

Common Core State Standards - Resource Page

With the recent adoption of the CCSS by the State of Nevada, the resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

Domain	Standard: 2.OA.4 - Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.
<p><u>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</u> Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.</p>	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u></p> <p>What are some efficient ways to count the total amount of objects in an array?</p> <p>Skip counting follows specific patterns which can be found using arrays and repeated addition. Using arrays to see numbers in groups is a basis for multiplication and division.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u></p> <p><i>Knowledge Targets</i></p> <p>I can add repeated addends. I can use strategies to add. I know how to draw an array. I know what an array is.</p> <p><i>Product Targets</i></p> <p>I can write a number sentence with multiple addends to match an array.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>array equal groups columns rows sum</p>

Teacher Tips

Provided with permission from the Public Schools of North Carolina (May 2012)

<http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/acre/standards/common-core-tools/#unmath>

Second graders use rectangular arrays to work with repeated addition, a building block for multiplication in third grade. A rectangular array is any arrangement of things in rows and columns, such as a rectangle of square tiles. Students explore this concept with concrete objects (e.g., counters, bears, square tiles, etc.) as well as pictorial representations on grid paper or other drawings. Due to the commutative property of addition, students can add either the rows or the columns and still arrive at the same solution.

Vertical Progression

3.OA.1 - Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5×7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each.

3.MD.7 - Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

3.MD.7a - Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

3.MD.7d - Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

The above information and more can be accessed for free on the [Wiki-Teacher](#) website.

Direct link for this standard: [2.OA.4](#)