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2nd grade math problems

Our grade 2 subtraction worksheets provide the practice needed to master basic subtraction skills. They cover 2nd grade topics ranging from basic subtraction facts to subtracting in columns with regrouping. Explore all of our subtraction worksheets, from subtracting by counting objects to subtracting large numbers in columns. You are here: Home → Worksheets → Grade 2 This is a comprehensive collection of free printable math worksheets for grade 2, organized by topics such as addition, subtraction, mental math, regrouping, place value, clock, money, geometry, and multiplication. They are randomly generated, printable from your browser, and include the answer key. The worksheets support any second grade math program, but go especially well with IXL's 2nd grade math curriculum. The worksheets are randomly generated each time you click on the links below. You can also get a new, different one just by refreshing the page in your browser (press F5). You can print them directly from your browser window, but first check how it looks like in the "Print Preview". If the worksheet does not fit the page, adjust the margins, header, and footer in the Page Setup settings of your browser. Another option is to adjust the "scale" to 95% or 90% in the Print Preview. Some browsers and printers have "Print to fit" option, which will automatically scale the worksheet to fit the printable area. All worksheets come with an answer key placed on the 2nd page of the file. Mental Addition Adding single-digit numbers - sum 10 or less Adding within 0-10 - missing addend Adding single-digit numbers - sum between 10 and 18 Adding within 10-18 - missing addend Three addends, single-digit Three addends, single digit, missing addend Four addends, single-digit Four addends, single digit, missing addend Missing addend - sums with 11 and 12 Missing addend - sums with 13 and 14 Missing addend - sums with 15 and 16 Missing addend - sums with 17 and 18 Missing addend random within 1 and 20 Adding whole tens, 2 addends Adding whole tens, 2 addends, missing addend Adding whole tens, 3 addends (print in landscape) Adding whole tens, 3 addends, missing addend (print in landscape) Adding whole tens, 4 addends (print in landscape) Adding whole tens, 4 addends, missing addend (print in landscape) This is also called column addition: we write the numbers under each other for adding. Most worksheet below involve regrouping with tens (aka carrying to tens). See also this free lesson of mine: Regrouping in Addition. You can simply refresh your browser window to get another worksheet of the same kind. Remember you can simply refresh your browser window to get another worksheet of the same kind. Regrouping in subtraction Most worksheets below involve regrouping (aka borrowing), unless otherwise stated. Build a three-digit number from the parts (print in landscape) Find the missing place value from a 3-digit number (print in landscape) Skip-count by 10 starting from 10, till a little past 300 Skip-count by 10 starting from 2, till a little past 300 Skip-count by 10 starting from 5, till a little past 300 Skip-count by 10 starting from 250 Skip-count by 10, starting from 428 Skip-count by 10, starting from 517 Skip-count by 20, starting from 20 Skip-count by 20, starting from 240 Skip-count by 50, starting from 50 Skip-count by 2, starting from 378 Skip-count by 2, starting from 581 Skip-count by 2, starting from 239 Skip-count by 5, starting from 425 Skip-count by 5, starting from 375 Skip-count by 5, starting from 580 Click here to make more skip-counting exercises, starting from any number you wish. Charts: Remember you can simply refresh your browser window to get another worksheet of the same kind. Pennies, nickels, and dimes only - up to 10 coins Pennies, nickels, and dimes only - up to 15 coins Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters - max $1.00 Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters - max $2.00 Pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters - max $5.00 The four common coins plus $1 and $5 bills - easy The four common coins plus $1 and $5 bills - medium Use these pages to make worksheets for other currencies: Geometry Measuring units Again, conversions between measuring units are not included in the Common Core standards for 2nd grade. In 2nd grade, the emphasis of the curriculum should be to familiarize children with the act of measuring and choosing the appropriate measuring unit. Also, unit conversions require a good working knowledge of the multiplication tables. If you want your student to practice conversions between measuring units in second grade, please check the measuring section in grade 3 worksheets. If you wish to have more control on the options such as number of problems or font size or spacing of problems, or range of numbers, just click on these links to use the worksheet generators yourself: Practicing skip counting with these worksheets will help improve students' most basic numeracy skills and confidence in writing and reading numbers. Fluent counting skills are an important precursor to all higher order math skills (addition, etc.). Explore all of our learning numbers worksheets (recognizing and printing numbers), counting worksheets (counting