Building solid foundations for scholastic success

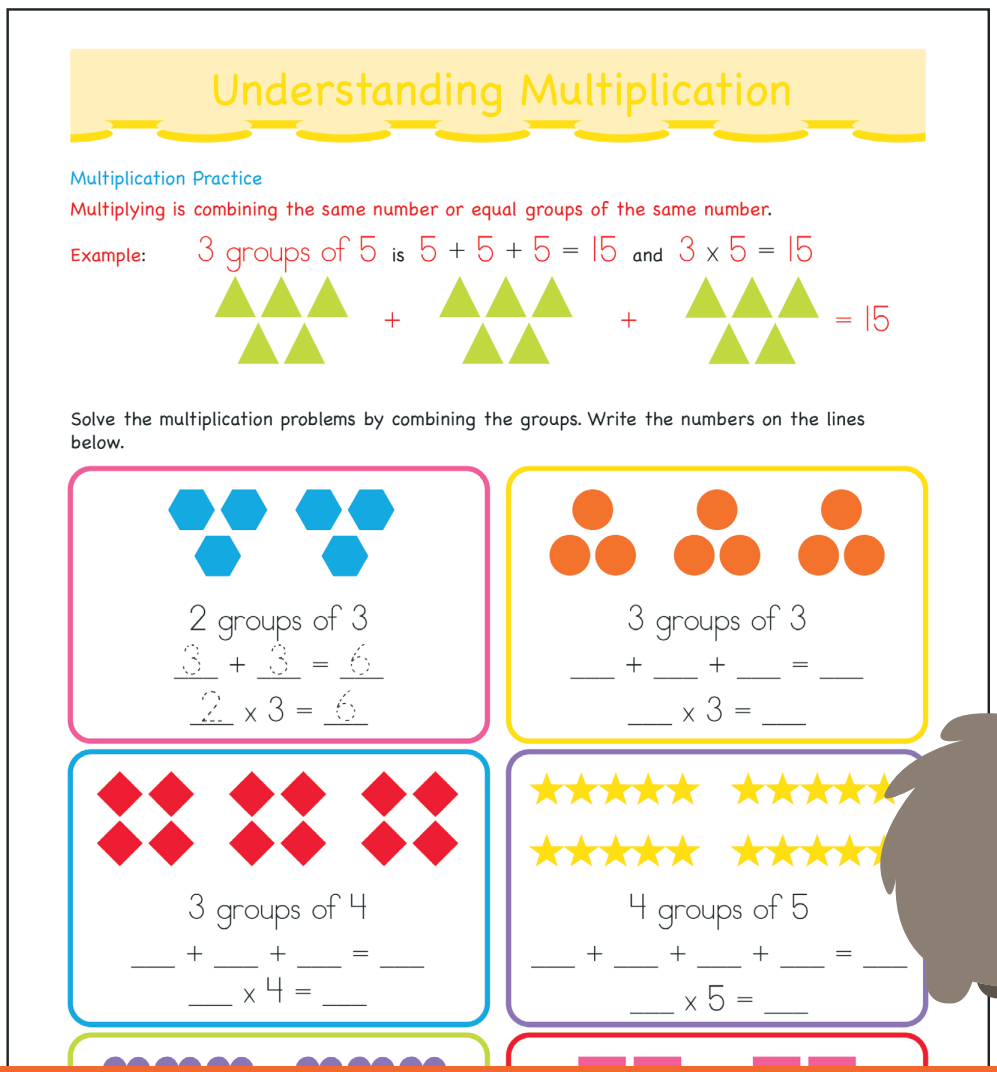
2 Math Readiness

Grade 2

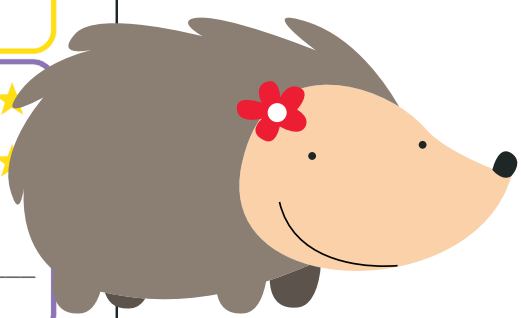
READY TO LEARN™

The Canadian Curriculum Series

Math



- Introduces advanced addition and subtraction skills
- Introduces 3-D shapes
- Introduces multiplication



Tammy K. Hayes, EdD.

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Math

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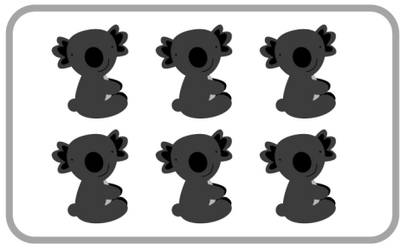
Grade Two Math Readiness

By grade two, kids are using numbers and math methods often. They have some practice with basic addition and subtraction that they can use as tools in computing. They also have a better spacial sense which will allow a broader range of mathematical ideas to become more accessible. This year, a major developmental shift will occur when they begin learning multiplication. Strategic thinking games, like checkers, chess, dominoes, and cribbage, are great for helping build math skills at this age.

Number Sense

Counting Review

Count the objects and write the numbers on the lines below.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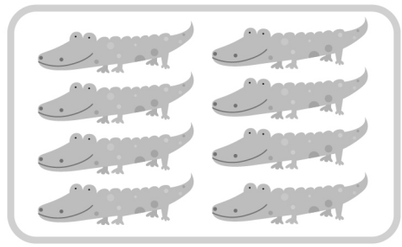
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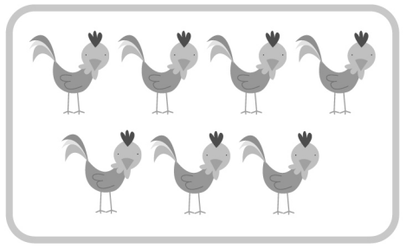
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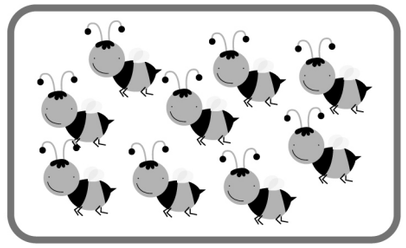
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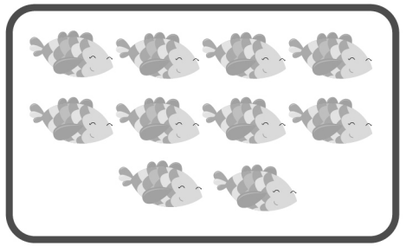
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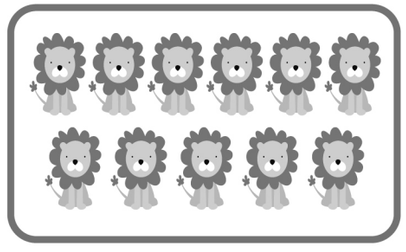
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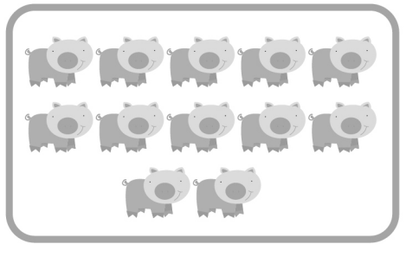
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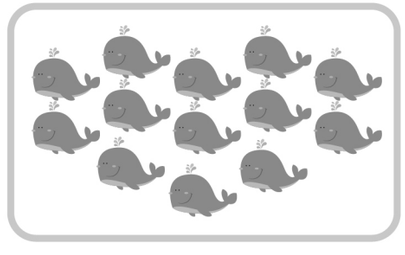
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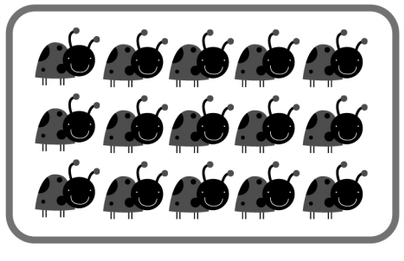
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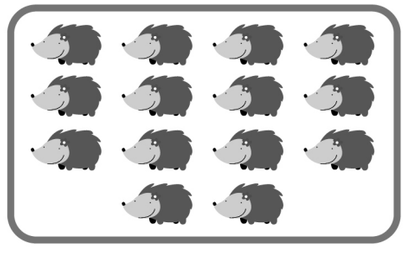
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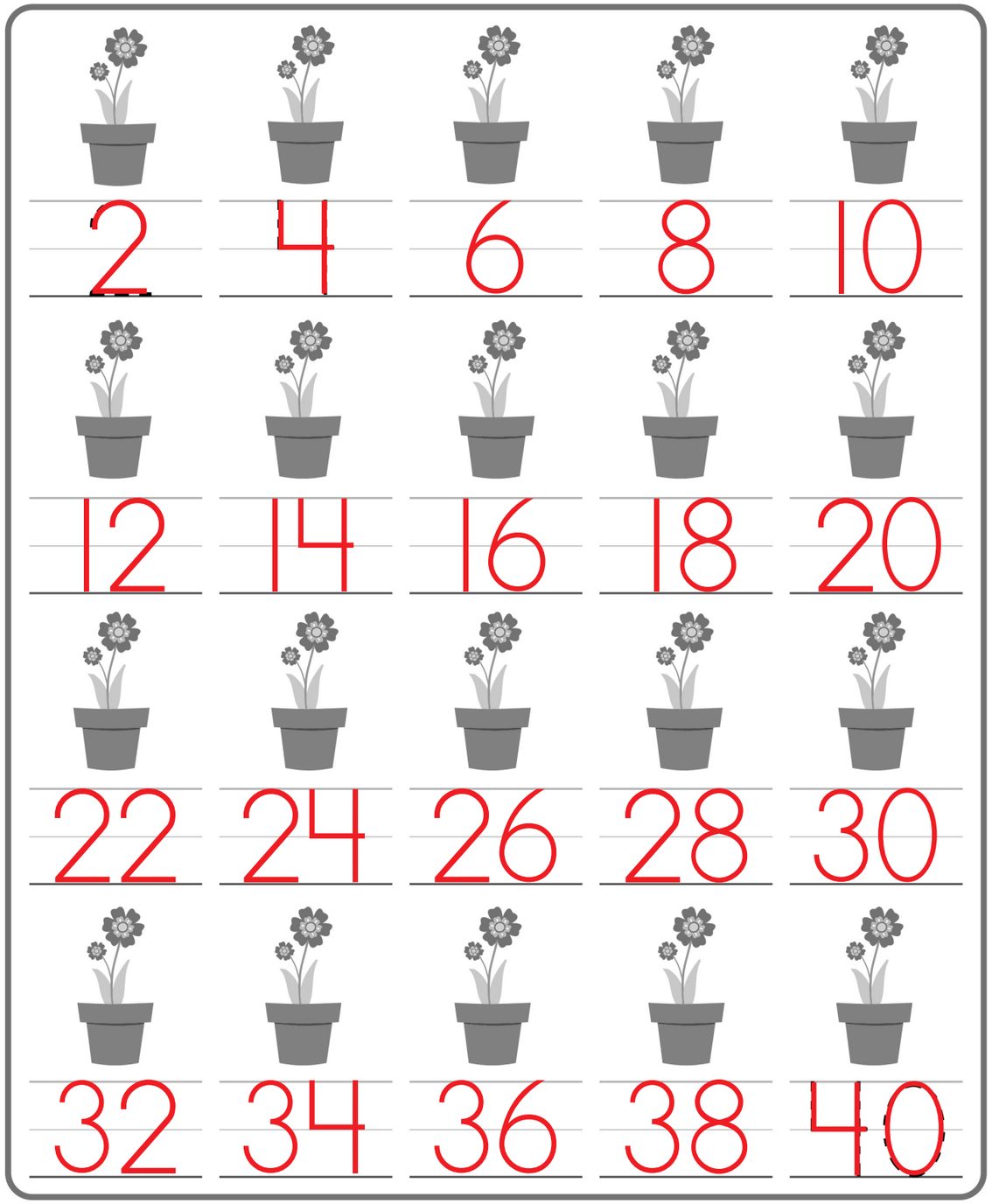
Count by Twos Review

Skip counting can make counting faster!

Skip count the flowers by 2s. Write the numbers on the lines below as you count.



Count by Fives Review

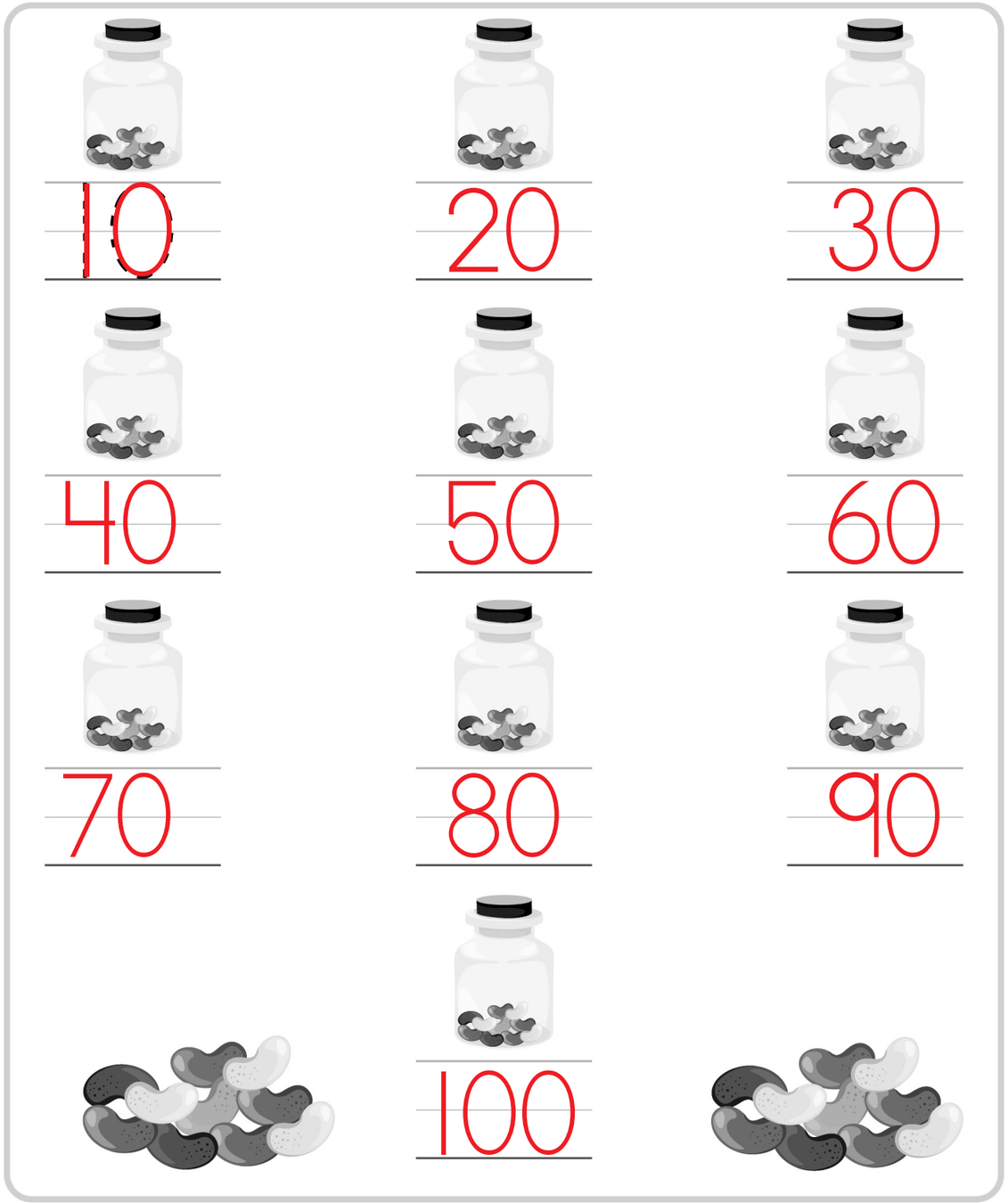
Skip counting by 5s is even faster!

Skip count by 5s. Write the missing numbers on the starfish as you count.

Count by Tens Review

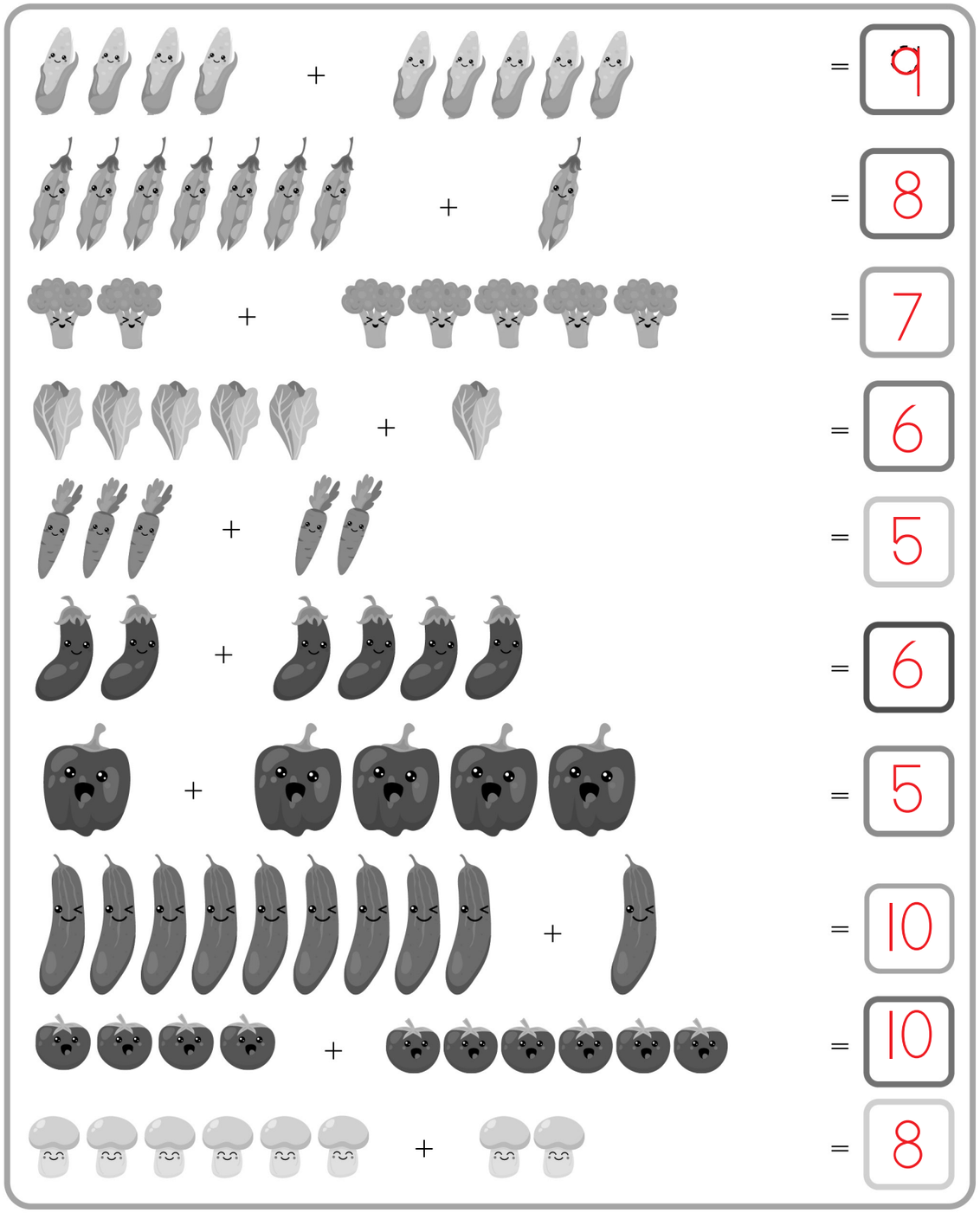
Skip counting by 10s is even faster!

