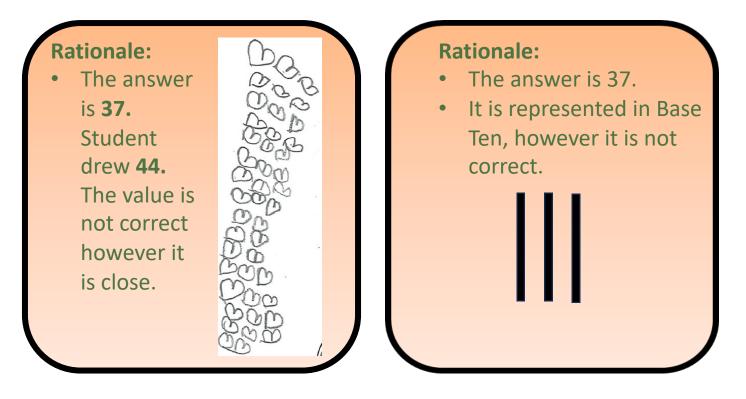


# Draw To Represent The Value Of The Number

## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2 (Developing)

- Pictures show some value in representing the number
- Partially accurate

# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense



### Note:

• Students do not have to draw the value of the number in Base Ten. If they choose to make their own symbols, they need to include a value chart.

- Students to demonstrate how a number can be decomposed into 10's and 1's.
- Students should organize the ones and tens together to show the combined value.



# Write The Number In Expanded Form

## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2

• Partially accurate in demonstrating the value of each digit

# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense

#### Rationale:

- Student did not represent the 10's Place Value correctly
- Possible correct answer: 10+10+10+10+2+7 = 47 because the 10's and 1's are correctly represented

12 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 5 = 47

#### Note:

- Students can use words to express the value of the Tens and Ones.
- Students can "break apart" the values. For example: 10 +10 + 10 +7 = 37

- Students have correctly identified the value of the Tens and Ones Place.
- Students should use numbers that are the most efficient when showing Expanded Form.



# Create 3 Equations That Equal The Number

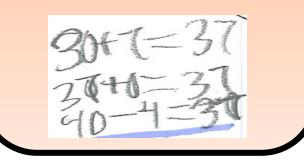
## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2

• Accurately uses grade appropriate operations in one or two equations

# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense

### Rationale:

- One example is incorrect.
- Used Expanded Form example as an equation.



### Rationale:

- Equations are not at Grade 2 level.
- Adding and Subtracting to 20 is a Grade 1 outcome.

19+1-1+1-1+1=20

18+2-0=20

37-1-1+1=36

#### Note:

 The equation used in the Expanded Form box should not be counted as one of the three examples.

- In Grade 2, students should be attempting to use strategies such as looking for multiples of 10 or friendly numbers.
- Addition and subtraction with 2-digit + 2-digit equations or 2-digit + 1-digit equations are grade level examples.
- Encourage 2-digit equations for all the examples.



## Write a Real-Life Example

## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2

• A partial connection to a real-life example is provided

# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense

### Rationale:

 Example does not reflect the understanding of the "value" of each digit because there can be much more than 37 pieces of paper in an office.

## 37 geas of Paper in a offis

### **Rationale:**

 Example demonstrates the student can recognize the number but does not understand its value.

My address has the number 62 in it.

#### Note:

• The examples must be realistic and reasonable.

- It is important that students demonstrate an understanding of the value in their example.
- Teaching real-life applications provides students context for their learning.
- Financial Literacy examples are good representations of this concept.



# Counting Forward and Backwards

## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2

Partially complete and accurate

# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense

#### Rationale:

- The following are considered counting errors at Level 2:
  - Number sequence
  - out of order
  - Skipping numbers
  - Using the same
    number more than
    once

### Rationale:

 These types of errors suggests students do not have a solid foundation of one-to-one correspondence with counting.

#### Note:

• In Grade 2, the value students are skip-counting by should be 2 or more.

- Students should be able to count forwards and backwards from a variety of starting points.
- Students should be able to count forwards and backwards by 2's, 5's and 10's.



# **Number Line**

## Number Sense Rubric: Level 2

 Partially correct estimate of placement of number on provided number line

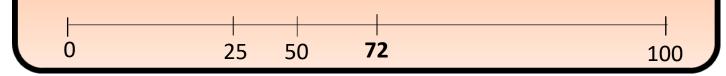
# Grade 2 SNAP Number Sense

### Rationale:

- Benchmarks are not reasonably spaced.
- The placement of 72 is not correct based on the benchmarks but it is close.

#### **Rationale:**

- Benchmarks of 25 and 50 are placed but are not correct.
- The placement of 72 is in sequential order but not correctly placed.



#### Note:

• Students should be attempting to draw benchmarks that are equally spaced.

- To demonstrate full proficiency, students will add benchmarks to their number line to help situate the number.
- Students should be able to compare and order numbers to 100 along a number line, using benchmarks such as 25 and 50.