objects, skip counting, counting backwards) and comparing numbers worksheets ("more than", "less than", ordering numbers). This dynamic math worksheet generator for grade 2 students offers customizable word problem worksheets covering essential math skills. The option to generate 5 to 40 questions provides a comprehensive learning tool, supporting students' mastery of foundational concepts in various math topics. Sample Grade 2 Word Problem Worksheet Our grade 2 measurement worksheets focus on the measurement of length, weight, capacity and temperature. Measurement using non-standard units is reviewed and standard measurement units are introduced. Both the customary and metric systems are covered. Welcome to the Second Grade Math Problems page. We have a wide selection of longer math problems requiring a wide range of math skills to solve. These problems are also a great way of developing perseverance and getting children to try different approaches in their math. On this webpage are our selection of longer, more in-depth problem solving sheets for 2nd grade. Typically, there is just one problem on each page with maybe a follow up problem in some cases. The sheets cover a wide range of Math topics, from place value and number fact knowledge to geometry and logic problems. The following worksheets have been designed to develop a wide range of skills and problem solving techniques such as: making lists or tables drawing pictures to help solve problems working systematically logical thinking number fact knowledge persevering until all solutions have been found An answer sheet is available for each worksheet provided, where appropriate. These sheets can be used in many different ways: to challenge more able pupils to use as a way of developing strategies to explore more in-depth problems, such as making lists or tables to use as an extension activity for children who finish early to use as part of a Maths challenge board Second Grade Math Problems Broken Calculator Problem 1 The Broken Calculator problem is a number problem involving using an imaginary broken calculator with only the 2, 3, + and = buttons working to make different totals. There are 2 versions of the problem sheet, one with a pre-prepared template for filling in, and a second blank version for children to show their own recording system. Anyone for an Ice Cream? Anyone for an Ice Cream is a money activity which involves using silver coins only to make a total of 40¢ . The aim is to find all the possibilities. Tyger's Coin Challenges Tyger's Coin Challenge is a money activity. The aim is to see whether or not different amounts of money can be made from a number of coins. Captain Salamander's Letter This 2nd grade math problem sheet involves working out which totals of money can be made using only 3¢ and 5¢ stamps. It is a good activity for developing perseverance and logical thinking. Balloon Pairs #2 Balloon Pairs is a number adding activity where the aim is to find different totals by adding the balloon numbers together. The totals are then sorted in order of size using a table. Balls in the Bucket Challenge #2 This challenge involves working out how different scores were made in the balls-in-the-bucket game. It is a 'finding all possibilities' type of problem. Birthday Girl Birthday Girl is an activity which involves finding the correct ages of all the people in the challeges using the clues that are given. Climb the Mountain This is one of our second grade math problems that involves finding all the possible paths up to the top of the mountain using the routes provided. Dilly's Eggs #1 Dilly's eggs is a sharing problem - drawing it out is a good strategy for tackling this problem. The aim is to find the number of eggs Dilly had using the clues provided. Odd Square Out This is a good activity for developing noticing skills and recognising shapes that have been rotated or reflected. Parking Lots #2 Parking Lots is an activity where the aim is to find as many combinations as possible for the cars to park. Systematic working could be an area of focus for this activity. Pick the Cards #2 Pick the Cards is an adding game where the aim is to use combinations of numbers to reach a given total. This activity is good for adding three or four small numbers together to make a given total. Place It Right #2 Place It Right is a place value activity to support children with their place value learning. The aim is to make a range of 3 digit numbers with different properties. Share the Treasure #2 Share the Treasure is a logic acitivity where the aim is to share some treasure according to certain criteria. Who Chose Which Shape #2 Who Chose Which Shape is a logic problem where children have to work out which salamander chose which shape from the clues given. Looking for some easier word problems We have a range of easier word problems at our parent site, math-salamanders.com The problems on this page are at a simpler level than those here. Many of the problems, e.g. Dilly's Eggs, Pick the Cards and Share the Treasure have easier versions on this page. Using the link below will open our main site in a new tab. Looking for some harder word problems We have a range of more challenging word problems at our parent site, math-salamanders.com The problems on this page are at a trickier level than those here. Some