Skip count by 10s and write the numbers on the lines below as you count.



Joining Groups

Count each group of pictures. Then solve the problems by writing the totals in the boxes below.



Practise Addition

Solve the addition problems below. Count the beads to help you add.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +\ 1 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +\ 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

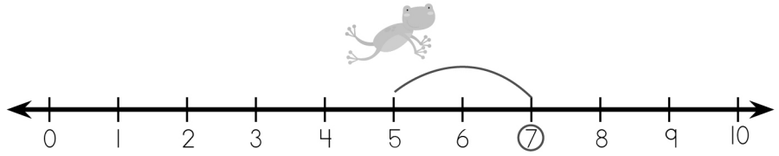
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

Using a Number Line

You can use a number line to help you count when adding.

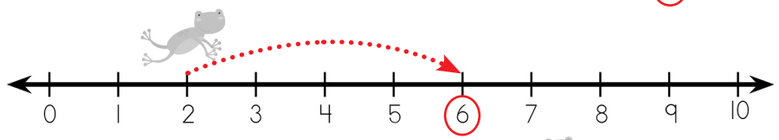
Start on the first number in the equation and then jump forwards on the line the same number of spaces as the second number. Draw a line from the first number to the second number and circle the correct answer. Then write the answers to the equations on the lines below.

Example:

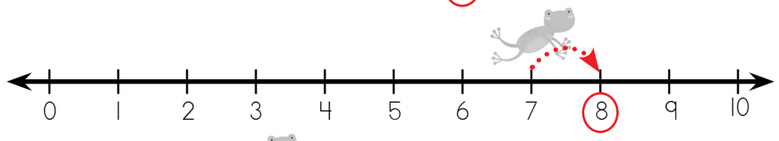


8 + 1 = 9

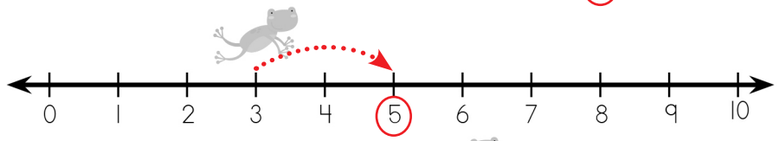
2 + 4 = 6



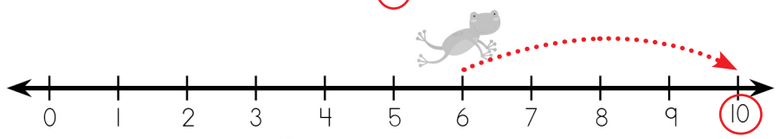
7 + 1 = 8



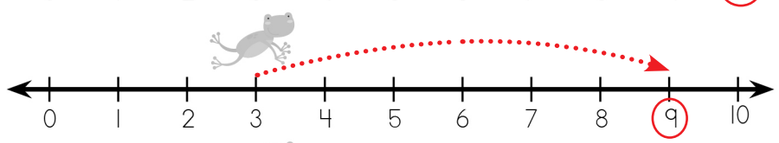
3 + 2 = 5



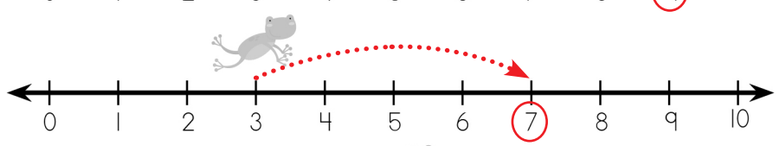
6 + 4 = 10



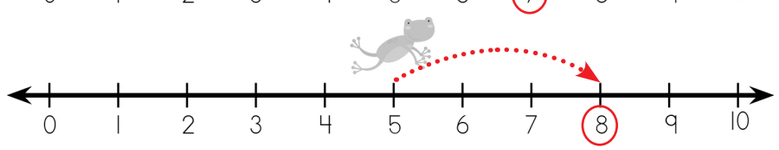
3 + 6 = 9



3 + 4 = 7



5 + 3 = 8



Counting Back to Subtract

Solve the subtraction problems below. Count the butterflies that are not crossed out to help you subtract.

10 − 1 = 9

8 − 2 = 6

5 − 2 = 3

6 − 1 = 5

9 − 1 = 8

8 − 3 = 5

10 − 3 = 7

4 − 2 = 2

7 − 4 = 3

8 − 6 = 2

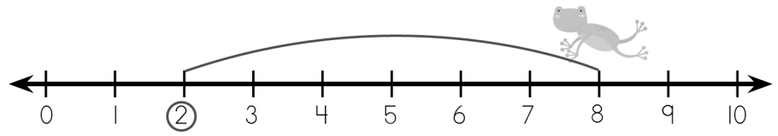
Using a Number Line

You can use a number line to help you count when subtracting.

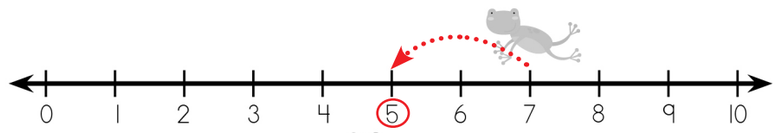
Start on the first number in the equation and then jump backwards on the line the same number of spaces as the second number in the equation. Draw a line from the first number to the second number and circle the correct answer. Write the answers to the equations on the lines below.

Example:

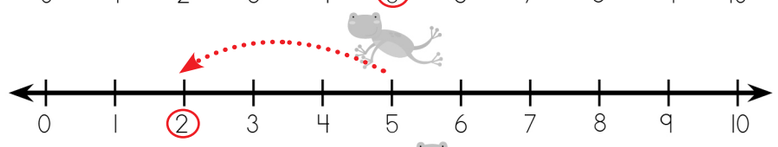
8 − 6 = 2



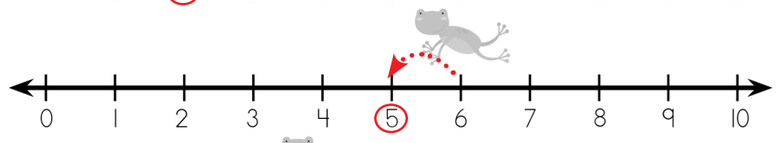
7 − 2 = 5



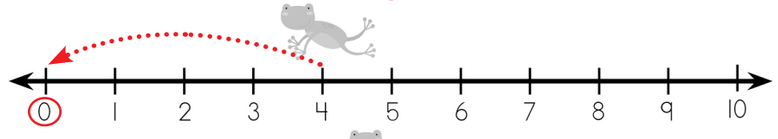
5 − 3 = 2



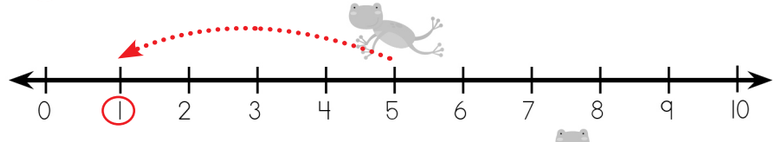
6 − 1 = 5



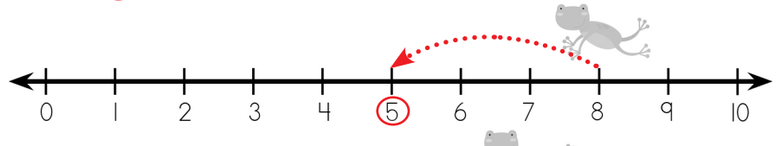
4 − 4 = 0



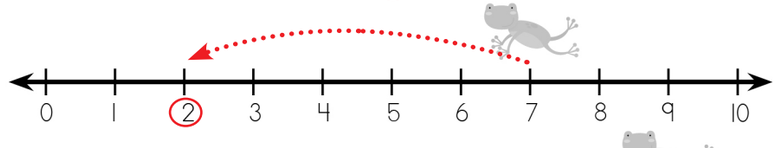
5 − 4 = 1



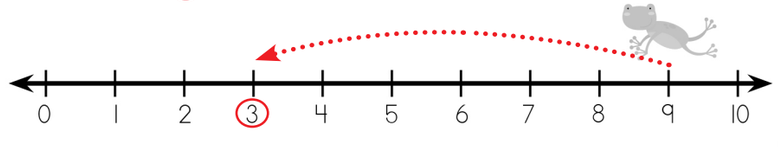
8 − 3 = 5



7 − 5 = 2



9 − 6 = 3

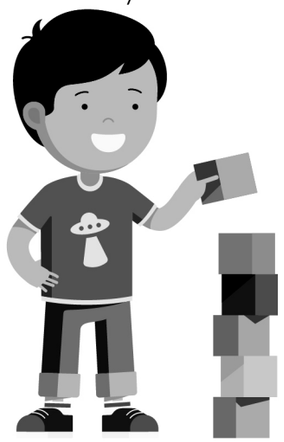


Addition and Subtraction Word Problems

When solving word problems, look for clues. Numbers are clues! Circle the numbers in the word problems and look for word clues. Hint: IN ALL and ALTOGETHER mean ADD and ARE LEFT and HAVE LEFT mean SUBTRACT.

Circle the clues and solve the word problems. Write the answers on the lines below.

Eila is counting her bracelets. She has 4 red bracelets and 7 yellow bracelets. How many bracelets does she have in all?



4 + 7 = 11

Finn is making block towers. He makes 6 towers but 2 towers fall down. How many block towers are left?

6 - 2 = 4

Anakin is collecting spaceships! He has 9 ships with rocket boosters and 7 ships without. How many ships does Anakin have altogether?

9 + 7 = 16

Oscar is collecting race cars. He has 7 cars but gives 3 to his friend. How many race cars does Oscar have left?

7 - 3 = 4

Fact Families

Fact families are a set of equations that share the same three numbers in a different order. They are similar and work together like a family!

Example:

2 + 3 = 5
3 + 2 = 5
5 - 2 = 3
5 - 3 = 2

Complete the fact families. Write the numbers on the lines below.

5	+	3	=	8
3	+	5	=	8
8	-	5	=	3
8	-	3	=	5

4	+	2	=	6
2	+	4	=	6
6	-	4	=	2
6	-	2	=	4

8	+	2	=	10
2	+	8	=	10
10	-	8	=	2
10	-	2	=	8

3	+	2	=	5
2	+	3	=	5
5	-	3	=	2
5	-	2	=	3

6	+	1	=	7
1	+	6	=	7
7	-	6	=	1
7	-	1	=	6

7	+	4	=	11
4	+	7	=	11
11	-	7	=	4
11	-	4	=	7

Fact Families

Complete the fact families. Write the numbers on the lines below.

5	+	2	=	7
2	+	5	=	7
7	-	2	=	5
7	-	5	=	2

9	+	2	=	11
2	+	9	=	11
11	-	9	=	2
11	-	2	=	9

6	+	3	=	9
3	+	6	=	9
9	-	6	=	3
9	-	3	=	6

8	+	4	=	12
4	+	8	=	12
12	-	8	=	4
12	-	4	=	8

7	+	3	=	10
3	+	7	=	10
10	-	7	=	3
10	-	3	=	7

2	+	6	=	8
6	+	2	=	8
8	-	6	=	2
8	-	2	=	6

Cross out the number sentence that is NOT part of the fact family.

7	+	3	=	10
3	+	7	=	10
10	-	7	=	3
10	-	3	=	7
~~10~~	~~+~~	~~3~~	~~=~~	~~13~~

9	+	2	=	11
2	+	9	=	11
11	-	9	=	2
11	-	2	=	9
~~9~~	~~+~~	~~11~~	~~=~~	~~20~~

Adding Doubles

Learning the doubles addition facts will help you add other numbers faster. Saying the doubles chant can help you remember the double facts in a snap!

0 + 0 = 0	Oh!	6 + 6 = 12	Swell!
1 + 1 = 2	Ooooo!	7 + 7 = 14	Queen!
2 + 2 = 4	More!	8 + 8 = 16	Machine!
3 + 3 = 6	Kicks!	9 + 9 = 18	Jelly Bean!
4 + 4 = 8	Great!	10 + 10 = 20	That's Plenty!
5 + 5 = 10	Again!		

Solve the doubles addition problems. Write your answers below.

1 + 1 = 2	6 + 6 = 12	3 + 3 = 6	8 + 8 = 16	7 + 7 = 14
2 + 2 = 4	5 + 5 = 10	9 + 9 = 18	4 + 4 = 8	10 + 10 = 20

Word Problem

Cam found 5 dimes. Katie found the same amount. How many dimes do they have in all?

5 + 5 = 10

Doubles Plus One

Use what you know about doubles facts to try adding doubles plus one.

Example: $5 + 5 + 1 = 11$ is the same as $5 + 6 = 11$

If $5 + 5 = 10$ then $5 + 6$ is just one more.

Solve the problems and write the answers below. Then circle the doubles facts in red and the doubles plus one facts in blue.

3 + 3 = 6	3 + 4 = 7	8 + 8 = 16	8 + 9 = 17
5 + 5 = 10	5 + 6 = 11	6 + 6 = 12	6 + 7 = 13
7 + 7 = 14	7 + 8 = 15	2 + 2 = 4	2 + 3 = 5
	4 + 4 = 8	4 + 5 = 9	

Adding Three Addends

The numbers in an addition equation that you are adding together are called addends. The answer is called the sum. Sometimes number sentences add more than 2 addends.

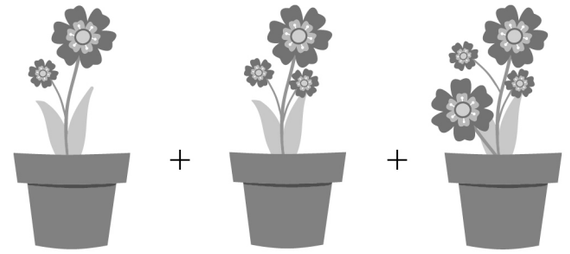
Example: $2 + 3 + 1 = 6$

2, 3, and 1 are addends.

When adding more than two addends, you add the first two numbers first. Then you add the sum of the first two numbers to the third number to find the total.

Example:

$2 + 3 = 5$, $5 + 4 = 9$



Solve the problems and write your answers below.

3 + 5 + 1 = 9 (3 + 5 = 8)	3 + 3 + 2 = 8 (3 + 3 = 6)	6 + 4 + 2 = 12 (6 + 4 = 10)
7 + 2 + 3 = 12 (7 + 2 = 9)	8 + 2 + 3 = 13 (8 + 2 = 10)	6 + 2 + 3 = 11 (6 + 2 = 8)
5 + 5 + 5 = 15 (5 + 5 = 10)	4 + 3 + 2 = 9 (4 + 3 = 7)	9 + 1 + 6 = 16 (9 + 1 = 10)

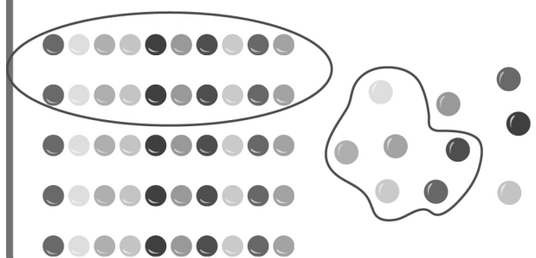
Tens and Ones

Numbers with two digits have tens and ones. The place of each digit tells which one it is.

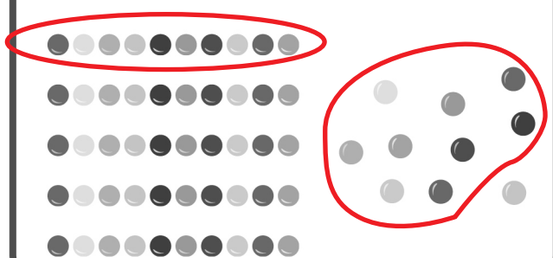
Example: 3 tens and 4 ones = 34

Circle the groups to match the tens and ones below.

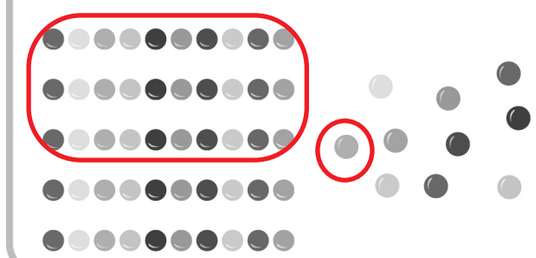
2 tens and 6 ones



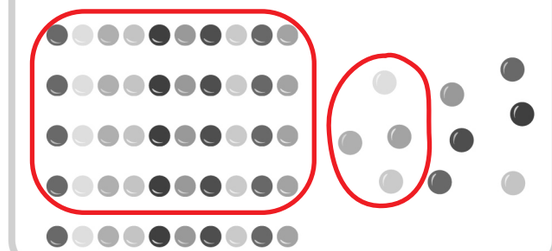
1 ten and 9 ones



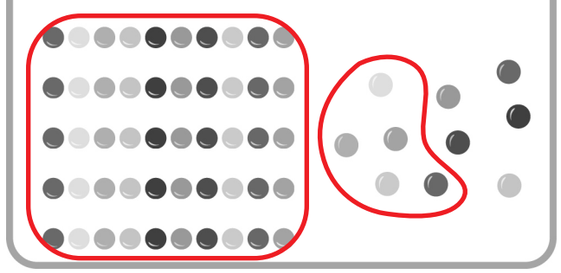
3 tens and 1 one



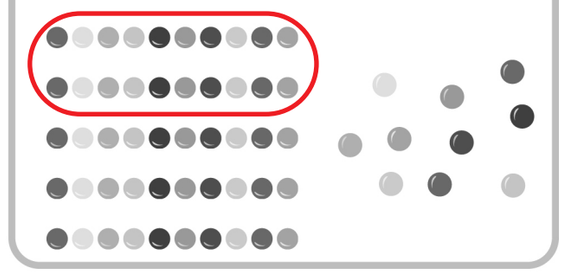
4 tens and 4 ones



5 tens and 5 ones



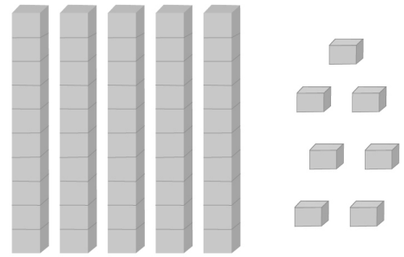
2 tens and 0 ones



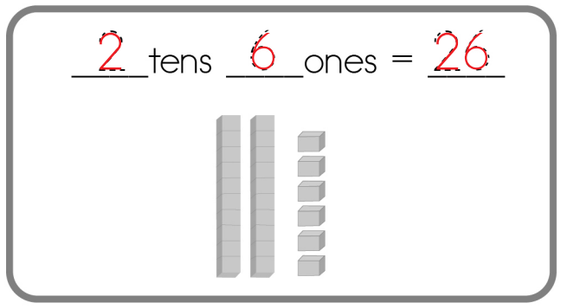
Tens and Ones

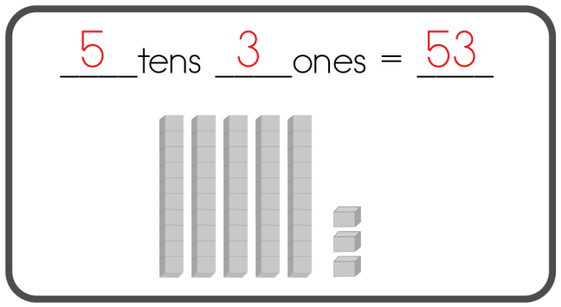
Look at the illustrations and write the tens and ones on the lines below.

