster 4: Early Fractional Thinking**  19: Partitioning Sets | |  |

**Master 37b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Guiding Question:** In what ways can parts compose a whole?  **Learning Outcome:** Students interpret part-whole relationships using unit fractions. | | | | | |
| **Knowledge** | **Understanding** | **Skills & Procedures** | **Grade 2 Mathology** | **Mathology Little Books** |
| A whole can be a whole set of objects, or a whole object, that can be partitioned into a number of equal parts.  The whole can be any size and is designated by context.  A unit fraction describes any one of the equal parts that compose a whole. | Fractions can represent part-to-whole relationships.  One whole can be interpreted as a number of unit fractions. | Model a unit fraction by partitioning a whole object or whole set into equal parts, limited to 10 or fewer equal parts. | **Number Unit 4: Early Fractional Thinking**  14: Equal Parts  19: Partitioning Sets  20: Consolidation  **Number Math Every Day**  4: Modelling Fraction Amounts  4: Naming Equal Parts  **Number Intervention**  5: Naming Fractional Amounts | The Best Birthday  Grade 3  Hockey Homework |
| Compare different unit fractions of the same whole, limited to denominators of 10 or less. | **Number Unit 4: Early Fractional Thinking**  15: Comparing Fractions 1  16: Comparing Fractions 2 | The Best Birthday  Grade 3  Hockey Homework |
| Compare the same unit fractions of different wholes, limited to denominators of 10 or less. | **Number Unit 4: Early Fractional Thinking**  17: Comparing Unit Fractions of Different Wholes | Grade 3  Hockey Homework |
| Model one whole, using a given unit fraction, limited to denominators of 10 or less. | **Number Unit 4: Early Fractional Thinking**  18: Modelling One Whole with Unit Fractions |  |