of the problems, e.g. Place It Right and Share the Treasure have harder versions on this page. Using the link below will open our main site in a new tab. Addition and Subtraction Puzzles The puzzles in this section mainly focus on adding and subtracting numbers. The puzzles start with adding and subtracting to 20, and progress on to harder levels and more complex puzzles. Using the puzzles in this section will help your child to: develop their adding and subtracting skills; develop trial and improvement strategies; improve problem solving skills. All the second grade math problems in this section will help your child to learn their addition and subtraction facts and become more confident with handling numbers mentally. Free Math Puzzles - Addition and Subtraction How to Print or Save these sheets Need help with printing or saving? Follow these 3 easy steps to get your worksheets printed out perfectly! How to Print or Save these sheets Need help with printing or saving? Follow these 3 easy steps to get your worksheets printed out perfectly! Math-Salamanders.com Whether you are looking for a free Homeschool Math Worksheet collection, banks of useful Math resources for teaching kids, or simply wanting to improve your child's Math learning at home, there is something here at the Math Salamanders for you! The Math Salamanders hope you enjoy using these free printable Math worksheets and all our other Math games and resources. We welcome any comments about our site on the Facebook comments box at the bottom of every page. Math problems for 2nd graders bridge lower elementary and upper elementary math concepts. 2nd grade math problems focus on solidifying an understanding of place value and applying this to more complex addition and subtraction problems. This blog post looks at the key areas for 2nd grade math problems including place value, measurement, geometry and math word problems. It aims to provide teachers with math problems, solutions and strategies for teaching 2nd grade math. Math problems for 2nd graders are a type of math question designed specifically for 7-8-year-old children. They include a variety of concepts across four domains of common core math standards: Operations and Algebraic Thinking Number and Operations in Base Ten Measurement and Data Geometry Within these domains, second grade math problems include the following 2nd grade math concepts: Addition and subtraction (2-digit numbers within 100) with and without regrouping Place value (3-digit numbers up to 1,000) Measurement problem solving Counting money Reading digital and analog clocks Basic fractions Geometry Bar graphs and picture graphs Each concept builds on skills that students learned in kindergarten and 1st grade. 28 2nd Grade Math Problems 28 2nd grade math problems and answer key for students to solidify understanding of math concepts. Questions cover addition, subtraction, place value, measurement problems, money, time, fractions, geometry and bar graphs. Download Free Now! Second grade math is an integral part of the K-5 math progression. In kindergarten and first grade, students use knowledge of counting to learn the meaning of addition and subtraction. Students use hands-on math manipulatives to build understanding, solve problems and build addition and subtraction fluency within 10. They are introduced to basic math word problems and learn that math is part of the real world. By second grade, students are expected to have efficient problem-solving strategies for addition and subtraction within 20. Building on this foundation, 2nd graders use their knowledge of smaller addition and subtraction problems to help them solve problems with larger two-digit numbers. Students may use math tools and visual models to learn more abstract and efficient math problem-solving strategies. This problem solving progression of concrete representational abstract is important at every grade level when learning new math concepts. Second grade allows students to explore new math skills such as: Extend understanding of base ten to compare larger numbers up to 1,000 Develop fluency with addition and subtraction within 100 Describe, analyze, and partition shapes Understand measurement units Represent data using bar graphs These 2nd grade math skills are the foundation for 3rd grade math. They help students secure their understanding of place value and apply their knowledge to larger addition and subtraction problems. Developing knowledge of these math concepts also prepares children to learn multiplication and division skills in 3rd grade. Meet Skye, the voice-based AI tutor making math success possible for every student. Built by math experts, Skye uses the same pedagogy, curriculum and lesson structure as our traditional tutoring. But, with more flexibility and a low cost, schools can scale AI math tutoring to support every student who needs it. Watch Skye in action The following is a collection of math problems for 2nd graders organized by skill. Each problem includes an answer key, and an explanation of how to answer the math question. Beginning in kindergarten children learn models for solving addition and subtraction problems. In 2nd grade, students apply this understanding to solve larger problems with two-digit numbers. Sometimes, these problems include regrouping (or renaming), for example, exchanging one ten for ten ones or vice versa. This is a challenging idea for students, so base-ten visual models are important when teaching this new concept. Second graders also solve addition and subtraction word problems that are more difficult than the word problems they solved in first grade. 