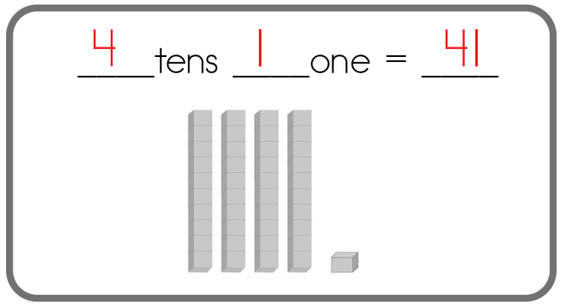
Example:

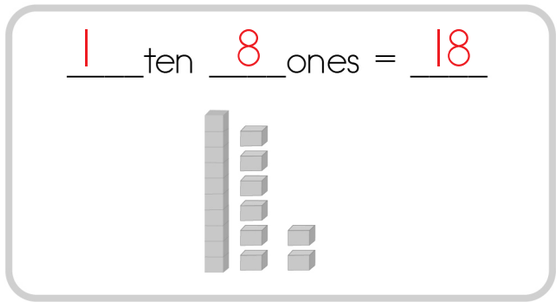


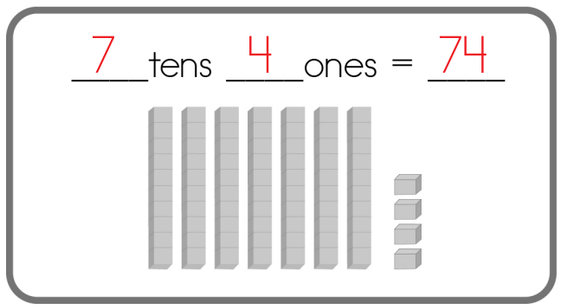
5 tens and 7 ones = 57

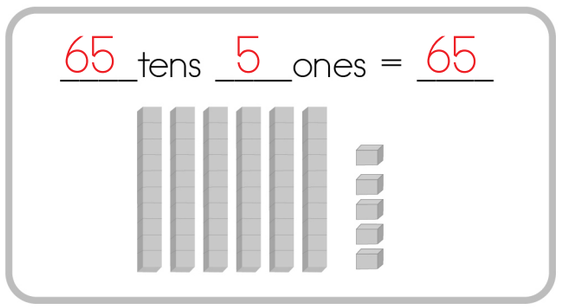










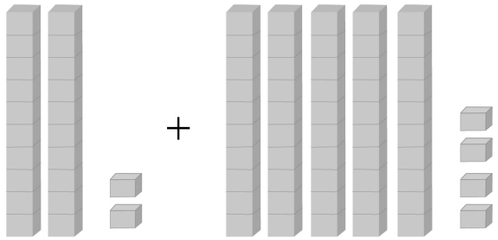


Adding Two Digit Numbers Using a Model

Adding two digit numbers can be easy with a model.

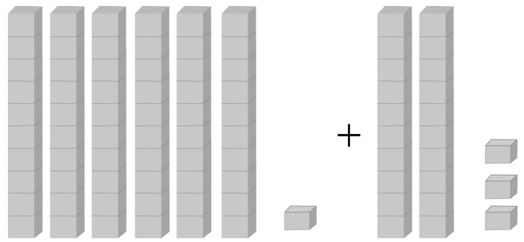
Count the tens and ones and write the total number of each on the lines below. Then write the sums on the lines to solve the equations.

22 + 54 = 76



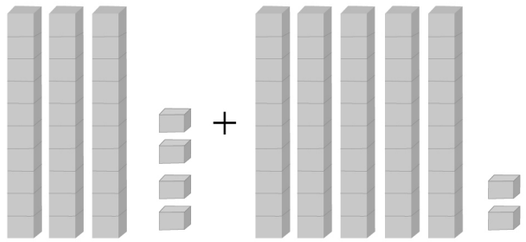
7 tens 6 ones = 76

61 + 23 = 84



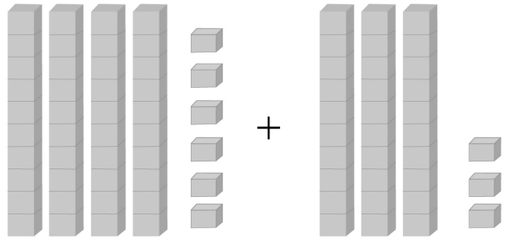
8 tens 4 ones = 84

34 + 52 = 86



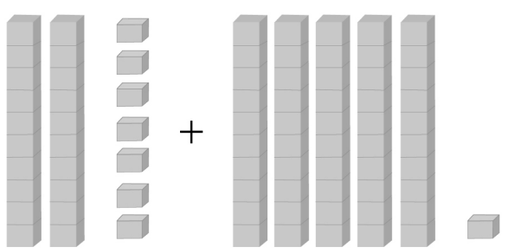
8 tens 6 ones = 86

46 + 33 = 79



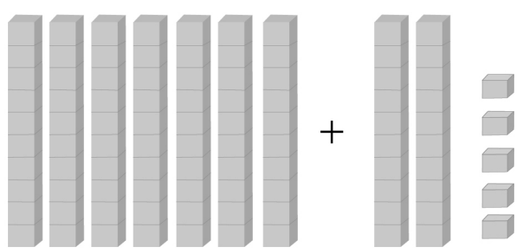
7 tens 9 ones = 79

27 + 51 = 78



7 tens 8 ones = 78

70 + 25 = 95



9 tens 5 ones = 95

Adding Two Digit Numbers by Regrouping

Regrouping means changing ones into tens or tens back into ones. Adding two digit numbers sometimes means regrouping.

Look at the example below. If the numbers in the second column add up to more than 9, we need to regroup.

Example: 45 + 19 = ___

First add the ones.

5 + 9 = 14

14 is more than 9. We need to regroup.

14 means 1 ten and 4 ones.

So put the 4 in the ones column and the 1 at the top of the tens column.

Now add the tens. 1 + 4 + 1 = 6.

Put your tens and ones together. Your answer is 64.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	5
+	1	9
	6	4

Solve the problems by regrouping. Write your answers in the boxes below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	6
+	4	7
	7	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	5
+	3	8
	8	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	2
+	3	9
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	7
+	3	6
	8	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	3
+	1	8
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	6
+	2	8
	7	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	6
+	5	5
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	9
+	6	8
	9	7

Adding Two Digit Numbers by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Write your answers in the boxes below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	9
+	1	8
	6	7

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	6
+	1	7
	4	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	7
+	3	5
	8	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	4
+	1	7
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	9
+	2	7
	4	6

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	1
+	2	9
	4	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	3
+	3	7
	6	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	4
+	1	6
	6	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	9
+	1	3
	9	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	2	7
	4	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	7
+	3	7
	9	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	6
+	3	5
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	4	6
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	7
+	2	4
	4	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	7
+	1	8
	9	5

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	9
+	3	5
	7	4

Two Digit Addition Word Problems

When solving word problems, look for clues. Numbers are clues! **Circle the numbers in the word problems and look for word clues. Hint:** IN ALL and ALTOGETHER mean ADD.

Circle the clues and solve the word problems. Write the answers on the lines below.

Elaine is picking peaches from the orchard. She has picked 44 red ones and 17 yellow ones. How many peaches does she have altogether?

44 + 17 = 61

Jerry loves shoes! He has 35 pairs of running shoes and 17 pairs of dress shoes. How many pairs of shoes does he have in all?

35 + 17 = 52

George is collecting baseball cards. He has 56 cards with signatures and 27 cards without. How many baseball cards does George have altogether?

56 + 27 = 83

Kosmo is collecting golf balls. He has 38 favourites and 16 others. How many golf balls does he have in all?

38 + 16 = 54

Subtracting Two Digit Numbers by Regrouping

Subtracting tens and ones sometimes means regrouping.

Look at the example below. If the top number in a column is smaller than the bottom number, we need to regroup.

Example: 45 - 18 =

First subtract the ones.

5 - 8 =

5 is less than 8. We need to regroup.

That means take one ten from the tens column and move it to the ones column.

Now subtract the ones column.

15 - 8 = 7

Put the 7 in the ones column.

Now subtract the tens. 3 - 1 = 2

Put your tens and ones together.

Your answer is 27.

	Tens	Ones
	3	15
	~~4~~	~~5~~
-	1	8
	2	7

Solve the problems by regrouping. Write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	~~4~~	12
	~~5~~	~~2~~
-	4	6
	0	6

	Tens	Ones
	1	13
	~~2~~	~~3~~
-	1	6
	0	7

	Tens	Ones
	3	17
	~~4~~	~~7~~
-	2	8
	1	9

	Tens	Ones
	2	13
	~~3~~	~~3~~
-	1	9
	1	4

	Tens	Ones
	2	14
	~~3~~	~~4~~
-	2	6
	0	8

	Tens	Ones
	3	15
	~~4~~	~~5~~
-	2	7
	1	8

	Tens	Ones
	4	16
	~~5~~	~~6~~
-	1	9
	3	7

	Tens	Ones
	5	17
	~~6~~	~~7~~
-	4	8
	1	9

Subtracting Two Digit Numbers by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	2	15
	~~3~~	~~5~~
-	1	7
	1	8

	Tens	Ones
	3	17
	~~4~~	~~7~~
-	1	8
	2	9

	Tens	Ones
	4	13
	~~5~~	~~3~~
-	1	7
	3	6

	Tens	Ones
	2	10
	~~3~~	~~0~~
-	1	8
	1	2

	Tens	Ones
	4	12
	~~5~~	~~2~~
-	2	8
	2	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	18
	~~2~~	~~8~~
-	1	9
	0	9

	Tens	Ones
	3	16
	~~4~~	~~6~~
-	3	8
	0	8

	Tens	Ones
	4	14
	~~5~~	~~4~~
-	4	7
	0	7

	Tens	Ones
	5	13
	~~6~~	~~3~~
-	4	8
	1	5

	Tens	Ones
	6	12
	~~7~~	~~2~~
-	5	6
	1	6

	Tens	Ones
	7	17
	~~8~~	~~7~~
-	1	9
	6	8

	Tens	Ones
	8	13
	~~9~~	~~3~~
-	2	9
	6	4

Two Digit Subtraction Word Problems

When solving word problems, look for clues. Numbers are clues! Circle the numbers in the word problems and look for word clues. Hint: ARE LEFT and HAVE LEFT mean SUBTRACT.

Circle the clues and solve the word problems. Write the answers on the lines below.

Monica has 53 kayaks. She has rented 27 of them to a group of vacationers. How many kayaks does Monica have left?

53 - 27 = 26

Sam is a firefighter! He has 42 firefighter friends working at his station. Then 26 of them move to another fire station. How many firefighters are left at Sam's station?

42 - 26 = 16

Jack is setting up 26 tents on his campground. He has already finished setting up 18 tents. How many tents are left to set up?

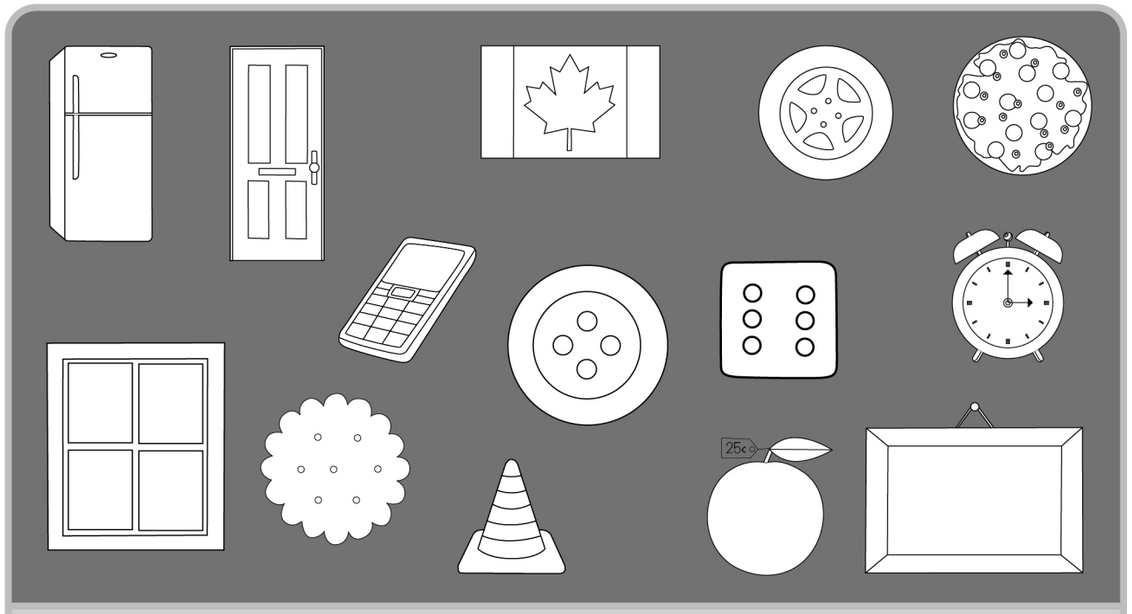
26 - 18 = 8

Katie is planting 83 tomato plants on her farm. She has planted 38 so far. How many tomato plants does Katie have left to plant?

83 - 38 = 45

Identifying Shapes

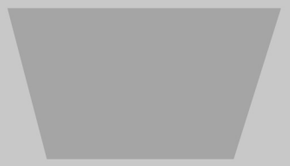
Look at the objects below. Count and colour the circles, triangles, rectangles, and squares. Write the number of each shape on the lines below.



circles 6 rectangles 5 triangles 1 squares 2

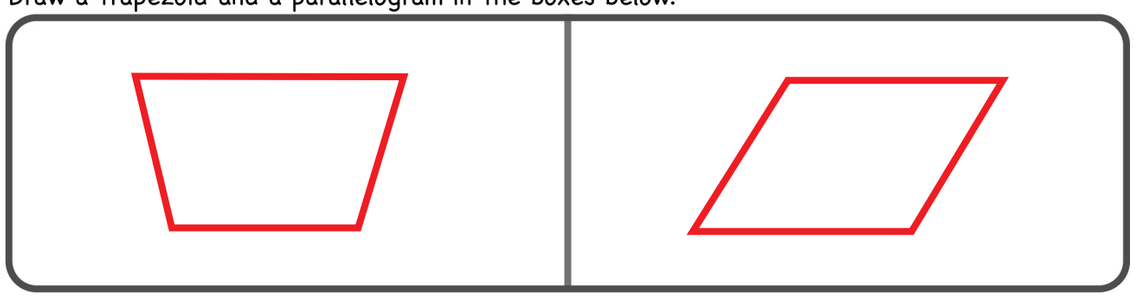
Identifying New Shapes

trapezoid



parallelogram

Draw a trapezoid and a parallelogram in the boxes below.



New Shapes

Many shapes are named for their attributes.

Example:

A triangle has 3 sides. "Tri" means three.

A quadrilateral has 4 sides. "Quad" means four.

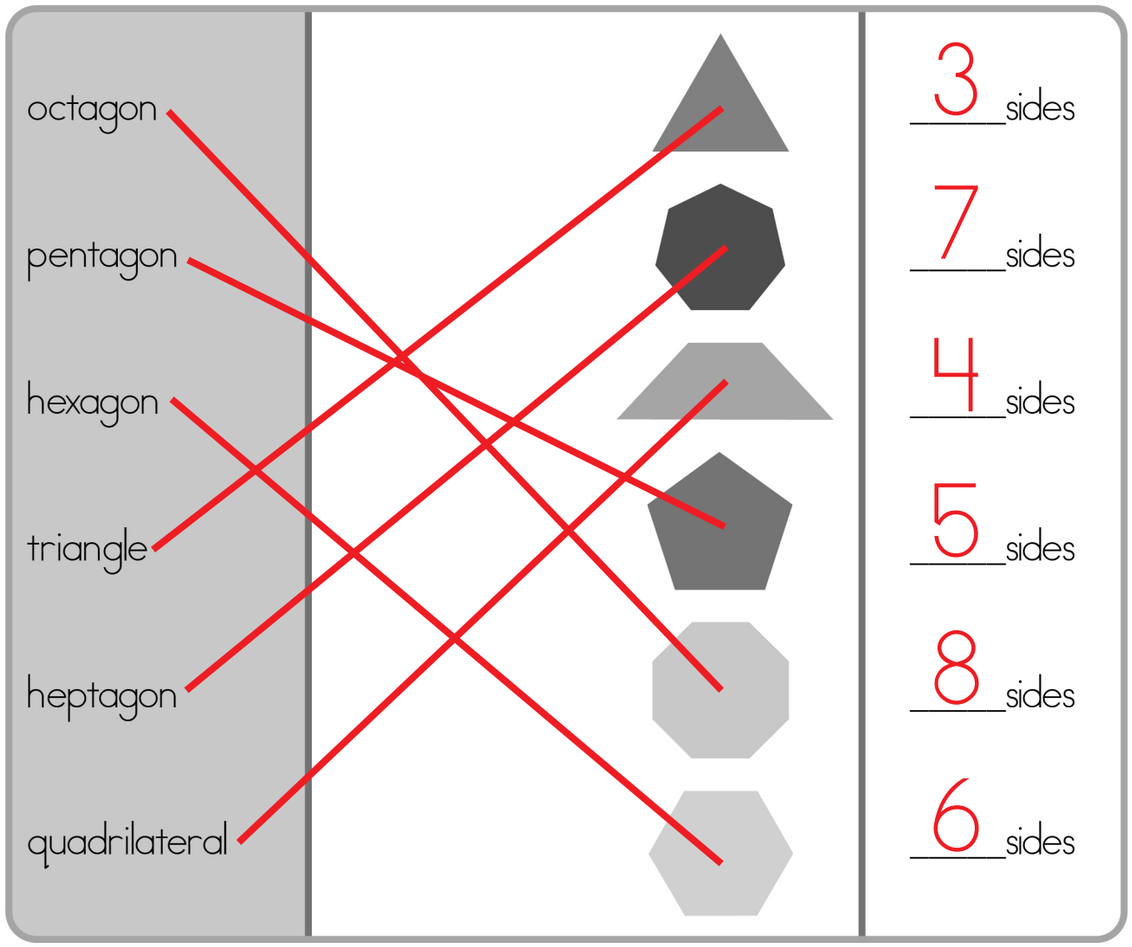
A pentagon has 5 sides. "Penta" means five.

A hexagon has 6 sides. "Hexa" means six.

A heptagon has 7 sides. "Hepta" means seven.

An octagon has 8 sides. "Octa" means eight.

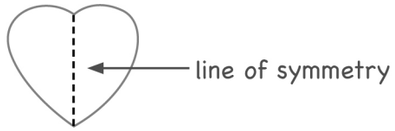
Draw a line from the name of the shape to the matching picture. Then write how many sides that shape has.