28 + 32 = _____ Answer: 60 2nd graders learn that ten ones make one ten. In this problem, students must see that 8 + 2 = 10 which means one ten goes in the tens place and there aren't any ones remaining in the ones place. Using a base-ten block model is a helpful way to show what is happening in this problem. Alternatively, students may break down both numbers using place value. 74 – 61 = _____ Answer: 13 Students can solve this problem using the traditional digit subtraction method. However, since the numbers are relatively close, they could also count on from 61 on a number line to find the difference between 74 and 61. 18 + _____ = 30 Answer: 12 This problem is designed as a missing addend problem. To solve this problem, students must use a subtraction strategy to find the difference between 30 and 18. Missing addend problems help students connect subtraction to addition and encourage them to add on from the lower number. In this case, students could subtract using the traditional standard algorithm, however, they would need to rename 30 ones as 2 tens and 10 ones. You can support this new concept in 2nd grade with base ten blocks. Adding on from 18 is likely more efficient for this particular problem. Additionally, the unknown being to the left of the equal sign could confuse students so it is important to emphasize the meaning of the equal sign to prevent this misconception. Nadia had 24 white flowers and 19 yellow flowers growing in her garden. How many flowers did Nadia grow in her garden in total? Answer: 43 total flowers Drawing a visual model or using a story problem graphic organizer are great ways to build understanding of math word problems. This problem is a part-part-whole problem so a bar model or tape diagram is a great way to visualize the unknown in the problem. Then students can use an addition strategy such as breaking apart one addend to solve. There were 56 people at the swimming pool. 23 people left the pool after lunch. How many people were still at the pool after lunch? Answer: 33 people remained at the pool This is a traditional separate, result unknown problem. Because there is the action of 23 people leaving, it is easier for students to visualize the subtraction. The traditional standard algorithm is a good method to solve this problem without any regrouping. Students can use base ten blocks to support their understanding as needed. Two-digit addition and subtraction introduces the added challenge of regrouping. Students often need support deciding which number needs to be regrouped. Additionally, students often rush to using an algorithm before they have a foundation of conceptual understanding. For example, when solving 30-17, children need to be able to take one group of 10 from the 3 groups of 10 in the number 30 to use in the ones place to find the missing addend. Then they can subtract 10-7 and the remaining 2 tens – 1 ten. Teachers can support children with this by using a base-ten visual model with blocks or a drawing. Educators can also encourage learners to try other strategies such as breaking apart the subtrahend. Breaking 17 apart into 10 and 7 allows students to subtract first, 30 – 10, and then subtract the remaining 20 – 7. They can use base ten blocks or a number line to support problem solving. Prior to second grade, students learn place value concepts such as the meaning of the tens-place and the ones-place in the base ten number system. They use visual models such as base ten blocks and place value charts to help understand the complex concept. In second grade, students expand their knowledge and learn the meaning and value of the hundred and thousand places in the number system. With a secure understanding of this, second graders can then learn to compare three-digit numbers numbers up to 1,000. Students in 2nd grade use the expanded form to represent three-digit numbers to show the meaning of each digit in the number. On Saturday, 346 people went to the carnival. On Sunday, 432 went to the carnival. On which day did more people go to the carnival? Answer: On Sunday more people went to the carnival because 432 is greater than 346 Students can solve this problem by breaking down the numbers by place value, or by writing them in a place value chart and comparing starting with the largest place value first. Learners will notice 4 hundreds is more than 3 hundreds so 432 is greater than 346. Compare the following two numbers using the greater than, less than and/or equal to symbols (>, 398 Writing both numbers in expanded form helps students compare the values. Even though 398 has a larger number in the tens place and in the ones place, it has fewer hundreds than 624. Therefore 624 is greater than 398. How many hundreds are in the number 462? Explain your thinking. Answer: 4 hundreds Building a number using base ten blocks is a concrete method for students to understand the number of hundreds, tens and ones in a number. Using base ten blocks or a quick picture helps students see there are 4 