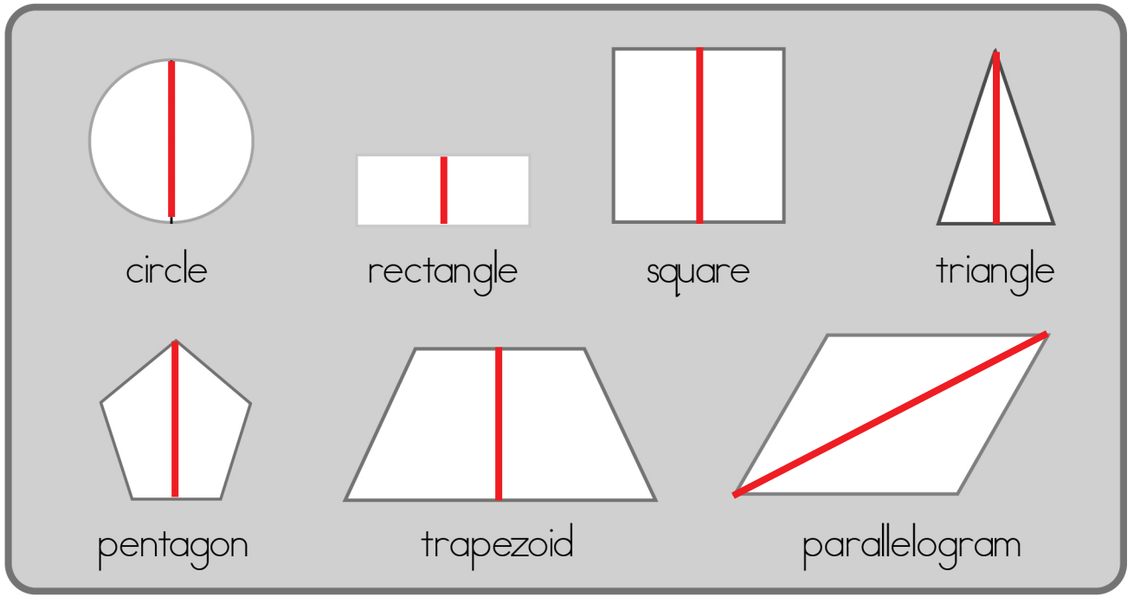
Symmetry

Symmetry means an object or shape is balanced across a center line. Both sides are mirror images of each other.

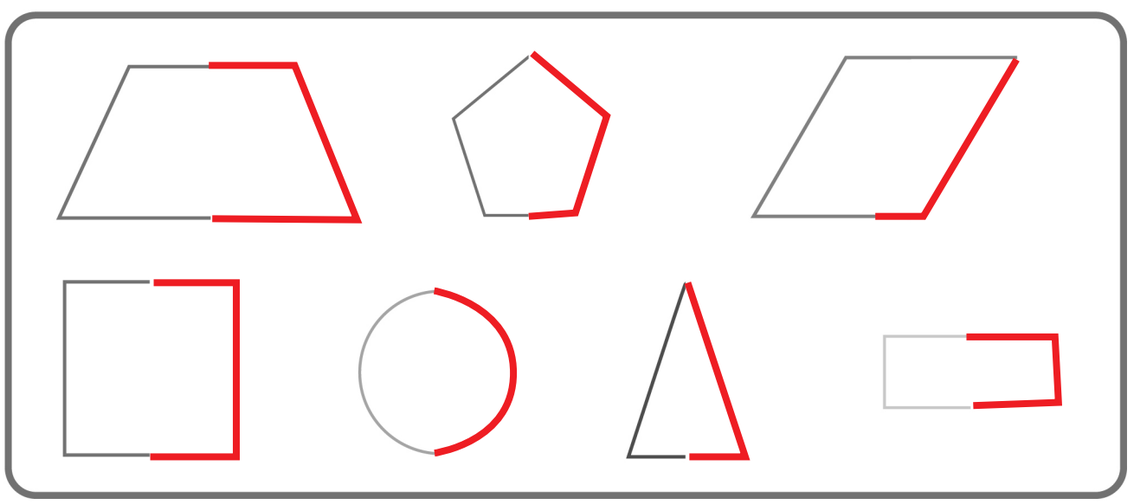
Example: heart



Draw a line of symmetry dividing the shapes so they are the same on both sides.



Draw the missing part of the shapes below.

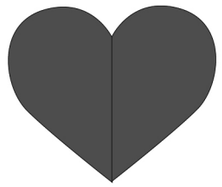


One Half

One half means an object is divided into 2 equal parts.

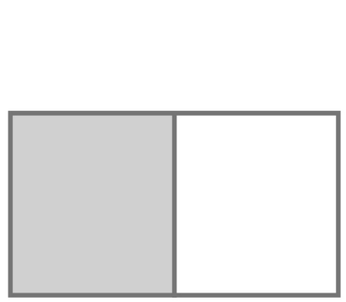
We write one half like this: $\frac{1}{2}$

Example: one whole



$\frac{1}{2}$

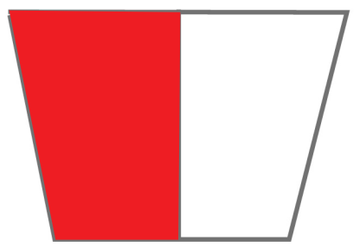
Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of each shape. Then write the fraction under the shape.



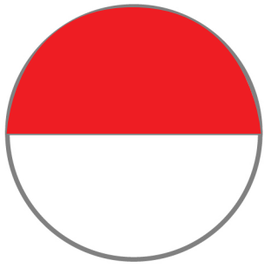
$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

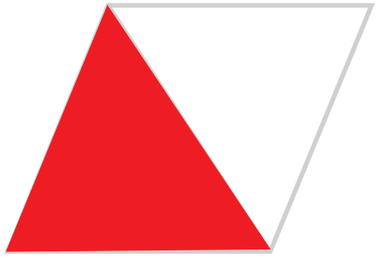
$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{2}$



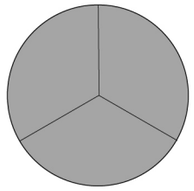
$\frac{1}{2}$

One Third

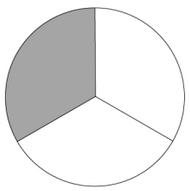
One third means an object is divided into 3 equal parts.

We write one third like this: $\frac{1}{3}$

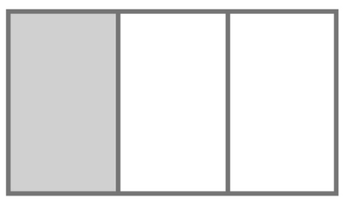
Example: one whole



$\frac{1}{3}$

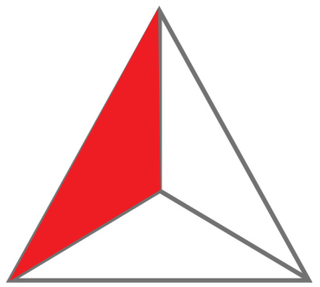


Colour $\frac{1}{3}$ of each shape. Then write the fraction under the shape.

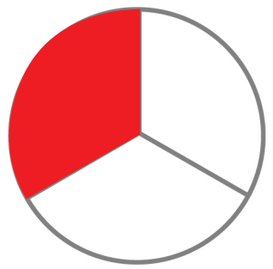


$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{1}{3}$

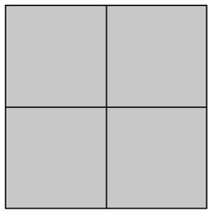
Shapes and Fractions

One Fourth

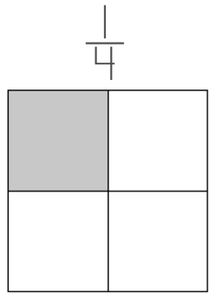
One fourth means an object is divided into 4 equal parts.

We write one fourth like this: $\frac{1}{4}$

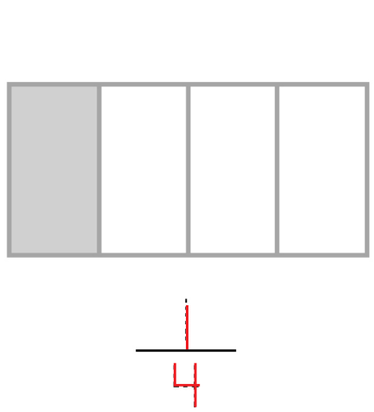
Example: one whole



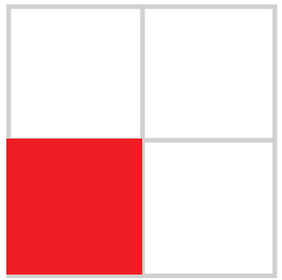
$\frac{1}{4}$



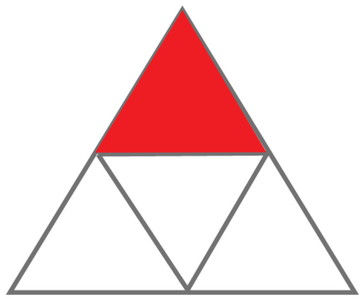
Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of each shape. Then write the fraction under the shape.



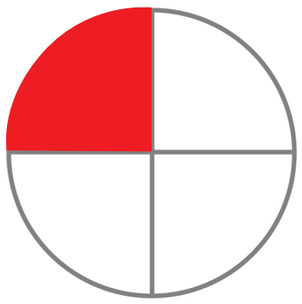
$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{4}$



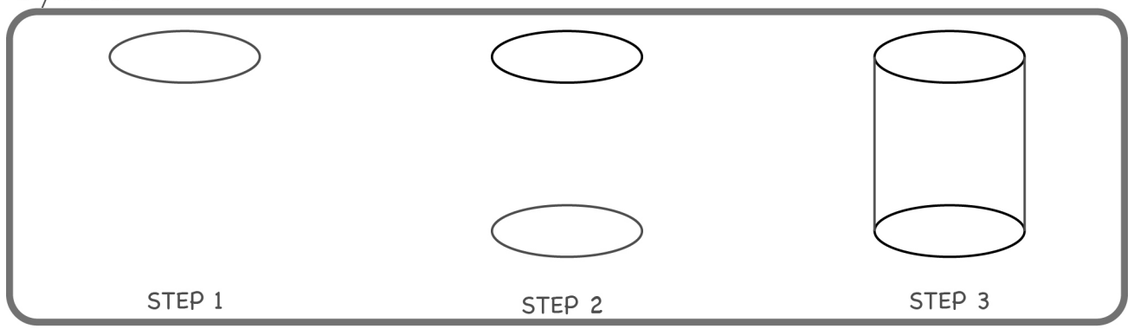
$\frac{1}{4}$

Geometry

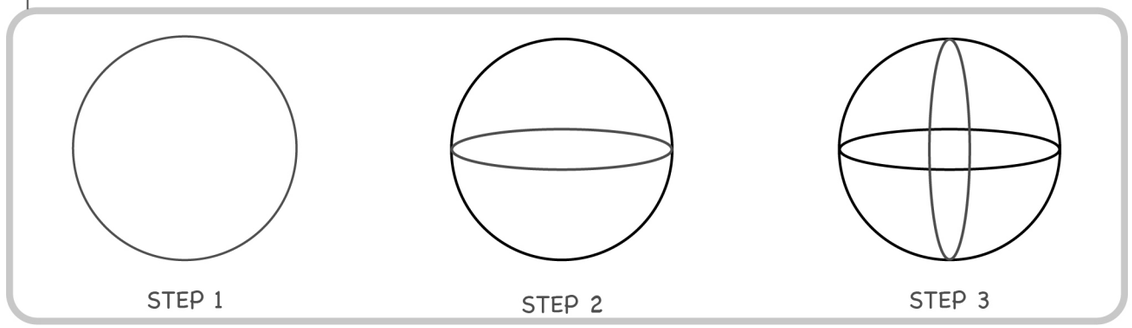
Drawing Three-Dimensional Shapes

Follow the steps below to learn how to draw 3-D shapes.

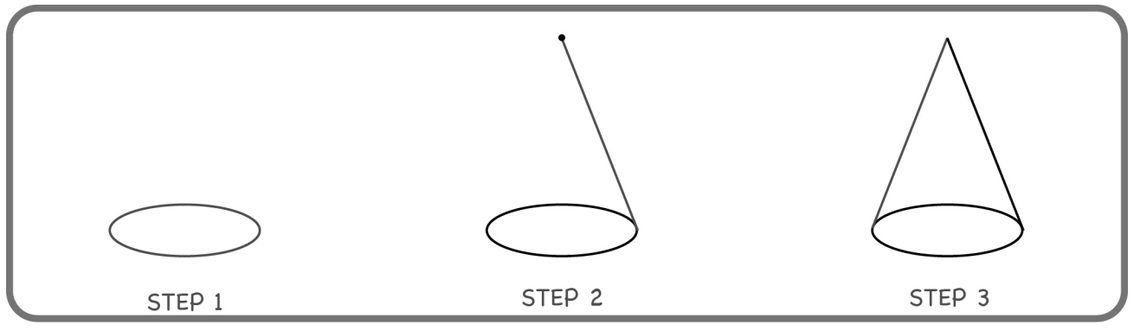
Cylinder



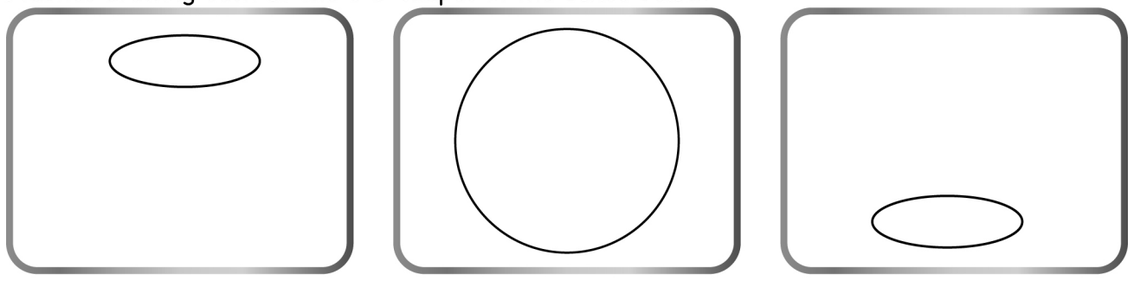
Sphere



Cone



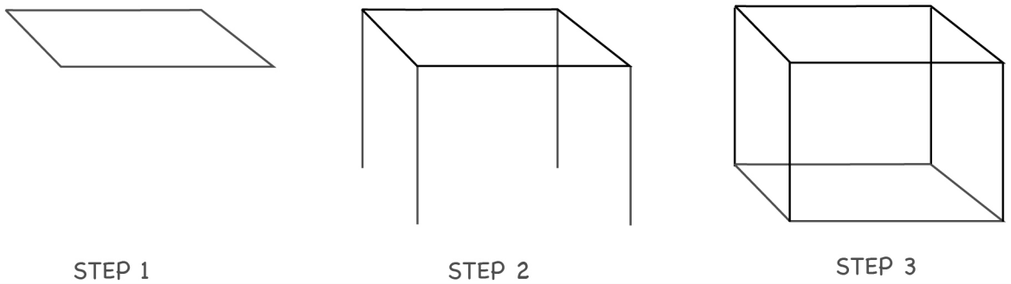
Practise drawing each of the 3-D shapes in the boxes below.



Drawing Three-Dimensional Shapes

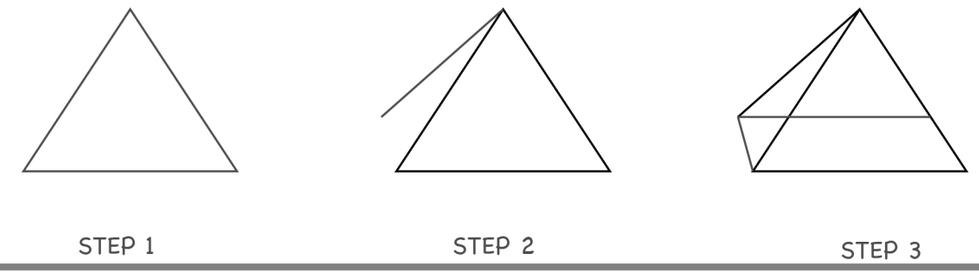
Follow the steps below to learn how to draw 3-D shapes.

Cube



Practise drawing your own cubes in the box below.

Pyramid



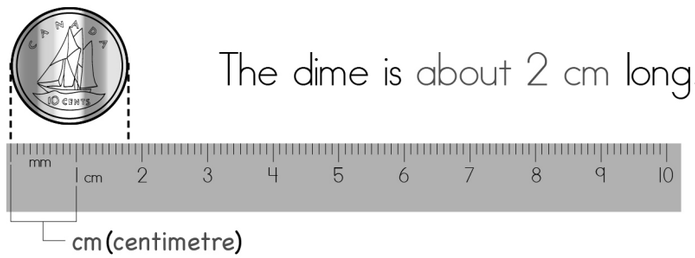
Practise drawing your own pyramids in the box below.

Measuring Length

An estimate is an educated guess. Sometimes we need to make an educated guess about how long something is.

This is a centimetre. It is used to measure small things.

Example:



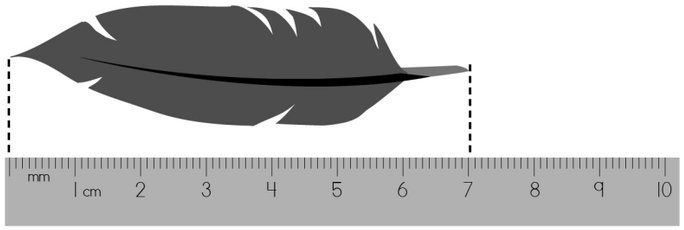
Estimate the length of each item and write your estimates on the lines below. Then use a ruler to measure the items and write the measurements on the lines below.

	Estimate	Measurement
	about ____cm	____cm
	about ____cm	____cm
	about ____cm	____cm
	about ____cm	____cm
	about ____cm	____cm

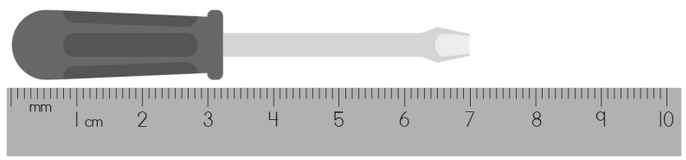
Find some things around your house to measure with your ruler!

Measuring Length

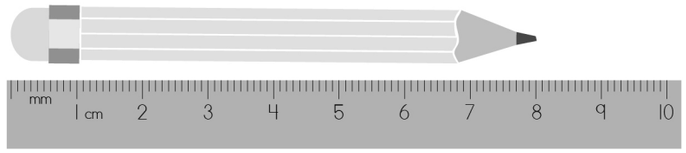
Example: The feather is 7 cm long.



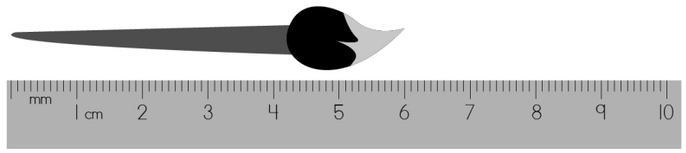
Use the rulers to measure each item. Write the measurements on the lines below.



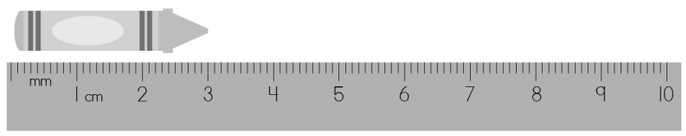
7 cm



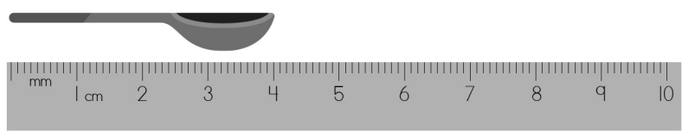
8 cm



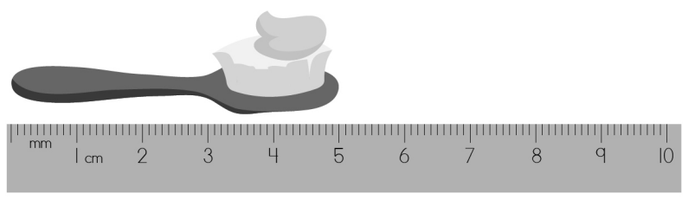
6 cm



3 cm



4 cm

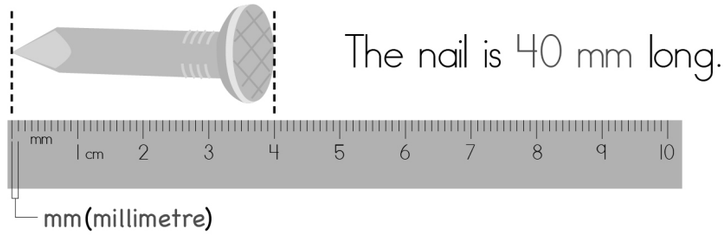


5 cm

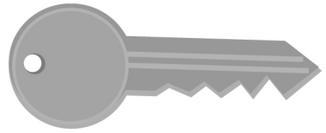
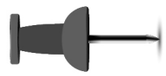
Measuring Length

This is a millimetre. It is used for measuring very small things. Hint: 10 millimetres equals 1 centimetre.

Example:



Estimate the length of each item and write your estimates on the lines below. Then use a ruler to measure the items and write the measurements on the lines below.

	Estimate	Measurement
	about ____mm	____mm
	about ____mm	____mm
	about ____mm	____mm
	about ____mm	____mm
	about ____mm	____mm

Find some very small things around your house to measure with your ruler!

Measuring Area

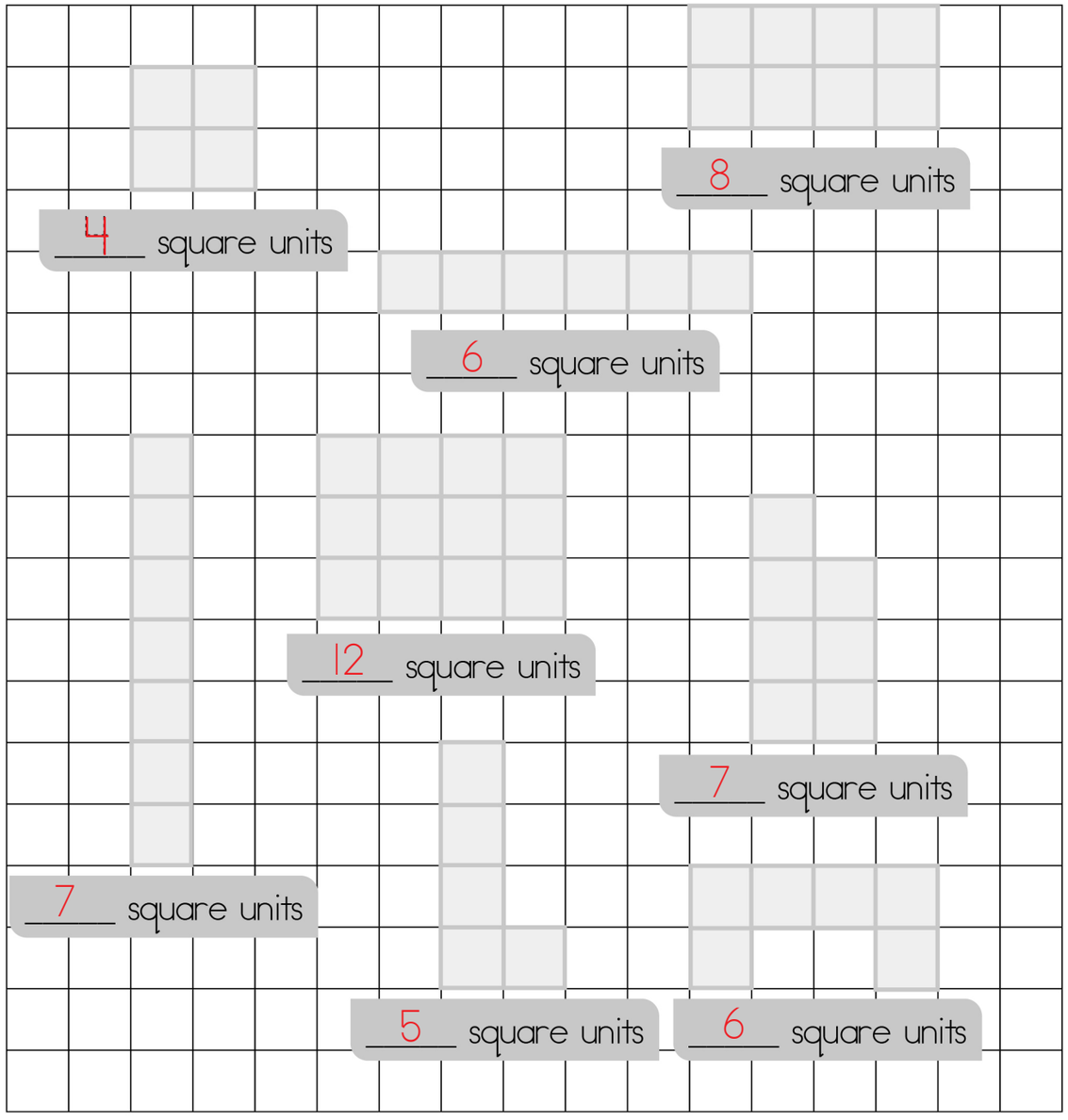
Area is a measurement of the surface of an object.

Example:

1 square unit

4 square units

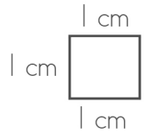
Measure the area of the objects below by counting the square units.



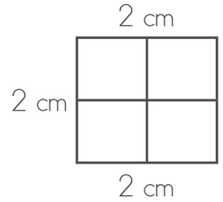
Measuring Perimeter

Perimeter is a measurement of the distance around the outside of an object. The perimeter can be measured using many different kinds of measurements. For this exercise, we will be measuring in centimetres.

Example:

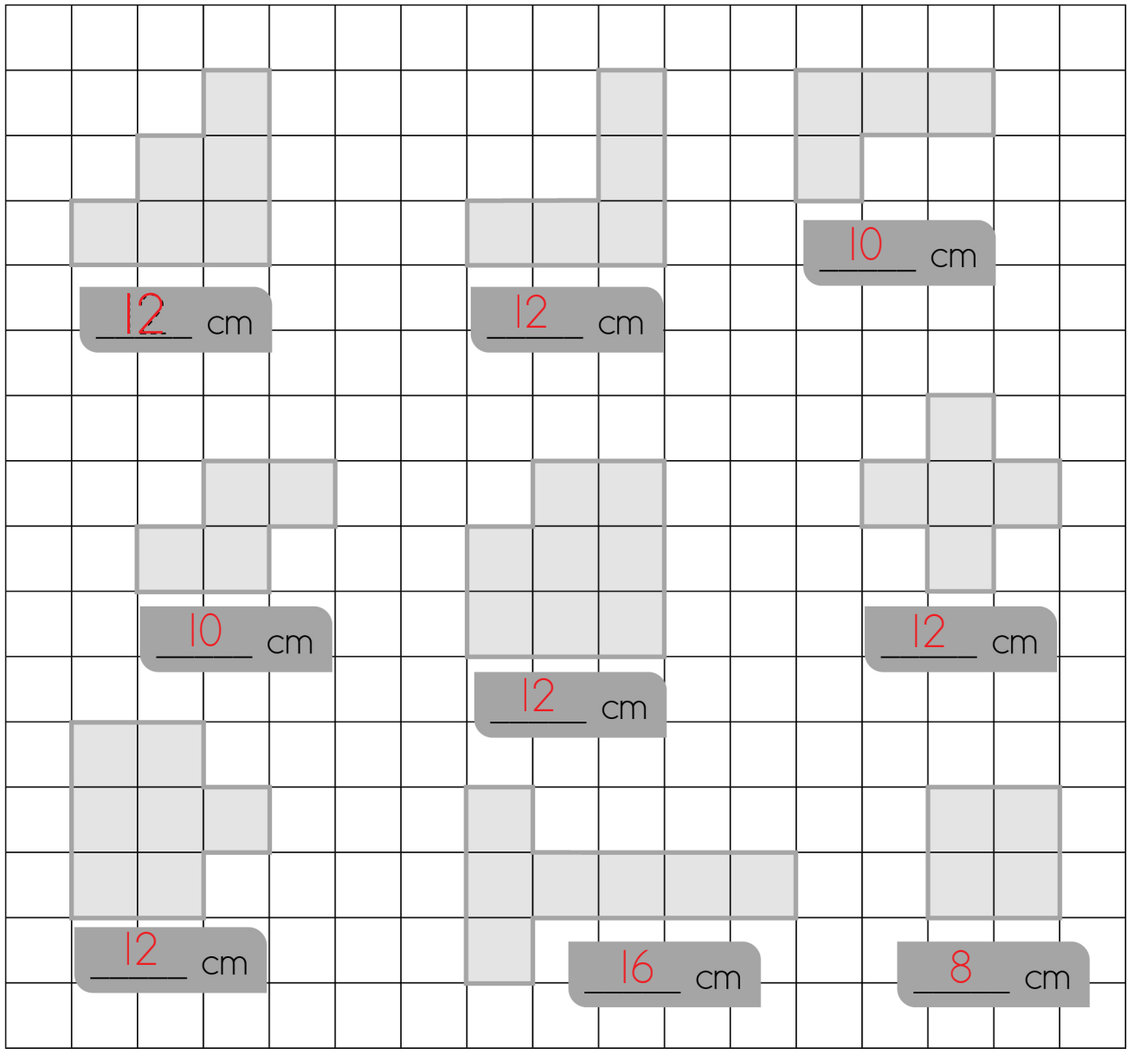


= 4 centimetres



= 8 centimetres

Measure the perimeter of the objects below by counting in centimetres.



Clocks and Telling Time

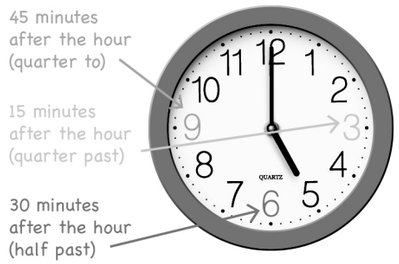
Clocks can look different.

This is an analog clock.

It has a long hand and a short hand.

It has the numbers 1–12 around the outside.

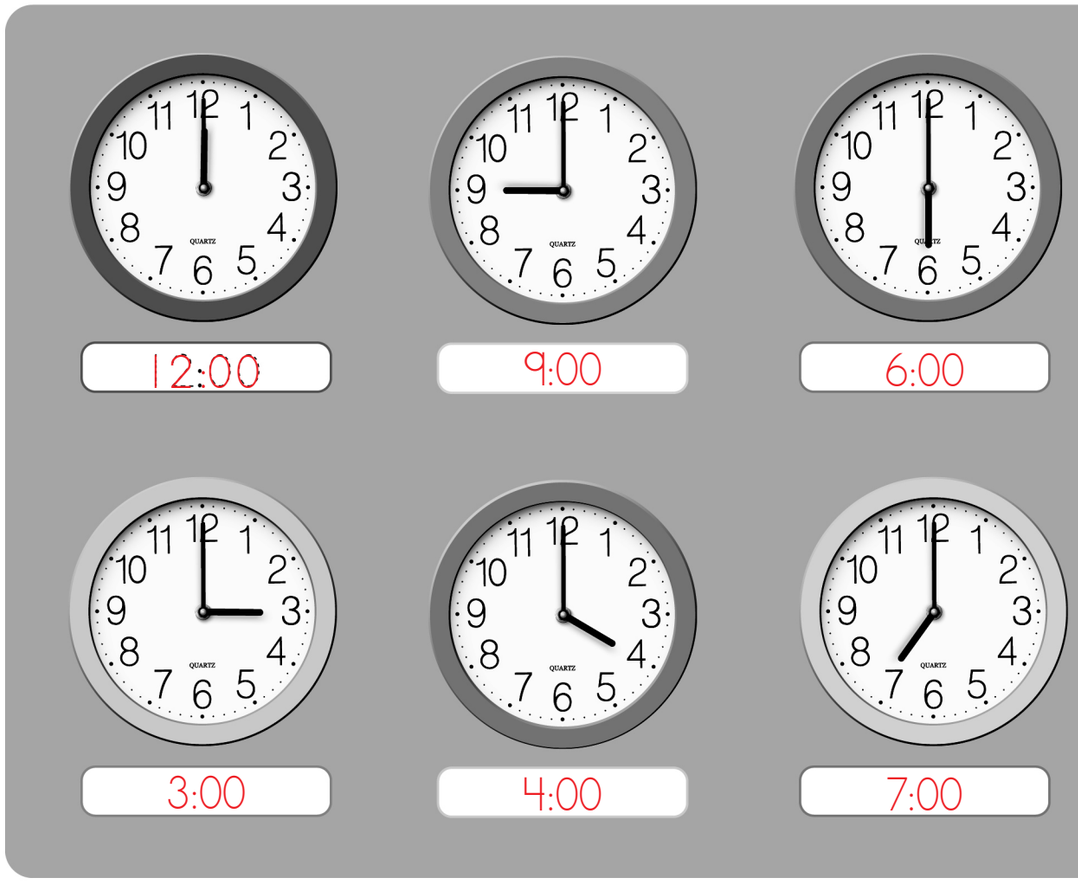
The long hand points to the minute and the short hand points to the hour. This clock says 5 o'clock.



This is a digital clock.

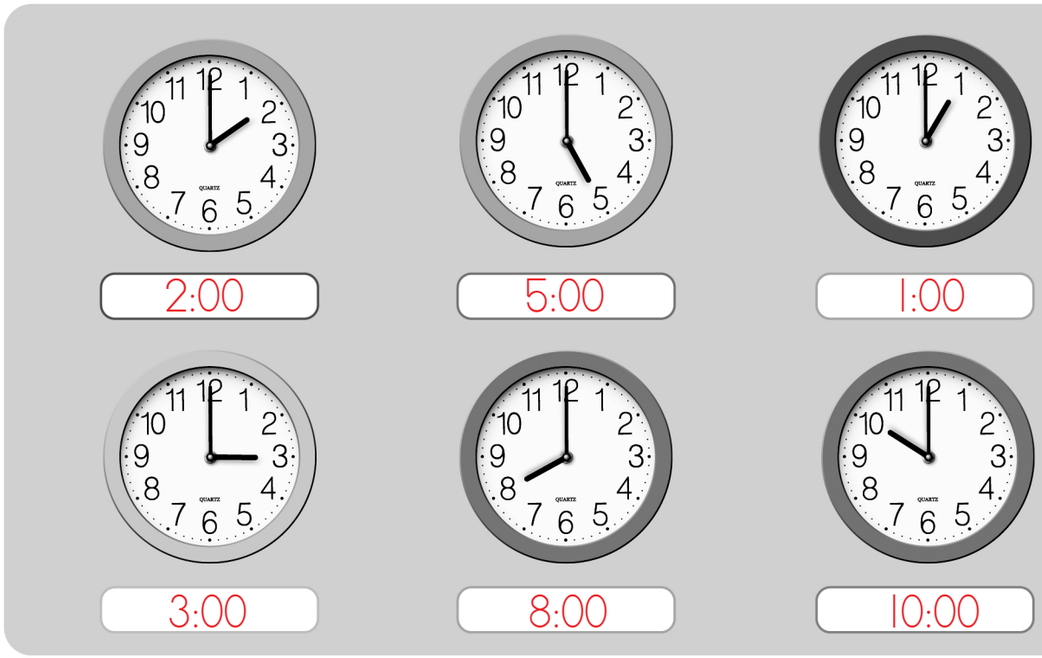
The first number shows the hour and the second two numbers tell how many minutes after the hour it is.
This clock says 3 o'clock.

What time is it? Write the time under each analog clock.

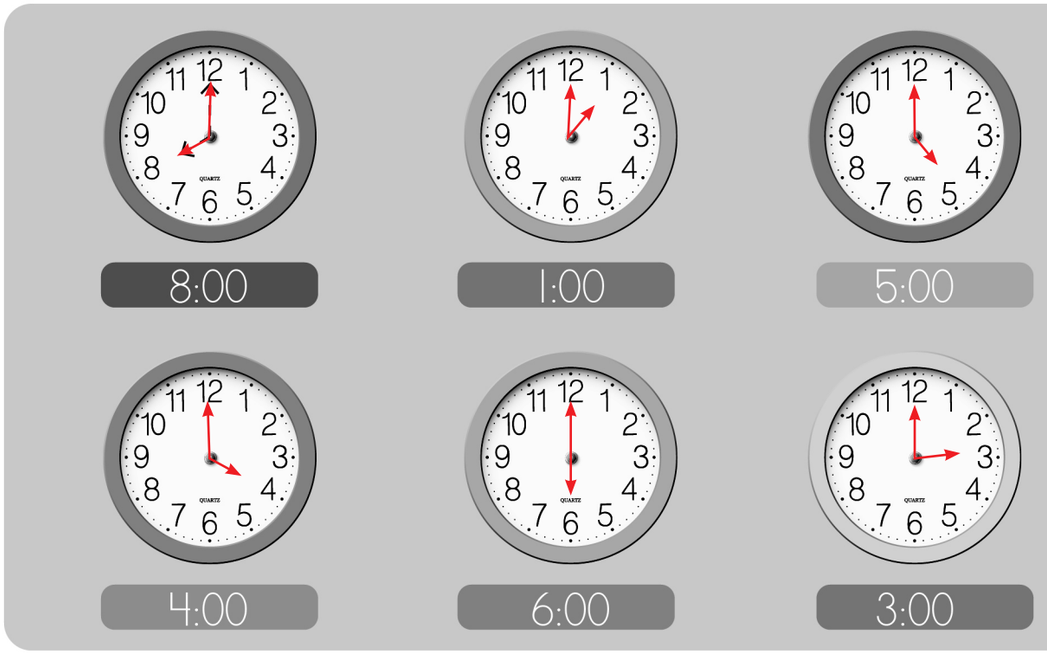


Time to the Hour

What time is it? Write the time under each clock.

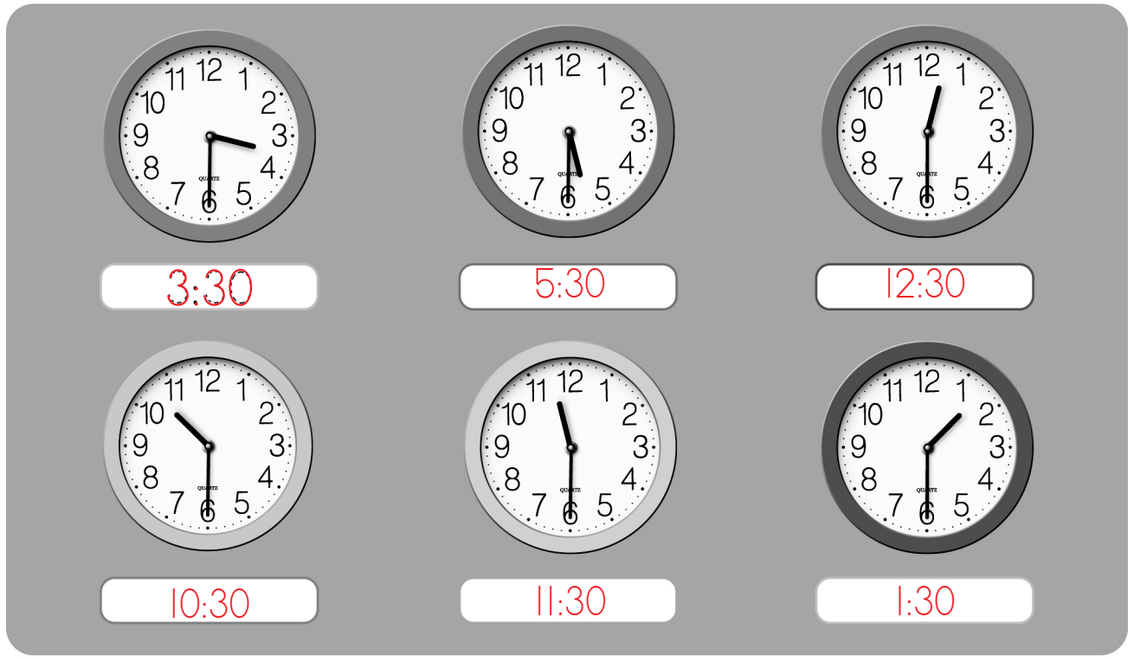


What time is it? Draw the hands on the clocks to match the digital times.