hundreds in the number 462. Write the number 684 in expanded form. Answer: 600 + 80 + 4 Writing answers in the expanded form is straightforward. Students should break up the number using place value. A place value chart can help to organize student thinking when breaking up the numbers. As an additional challenge, students can write this number as 680 + 4 or 600 + 84. Working with three digits is new for 2nd grade students. Often, in a number such as 273, they see that the number 7 is seemingly the largest. So in comparing 273 to 341, they might say that 273 is the bigger number because 7 is greater than any digits in the other number, even though 341 is greater than 273. Students must learn the value of each digit and compare numbers using the largest place value first. Teachers can encourage students to write numbers in expanded form (200 + 70 + 3), and use base-ten blocks to model the numbers. Place value charts are another helpful tool to clear up this misconception. In kindergarten and first grade, children learn basic measurement concepts such as describing measurable attributes of objects and using basic measurement units. In second grade, children learn to use standard units of measure. They also discover various real-world contexts for measurement as they solve measurement word problems. 2nd grade measurement word problems include addition and subtraction of double-digit numbers. Josh and Simone were training for a marathon. Josh ran 22 miles on Saturday. Simone ran 16 miles on Saturday. How many more miles did Josh run than Simone on Saturday? Answer: 6 more miles Learners can solve this problem by counting on from 16 to 22 or subtracting back from 22 to 16. Students may also use a standard algorithm although it would require regrouping and might be less efficient. Using a number line or bar model is a helpful visual for students to understand that in this problem they need to find the difference between 16 and 22. The maple tree is 72 inches tall. The oak tree is 13 inches taller than the maple tree. How tall is the oak tree? Answer: 85 inches tall Measuring height is a context that second graders often see in measurement problems. Using a vertical number line is a helpful visual model for students to recognize that they are adding 13 to 72 in this word problem. Then they can choose a solution strategy to find the sum. The Rodrigo family went on a road trip. In the first hour, they drove 55 miles. In the second hour, they drove 42 miles. How many miles did the Rodrigo family drive in the first two hours of their trip? Answer: 97 miles In this math word problem, learners could use a bar model to visualize adding 55 and 42. They can then choose a strategy to find the sum, such as adding with place value or breaking apart one addend. Second grade is the first time that students are introduced to counting money. Students learn the value of each coin and the dollar bill. Children solve word problems to determine total quantities when coins are put together and taken apart. This sets the foundation for learning about decimals in the base-ten number system, which is introduced in 4th grade, 5th grade and 6th grade. The picture below shows how much money my sister has in her piggy bank. How many cents does my sister have in her piggy bank? Answer: 89 cents To add the value of the coins together, students should find the total value of all the coins of one type first, or find ways to make ten. In this case, they would see that there are 2 quarters (50 cents), 2 dimes (20 cents), 3 nickels (15 cents) and 4 pennies (4 cents) so a total of 89 cents. William has 3 quarters. Margaret has 8 pennies. Who has more money? Explain. Answer: William has more money because 75 cents is more than 8 cents This problem is challenging for students because the number 8 has a larger value than the number 3. Students should label their work and use real coins where possible to build meaning. Skip counting or repeated addition can help students see William has 75 cents and Margaret has 8 cents. Mr. Hopkins had a lemonade sale. He sold 2 cups of lemonade and got 1 quarter, 2 dimes and 1 nickel. How much money did Mr. Hopkins make from selling 2 cups of lemonade? Answer: 50 cents Writing an equation to match a hands-on model with coins or a pictorial model with labels is a great way for students to visualize which numbers they are adding. At the second grade level, students do not necessarily write these numbers as decimals since they don't add decimals until 4th and 5th grade. However, teachers can address what these numbers would look like if we wrote them using decimal notation. Telling time was a new skill for students in 1st grade. They learned to read digital and analog clocks to the nearest hour and a half hour. In 2nd grade, students dive deeper and learn to read digital and analog clocks to the nearest 5 minutes, using both a.m. and p.m. What time is shown on the analog clock below? Write your answer in digital clock format. Answer: 4:40 As 2nd grade students learn about clocks, they must realize that the hour hand moves throughout the hour as well as the minute hand. In this situation, the hour hand is closer to 5 than 4 because it is past the half hour. Practicing with hands-on clocks helps children understand this concept. Lucy's dance class starts at 5:15pm. Circle the clock that shows the time her dance class starts. Answer: B Students must recognize the short hand as the hour hand and the long hand as the minute hand. Many students may confuse D as the correct answer when it shows 5:12. Teachers can facilitate connections between digital and analog clock times using a visual timeline or schedule throughout the day. Lee woke up earlier than Timothy. If Timothy woke up at 6:00am, what time could Lee have woken up? Choose from the digital 24-hour clocks below. Answer: C The concept of earlier and later is a fairly new concept for 2nd graders when considering time. Math problems like this prepare students for elapsed time problems in 3rd grade. In this problem, students must recognize that 5:00 am comes before 6:00 am, therefore 5:45 am is earlier than 6:00 am. Students often confuse the hour and the minute hands on an analog clock. They need a lot of repeated practice to build understanding. RELATED RESOURCE: Time word problems 2nd grade introduces students to the foundation of fractions and connects fractions to geometry. Students learn to partition rectangles and circles into two, three and four equal shares. They connect the size of these shares to the vocabulary half, third and fourth, setting the foundation for harder fractions in 3rd grade. If 4 friends share a pizza and each friend gets an equal share, what fraction of the whole pizza does each friend get? Answer: \frac{1}{4} of the whole pizza Using visual models that students can draw on, cut and fold is critical for building a conceptual understanding of fractions. Children should fold a circular piece of paper or draw a circle and 'cut' it into fourths by drawing lines. They may also physically model it using a real pizza or play pizza. The aim is to connect the vocabulary of 'one-fourth' when sharing something equally with 4 people. Which models below show a rectangle being partitioned into fourths? Select all that apply. Answer: A,C,D This math problem shows students that rectangles and other shapes can be partitioned in multiple ways. As long as the size of the 4 pieces are equal, all three of these models represent a rectangle partitioned into fourths. If students answer B, they might not understand how to draw fourths. This misconception indicates that they think drawing 4 lines partitions into fourths, rather than fifths. If you slice a pie down the middle so that each side is the same size, what fraction of the whole pie is each side? Answer: One half or \frac{1}{2} Emphasizing the same-size parts is important for setting the foundation for fraction concepts in third grade and beyond. Because of this, 2nd grade fraction concepts focus heavily on vocabulary and equal shares. In kindergarten and first grade math, students learn the defining attributes of various two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes. In second grade math, students solidify their understanding of some basic 2-D and 3-D shapes and draw and identify the number of sides and angles for each shape including: Types of triangles Quadrilaterals Pentagons Hexagons Cubes Draw a closed shape that has 6 sides. What is the name of the shape? Answer: Drawings may vary but should all have 6 sides and 6 angles. This shape is called a hexagon. Which shape below is a pentagon? Explain how you know. Answer: C A pentagon has 5 sides and shape C is the only 5-sided figure. What is the name of a shape with 3 angles? Draw a picture of this shape. Answer: Triangle Draw a quadrilateral. How many angles are in a quadrilateral? Answer: Drawings will vary but should be closed 4-sided shapes. There are 4 angles in a quadrilateral. Before 2nd grade, students learned to informally organize and represent data. In second grade, students learn a more formal method to represent data: a bar graph. 2nd grade students must know how to represent data using a bar graph and/or a picture graph and solve simple problems using data presented in bar graphs. In a class survey, the students in Mrs. Nielsen's class voted for their favorite color. The data is represented in the bar graph below. How many more students voted for blue than voted for green? Answer: 4 more students voted for blue Since 9 students voted for blue and 5 students voted for green, the difference is 4 students. Students must be able to read the bar graph and analyze the data to find the difference. Look at the bar graph. How many total people ordered food at Pat's Diner over the weekend? Answer: 90 people ordered food 2nd graders need to understand the scale on the graph. In this math problem, the scale is 10. Children should see there were 30 orders on Friday, 40 on Saturday and Sunday there were 20 and know to add those three values together. How many fewer cats are there at the shelter than dogs? Use the bar graph below to answer the question. Answer: 10 fewer cats than dogs 2nd graders learn about the parts of a bar graph, including the: There is a lot of information provided about all the animals at the shelter, students must identify the information in the problem and then solve the problem using the information. In this case, there are 5 cats at the shelter and 15 dogs, so the difference is 10. You may also represent this bar graph horizontally. Teaching 2nd grade math relies on visual models to help students build