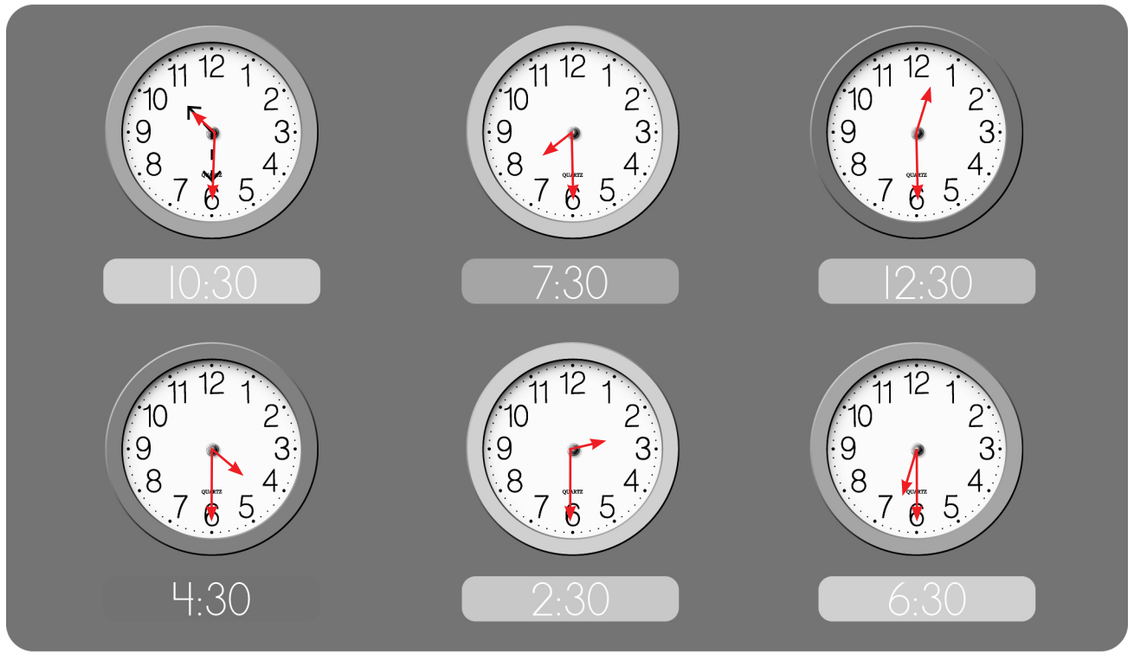


Time to the Half Hour

What time is it? Write the time under each clock.

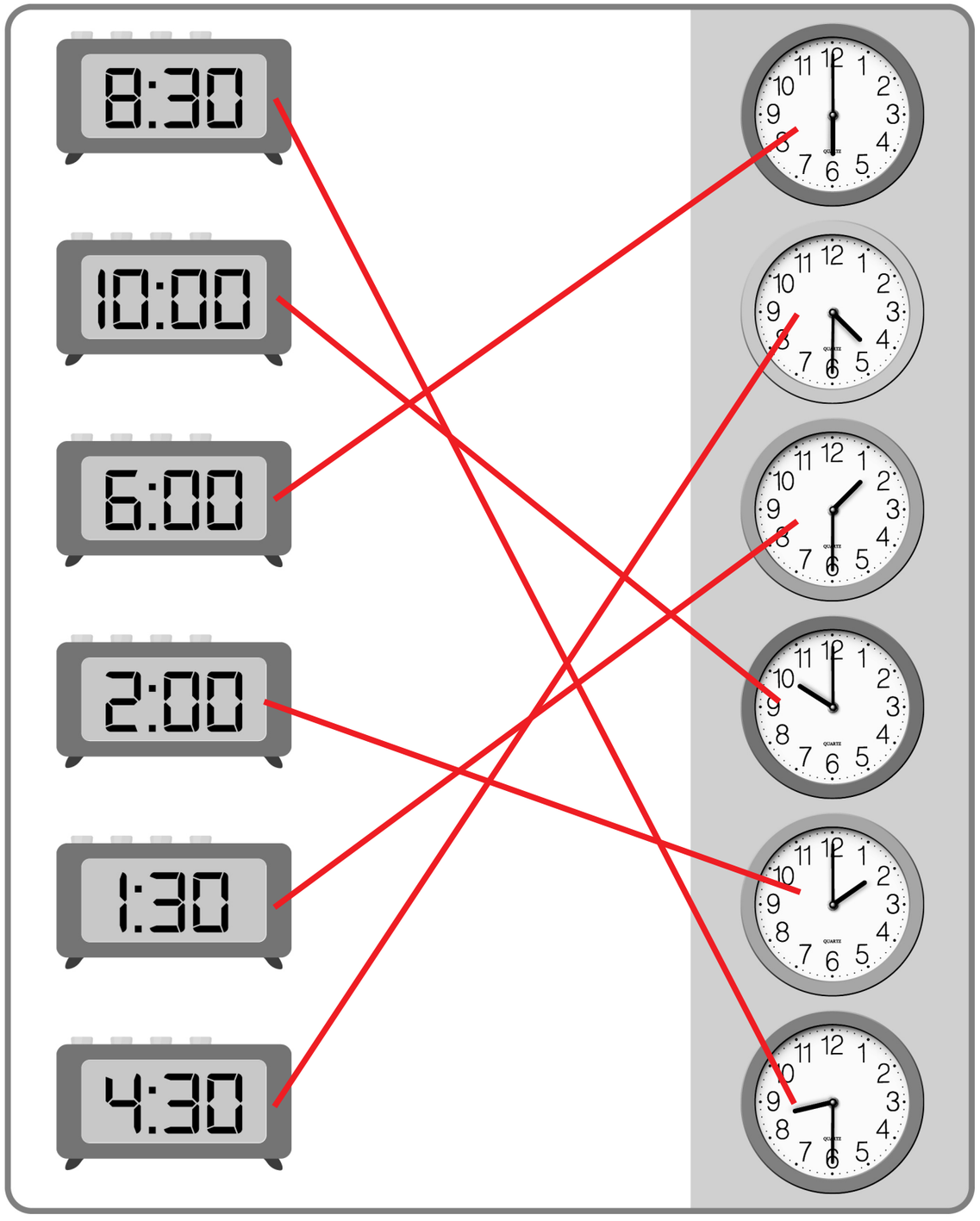


What time is it? Draw the hands on the clocks to match the digital times.



Time to the Hour and Half Hour

Draw a line from the digital clock to the matching analog clock.



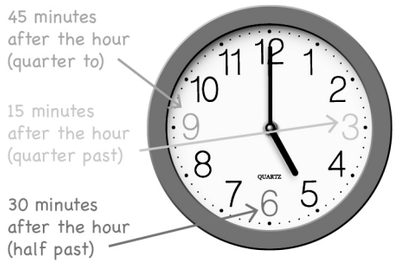
Measuring Time to the Quarter Hour

Every 15 minutes is one quarter of an hour.

When the minute hand is on the 3, it is 15 minutes past or a quarter past the hour.

When the minute hand is on the 6, it is 30 minutes past or half past the hour.

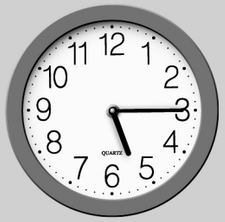
When the minute hand is on the 9, it is 45 minutes past or quarter to the next hour.



Write the time on the clocks below.

quarter past 2

2:15



quarter past 5

5:15

quarter past 7

7:15

half past 2

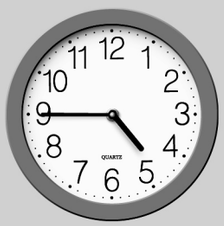
2:30

half past 5

5:30

half past 7

7:30



quarter to 5

4:45

quarter to 7

6:45

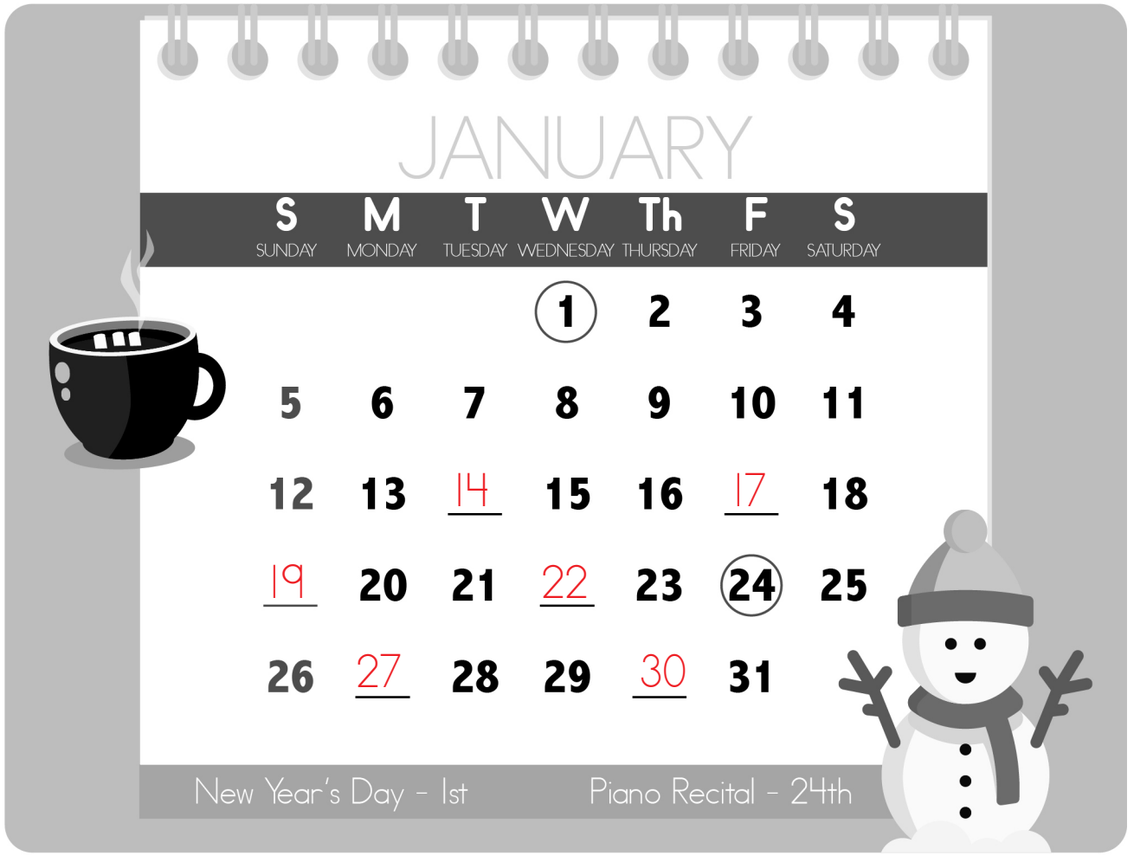
quarter to 8

7:45

Calendars

There are 12 months in a year. April, June, September, and November all have 30 days. The other months have 31 days, except February. It is the shortest month with just 28 days.

Look at the days of the week and the numbered days of the month. Fill in the missing numbers of the month.



Look at the calendar and answer the questions. Write your answers on the lines below.

What month does the calendar show? January

How many Fridays are in the month? 5

How many Saturdays are in the month? 4

How many days are in this month? 31

What is the date of the piano recital? 24

Counting Coins

A nickel is worth 5¢.
When we count nickels, we count by fives.

nickel

A dime is worth 10¢.
When we count dimes, we count by tens.

dime

A quarter is worth 25¢.
When we count quarters, we count by twenty-fives.

quarter

A loonie is worth $1.00.
When we count loonies, we count by ones.

loonie

A toonie is worth $2.00.
When we count toonies, we count by twos.

toonie

Count the coins and write the total amount on the lines below.

	$ 6
	60 ¢
	20 ¢
	75 ¢
	$ 4

Counting Mixed Coins

When you count mixed coins, you start with the coins of greatest value and then add the other coins based on their value.

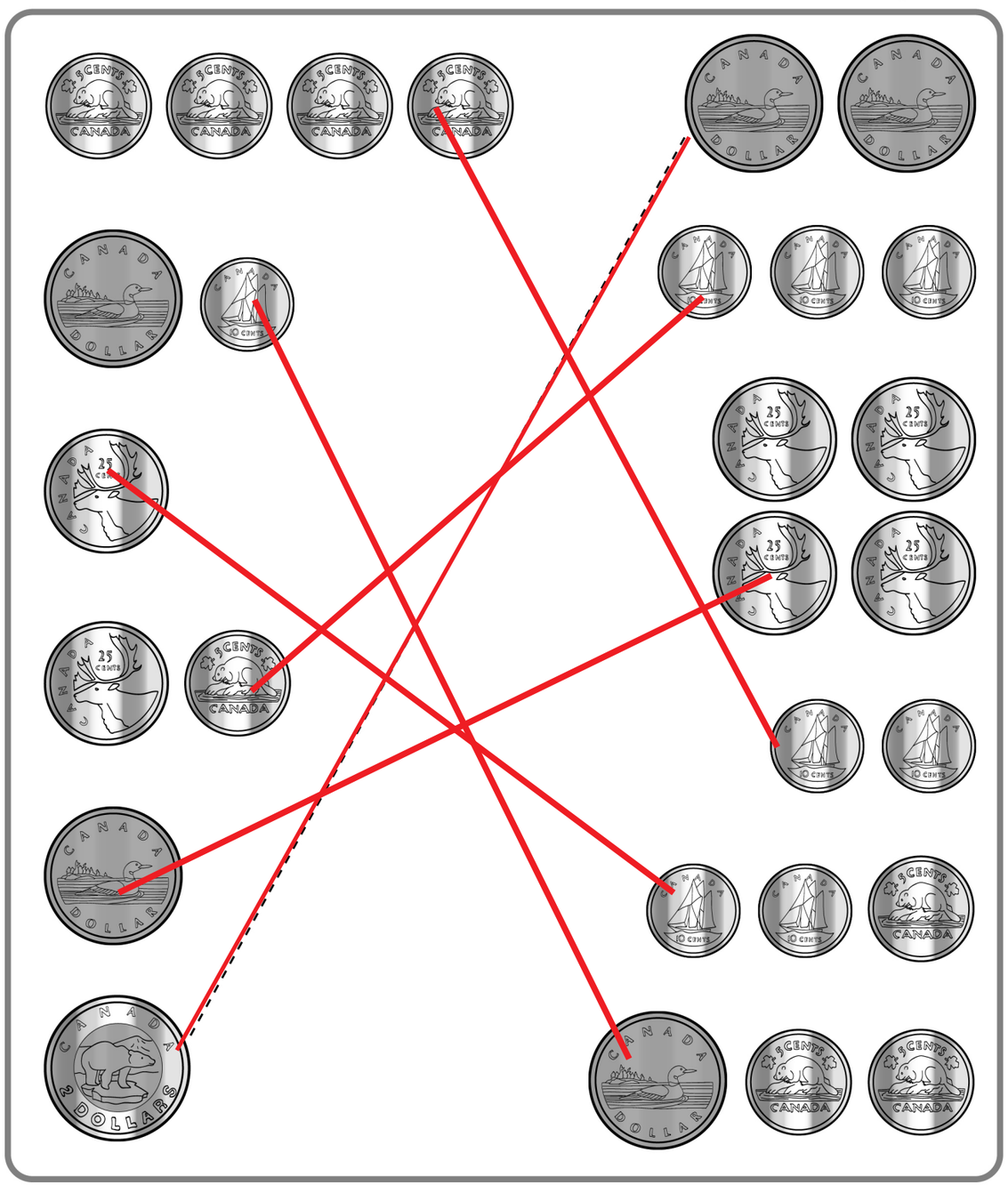
Example: 10¢ 10¢ 5¢ is 10 + 10 + 5 = 25¢

Count the coins in each row and write the amount on the lines below.

	55 ¢
	75 ¢
	30 ¢
	55 ¢
	50 ¢

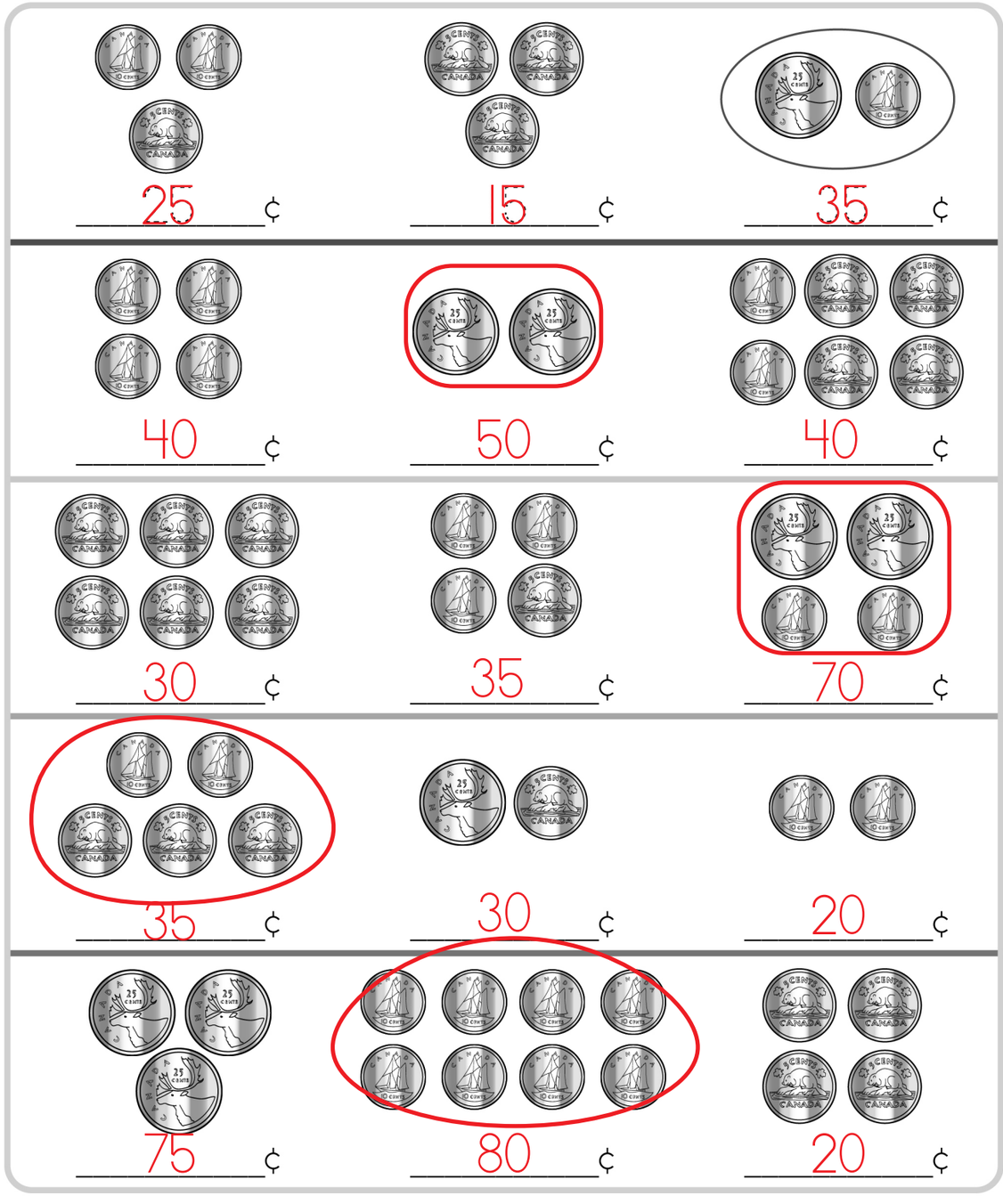
Equal Amounts

Draw a line from one group of coins to the other group with the same total amount.



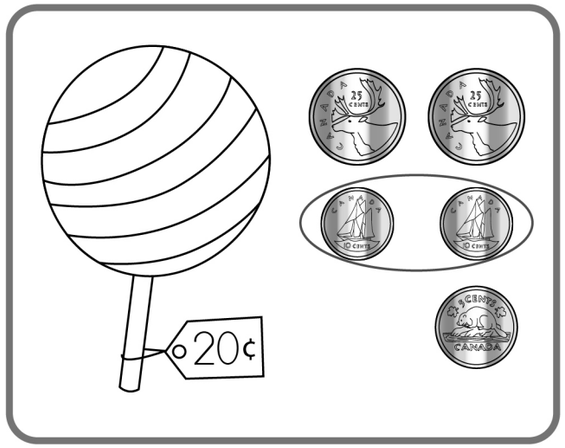
Counting Mixed Coins

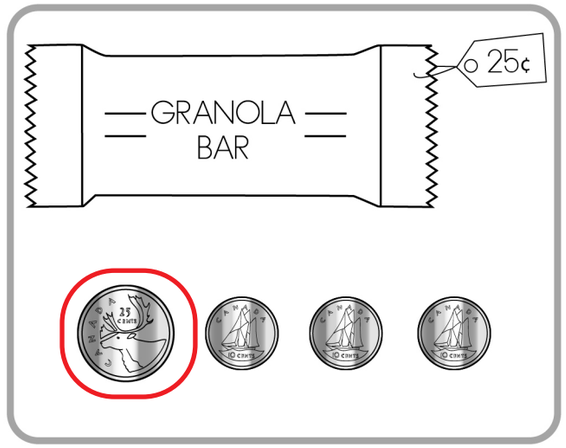
What is the value of each group of coins? Write the values on the lines below. Then draw a circle around the group of coins with the greatest value in each row.

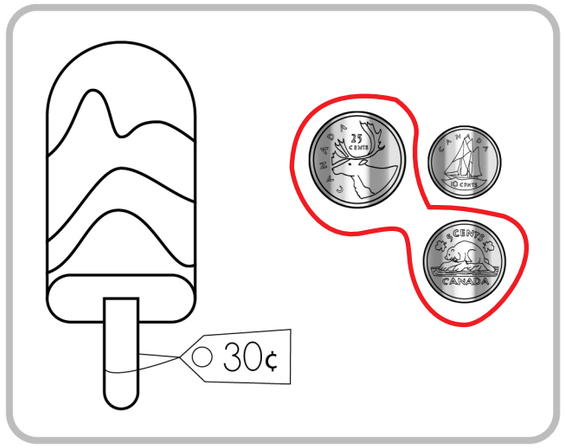


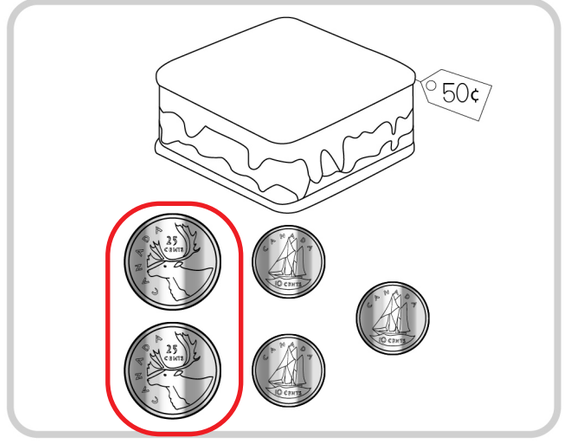
Counting Mixed Coins

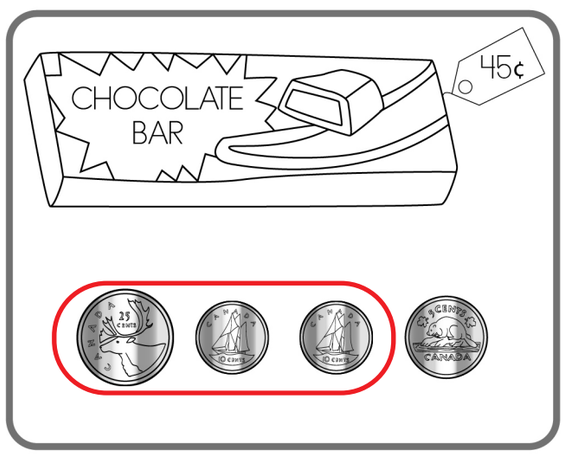
Circle only the coins you need to buy the items below. Colour the items you want to buy.

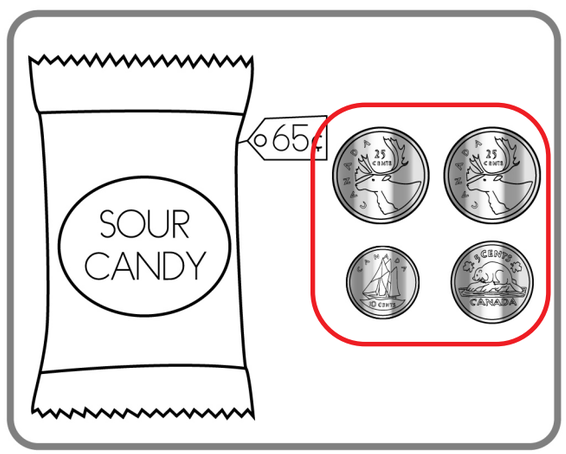






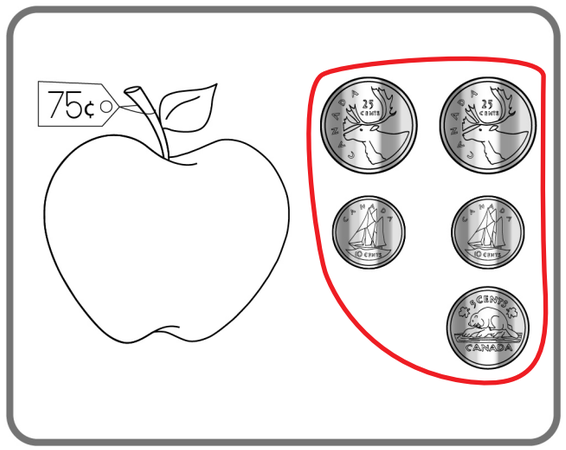


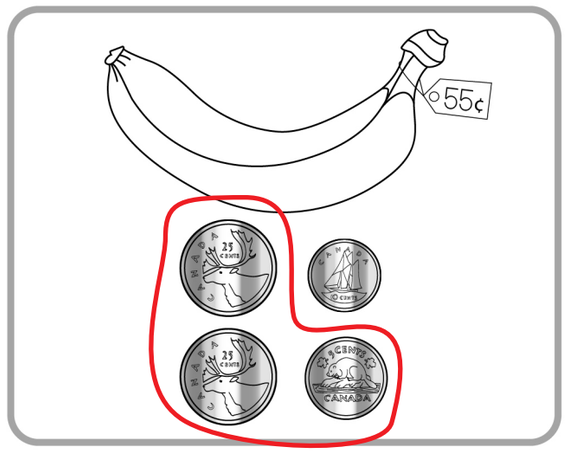


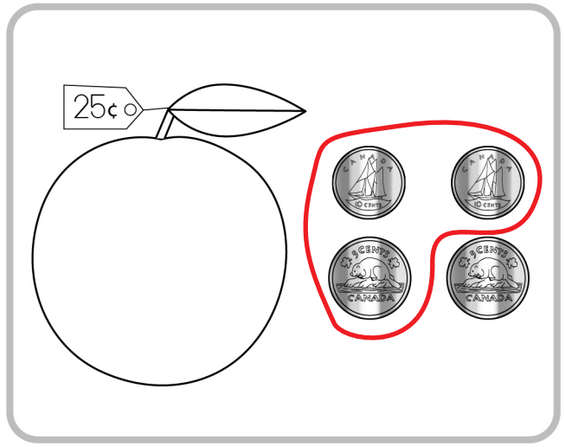


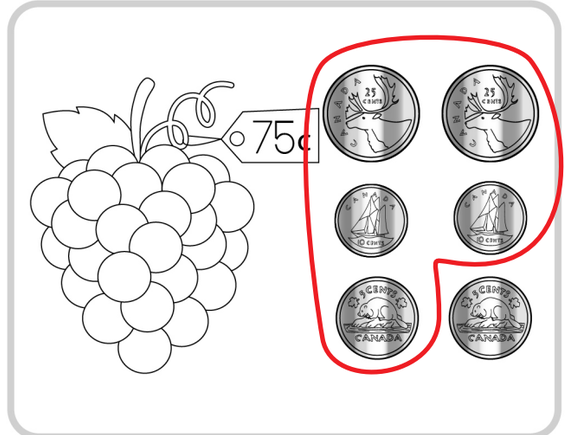
Counting Mixed Coins

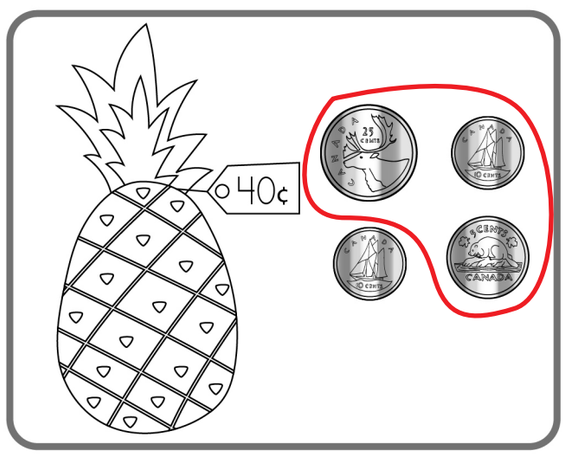
Circle only the coins you need to buy the items below. Colour the items you want to buy.

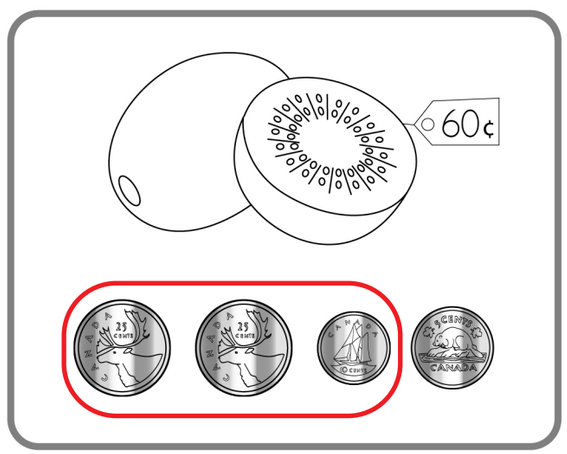








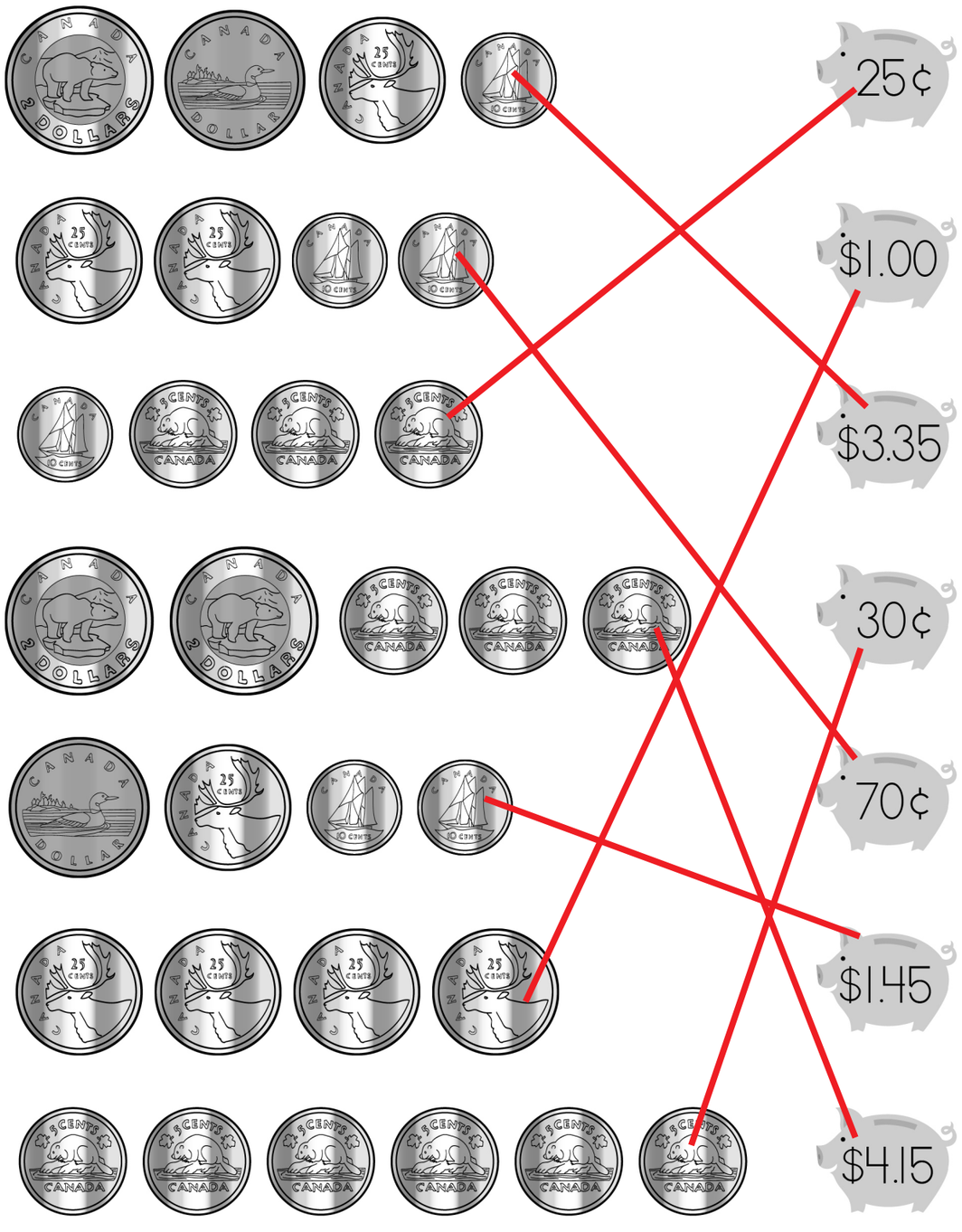




Money

Counting Mixed Coins

Draw a line from the coins to the piggy bank with the correct total.

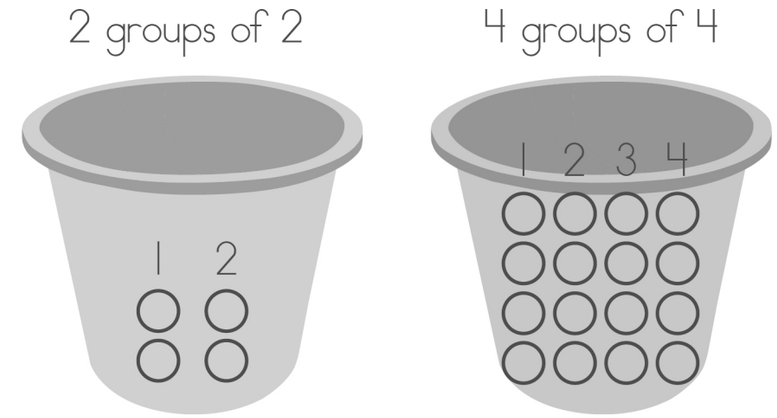


Understanding Multiplication

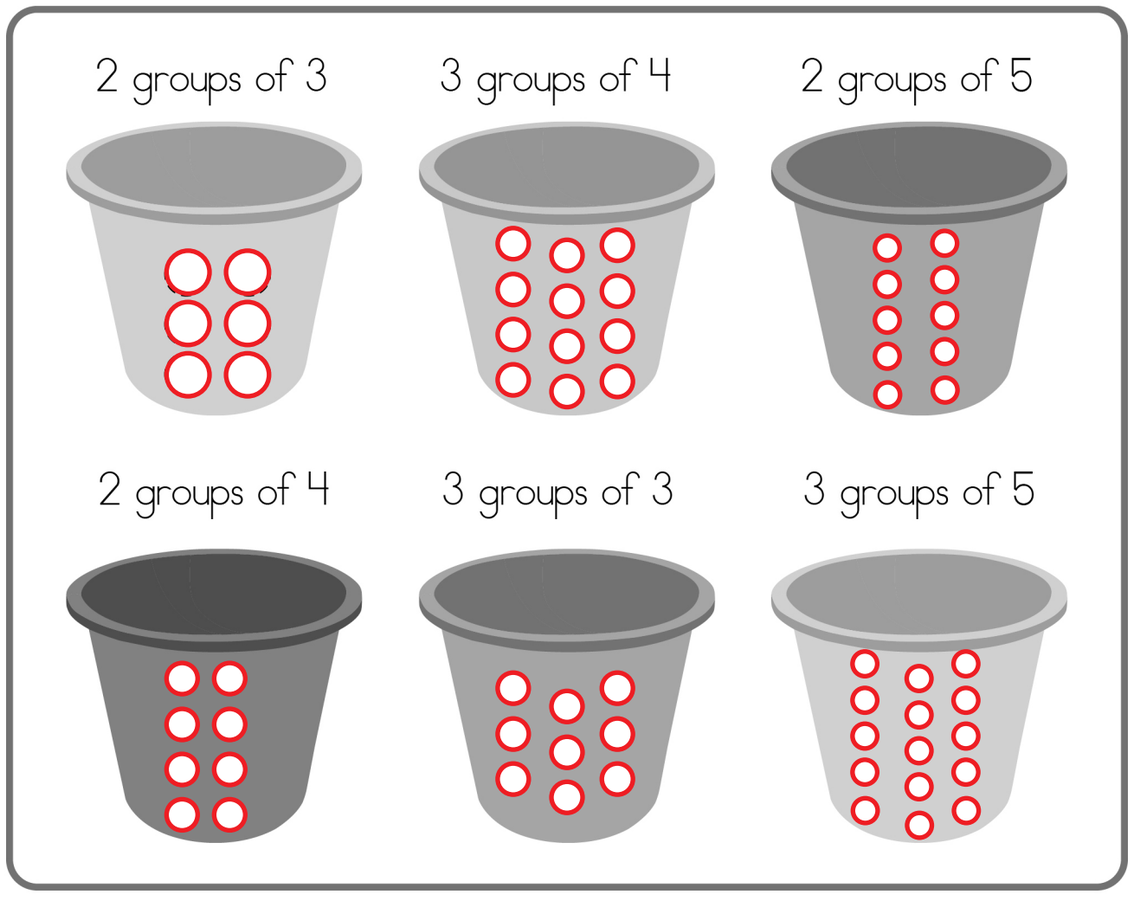
Making Equal Groups

Understanding multiplication begins with understanding equal groups. Let's draw equal groups to visualize multiplying.