understanding and develop efficient problem solving strategies. To help 2nd grade students build an understanding of new math concepts these elementary teaching best practices can help: Teach students more than one method to solve a problem. They can then decide which strategy is most efficient. For example, base-ten blocks, a number line, breaking apart one addend, breaking apart both addends or the standard algorithm. Use visual models such as a base-ten block to build an understanding of regrouping when adding and subtracting. Follow the CRA progression and transition from hands-on concrete models, to representational or pictorial models, to abstract models. How can Third Space Learning help with 2nd grade math? STEM-specialist tutors help close learning gaps and address misconceptions for struggling 2nd grade math students. One-on-one online math tutoring sessions help students deepen their understanding of the math curriculum and keep up with difficult math concepts. Each student works with a private tutor who adapts instruction and math lesson content in real-time according to the student's needs to accelerate learning. Looking for more resources? Check out our math games and selection of second grade addition and subtraction worksheets, posters and activities covering the key 2nd grade math topics and more: Do you have students who need extra support in math?Give your students more opportunities to consolidate learning and practice skills through personalized math tutoring with their own dedicated online math tutor.Each student receives differentiated instruction designed to close their individual learning gaps, and scaffolded learning ensures every student learns at the right pace. Lessons are aligned with your state's standards and assessments, plus you'll receive regular reports every step of the way.Personalized one-on-one math tutoring programs are available for:– 2nd grade tutoring– 3rd grade tutoring– 4th grade tutoring– 5th grade tutoring– 6th grade tutoring– 7th grade tutoring– 8th grade tutoringWhy not learn more about how it works?Meet Skye, our AI voice tutor. Built on over a decade of tutoring expertise, Skye uses the same proven pedagogy and curriculum as our traditional tutoring to close learning gaps and accelerate progress. Watch a clip of Skye's AI math tutoring in action. Our printable 2nd grade math worksheets with answer keys open the doors to ample practice, whether you intend to extend understanding of base-10 notation, build fluency in addition and subtraction of 2-digit numbers, gain foundation in multiplication, learn to measure objects using standard units of measurement, work with time and money, describe and analyze shapes, or draw and interpret picture and bar graphs, there's something to interest kids and keep them engaged. Our free math worksheets for grade 2 kids definitely need to be added to your must-try list! Select Grade 2 Math Worksheets by Topic Adding with Base Ten Blocks Pique your child's interest in addition using the place value blocks. Let kids in grade 2 count the unit blocks and rods, figure out the addends, and add them up. Multiplication Models | Equal Groups Get the basics right by relating multiplication to the sum of equal groups. Kids multiply the number of objects in a group by the total number of groups and answer questions based on the model. Converting Base Ten Blocks into Hundreds and Tens Crack this batch of printable 2nd grade math worksheets by trading rods for flats. Count the rods depicting the tens place and group them into flats, count the flats formed and the leftover rods. Ordinal Numbers Chart | 1 to 50 Talking about positions or the order of things becomes simpler with this chart. Print this cheat sheet and have a quick review of the names and abbreviations of the first to fiftieth ordinal numbers. Growing Patterns Analyze the pattern that gradually increases in each set of figures in our math worksheet pdfs for grade 2 kids, identify the rule, and draw the picture that comes next in the sequence. Telling time | Increment of 5 Minutes Make every minute count with our math worksheets for grade 2 kids. Practice telling time to the nearest minutes by observing the minute and hour hands on each analog clock. Identifying the Coins and Their Values Watch the little bankers observe each coin; identify the coin based on the picture on its face and write its name and the value in cents in the space provided. Reading Pictographs Bringing order to chaos, these grade 2 math pdfs have information organized into pictographs. Read the pictograph, comprehend the information, make comparisons, and answer the questions that follow. Two-Digit Addition | No Regrouping Great to use as instant practice, these 2nd grade math worksheet pdfs help kids find the sum of 2-digit addends and apply the concept to solve word problems as well. Repeated Addition and Multiplication Relating multiplication to repeated addition, our printable 2nd grade math worksheets get kids to count how many times a number is repeated, complete the multiplication equation, and find the product. Reading 3-Digit Numbers on an Abacus Abacus is a great way to help your eager-to-learn kid understand place value. Write the 3-digit number displayed on the abacus by counting the number of beads in the hundreds, tens and ones place.