Example:



Fill up the pails by drawing equal groups of circles.



Understanding Multiplication

Multiplication Practice

Multiplying is combining the same number or equal groups of the same number.

Example: 3 groups of 5 is 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 and 3 x 5 = 15

Solve the multiplication problems by combining the groups. Write the numbers on the lines below.

2 groups of 3

3 + 3 = 6

2 x 3 = 6

3 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 = 9

3 x 3 = 9

3 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

3 x 4 = 12

4 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

4 x 5 = 20

2 groups of 5

5 + 5 = 10

2 x 5 = 10

2 groups of 4

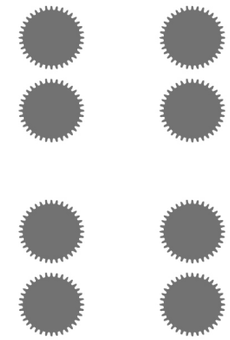
4 + 4 = 8

2 x 4 = 8

Understanding Multiplication

Multiplication Practice

Use the groups to help solve the multiplication problems. Write your answers on the lines below.



4 x 2 = 8

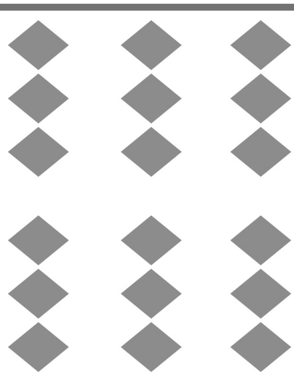
4 x 4 = 16

2 x 3 = 6

4 x 5 = 20

5 x 3 = 15

2 x 6 = 12



6 x 3 = 18

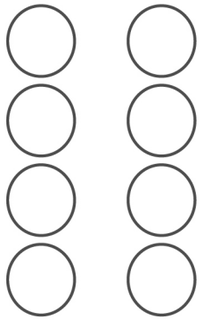
2 x 7 = 14

4 x 3 = 12

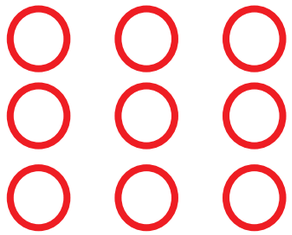
Multiplication Models

Draw the groups for the multiplication problems. Then solve the problems and write your answers on the lines below.

2 x 4 = 8

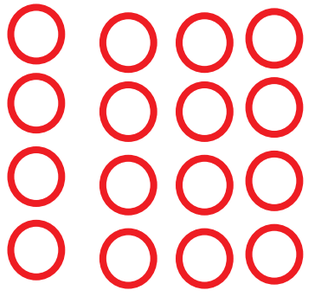


3 x 3 = 9

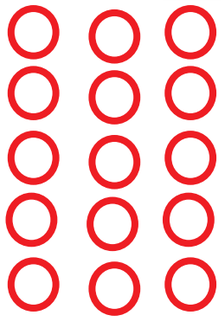


2 x 5 = 10

4 x 4 = 16

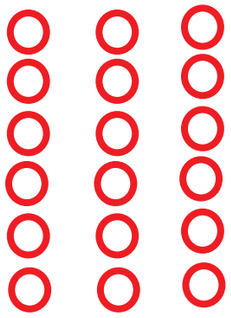


3 x 5 = 15



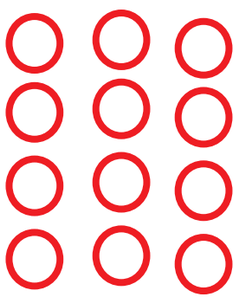
2 x 6 = 12

3 x 6 = 18



2 x 7 = 14

3 x 4 = 12



Multiplication Word Problems

When solving word problems, look for clues. Numbers are clues! Circle the numbers in the word problems and look for word clues. Hint: When a word problem has MULTIPLE GROUPS TO ADD, it means MULTIPLY.

Example: Monica made cookies for her friends. She has (2) plates with (6) cookies on each plate. How many cookies does she have for her friends?

2 x 6 = 12

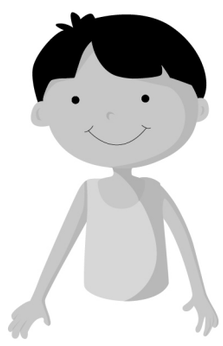
Circle the clues and solve the word problems. Write the answers on the lines below.

Rachel is shopping for dresses. She tries on (3) racks of dresses with (5) dresses on each rack. How many dresses does Rachel try on?

3 x 5 = 15

Pheobe needs new strings for her guitar. She buys (3) packs of (6) strings. How many guitar strings does Pheobe have?

3 x 6 = 18



Chandler is collecting blue shirts. He has (4) boxes of shirts with (4) shirts in each box. How many shirts does he have?

4 x 4 = 16

Reading a Pictograph

A pictograph is a graph that uses pictures to represent units.

Flowers for Friends

Josh	
Toby	
Leo	
Donna	
Claudia Jean	

Use the pictograph to answer the questions about the data. Write your answers on the lines below.

How many flowers does Josh have? 5

How many flowers do Donna and Claudia Jean have in all?

18

How many flowers do Leo and Toby have in all? 9

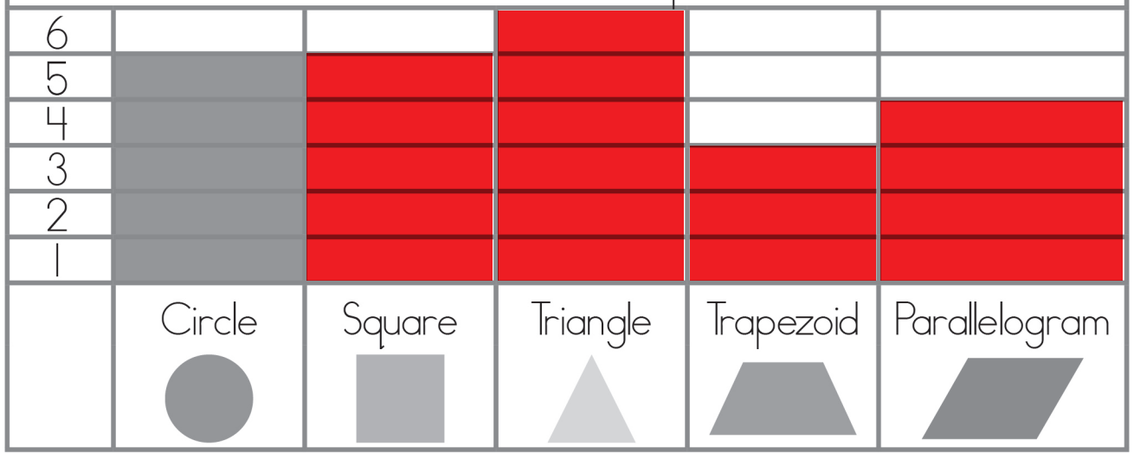
How many flowers does everyone have altogether? 32

Making a Bar Graph

A bar graph is a graph that uses bars to represent units.

Count the shapes below and colour the correct number of boxes to make a bar graph.

Number of Shapes



Answer the questions about the bar graph. Write your answers on the lines below.

How many circles are there? 5

How many squares are there? 5

How many triangles are there? 6

How many trapezoids are there? 3

How many parallelograms are there? 4

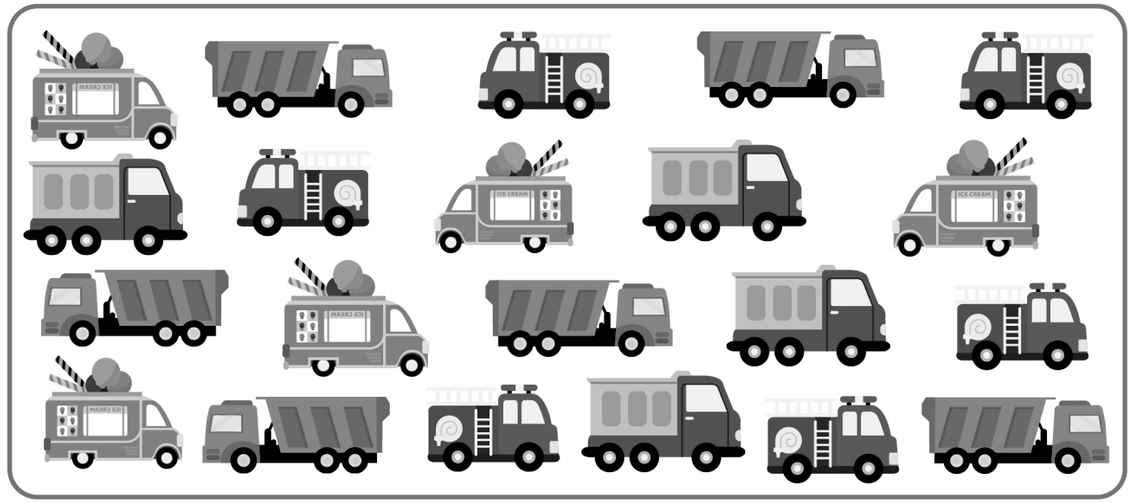
How many shapes are there altogether? 23

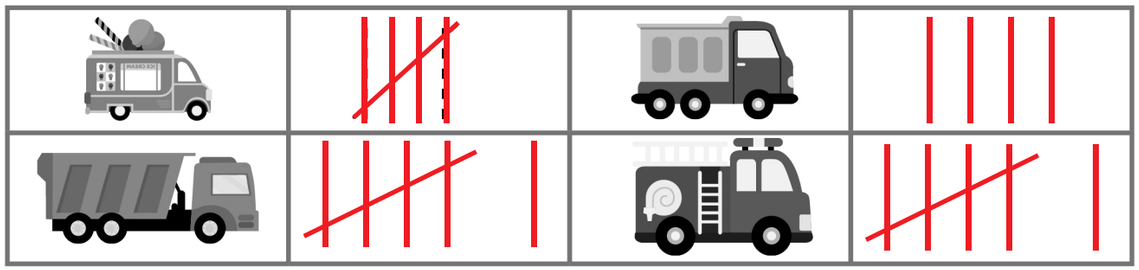
Tally Mark Graph

A tally mark graph is a graph that uses tally marks to represent units.

Count the different kinds of trucks and write the tally marks beside each picture to make a tally mark graph.

Example: |||| = 4 ||||| = 5 ||||| | = 6





How many ice-cream trucks are there? 5

How many garbage trucks are there? 4

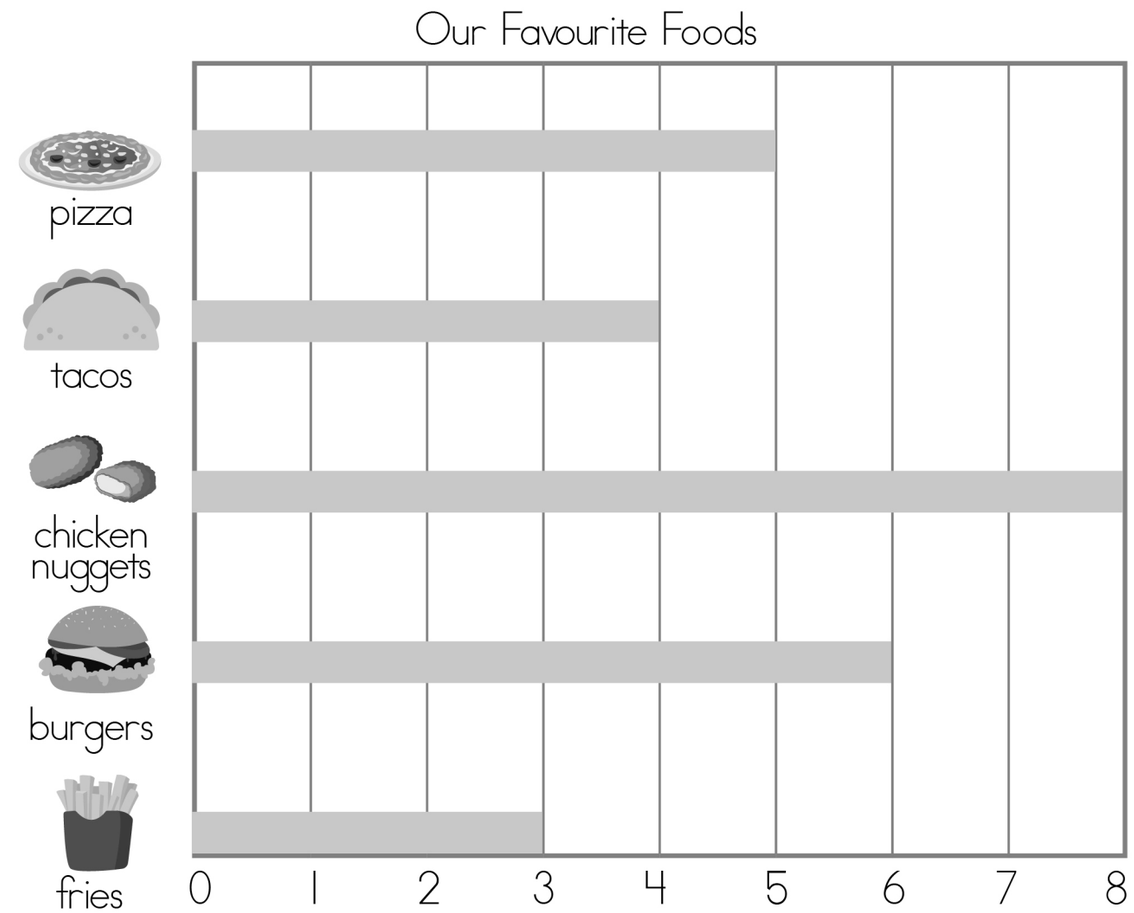
How many dump trucks are there? 6

How many fire trucks are there? 6

How many trucks are there altogether? 21

Reading a Bar Graph

Reading a bar graph means counting the bars that represent units.



Use the bar graph to answer the questions. Write your answers on the lines below.

Which food was the favourite? chicken nuggets

Which food was the least favourite? fries

How many people liked chicken nuggets? 8

How many people liked pizza? 5

How many more people liked tacos than fries? 1

How many people voted altogether? 26

Double Digit Addition and Subtraction

Solve the problems below.

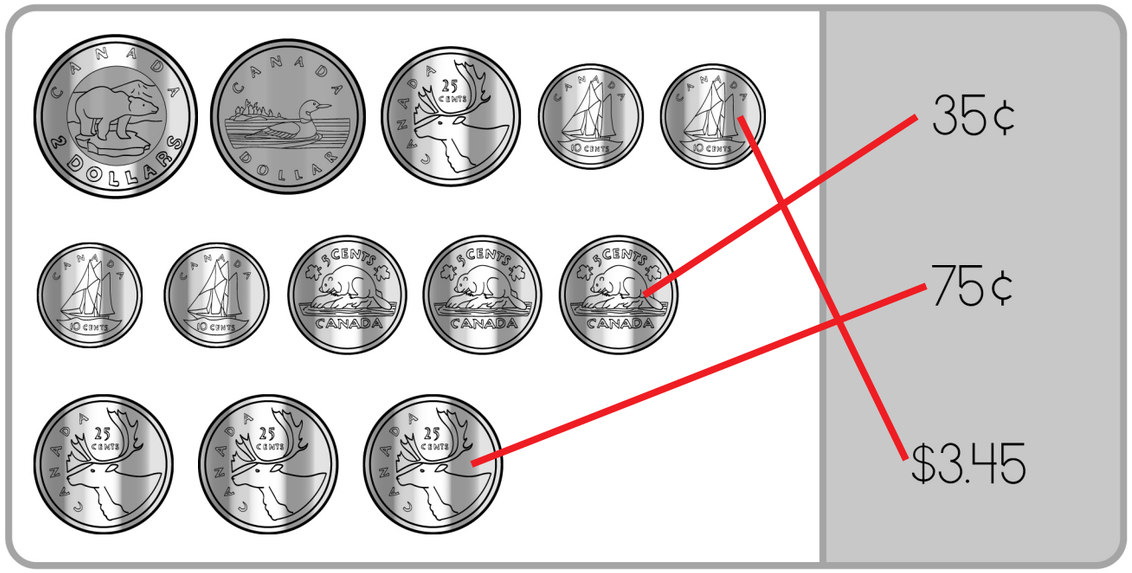
21 + 14 = 35	29 - 19 = 10
31 + 15 = 46	33 - 11 = 22
13 + 18 = 31	51 - 10 = 41
52 + 44 = 96	15 - 15 = 0
61 + 13 = 74	56 - 51 = 5

Regroup to solve the problems below.

29 + 19 = 48	23 - 19 = 4
33 + 18 = 51	33 - 15 = 18
53 + 17 = 70	51 - 15 = 36
15 + 15 = 30	36 - 17 = 19
56 + 36 = 92	76 - 59 = 17

Measurement and Multiplication

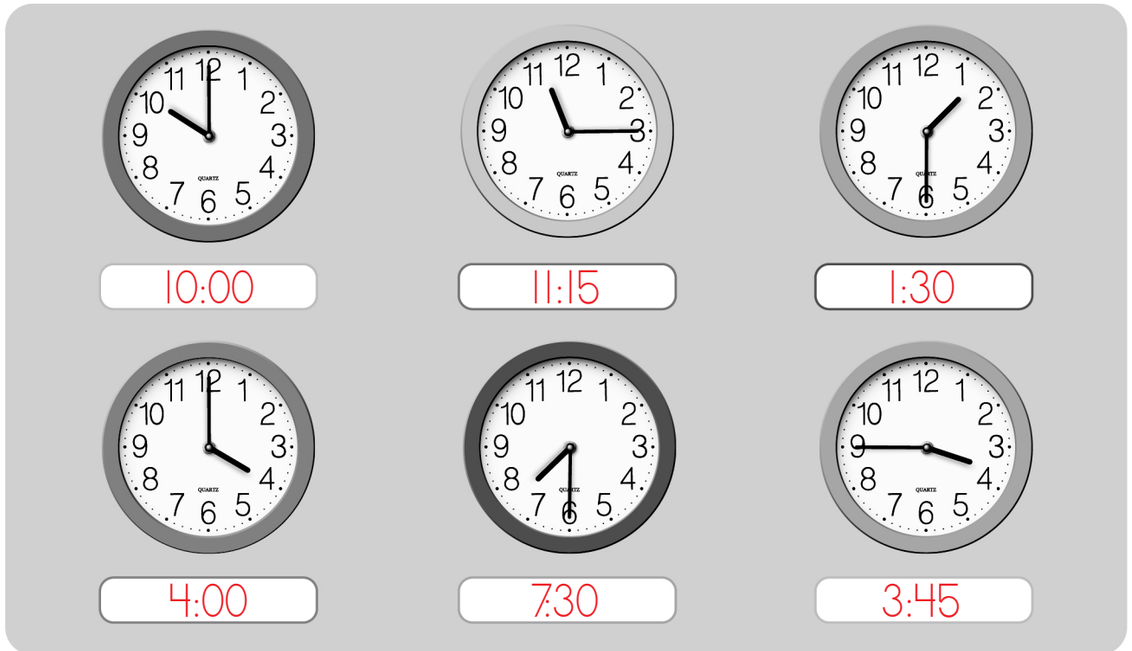
Draw a line from the coins to the correct total amount.



Add the coins and write the total amounts on the lines below.

3 dimes 30 ¢, 5 nickels 25 ¢, 2 loonies $ 2 , 2 quarters 50 ¢

What time is it? Write the time under each clock.



CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

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has successfully completed

Grade 2 Math Readiness

Date

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Parent's Signature

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