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Kelley Wingate Series
Common Core Edition

Grade 2

Math Practice

Common Core ALIGNED State Standards

- Three levels of practice for each skill
- Aligned to Common Core State Standards
- Includes 96 flash cards
- Perfect for home and school

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Kelley Wingate

Math Practice

Second Grade

Credits
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Visit *carsondellosa.com* for correlations to Common Core, state, national, and Canadian provincial standards.

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Introduction

Competency in basic math skills creates a foundation for the successful use of math principles in the real world. Practicing math skills—in the areas of operations, algebra, place value, fractions, measurement, and geometry—is the best way to improve at them.

This book was developed to help students practice and master basic mathematical concepts. The practice pages can be used first to assess proficiency and later as basic skill practice. The extra practice will help students advance to more challenging math work with confidence. Help students catch up, stay up, and move ahead.

Common Core State Standards (CCSS) Alignment

This book supports standards-based instruction and is aligned to the CCSS. The standards are listed at the top of each page for easy reference. To help you meet instructional, remediation, and individualization goals, consult the Common Core State Standards alignment chart on page 4.

Leveled Activities

Instructional levels in this book vary. Each area of the book offers multilevel math activities so that learning can progress naturally. There are three levels, signified by one, two, or three dots at the bottom of the page:

- Level I: These activities will offer the most support.
- Level II: Some supportive measures are built in.
- Level III: Students will understand the concepts and be able to work independently.

All children learn at their own rate. Use your own judgment for introducing concepts to children when developmentally appropriate.

Hands-On Learning

Review is an important part of learning. It helps to ensure that skills are not only covered but are internalized. The flash cards at the back of this book will offer endless opportunities for review. Use them for a basic math facts drill, or to play bingo or other fun games.

There is also a certificate template at the back of this book for use as students excel at daily assignments or when they finish a unit.

Common Core State Standards Alignment Chart

Common Core State Standards*		Practice Page(s)
Operations and Algebraic Thinking		
Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.	2.OA.1	5–13, 29
Add and subtract within 20.	2.OA.2	14–22
Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.	2.OA.3–2.OA.4	23–28
Number and Operations in Base Ten		
Understand place value.	2.NBT.1–2.NBT.4	29–43, 68–70
Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.	2.NBT.5–2NBT.9	44–70
Measurement and Data		
Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.	2.MD.1–2.MD.4	71–73
Relate addition and subtraction to length.	2.MD.5–2.MD.6	74–76
Work with time and money.	2.MD.7–2.MD.8	40, 77–85
Represent and interpret data.	2.MD.9–2.MD.10	86–91, 93
Geometry		
Reason with shapes and their attributes.	2.G.1–2.G.3	92–103

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Fact Families

Some addition and subtraction problems are related, like families. You can make two addition and two subtraction problems using the same three numbers.

$5 + 6 = 11$

$6 + 5 = 11$

$11 - 5 = 6$

$11 - 6 = 5$

Complete each fact family.

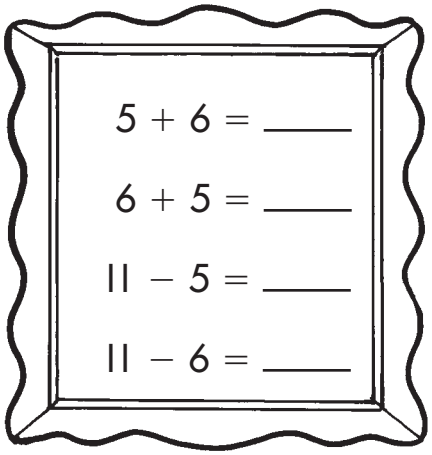
1. $2 + 8 = 10$ $\_\_\_\_ + 2 = 10$ $10 - 8 = 2$ $10 - 2 = \_\_\_\_$	2. $5 + 4 = 9$ $4 + \_\_\_\_ = 9$ $9 - 5 = \_\_\_\_$ $9 - 4 = \_\_\_\_$	3. $6 + 9 = 15$ $9 + 6 = \_\_\_\_$ $15 - 9 = 6$ $\_\_\_\_ - 6 = 9$
4. $5 + 7 = 12$ $7 + \_\_\_\_ = 12$ $\_\_\_\_ - 5 = 7$ $\_\_\_\_ - 7 = 5$	5. $3 + 9 = 12$ $\_\_\_\_ + 3 = 12$ $12 - 9 = 3$ $\_\_\_\_ - 3 = \_\_\_\_$	6. $7 + 9 = 16$ $9 + \_\_\_\_ = 16$ $16 - \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_$ $\_\_\_\_ - 7 = 9$

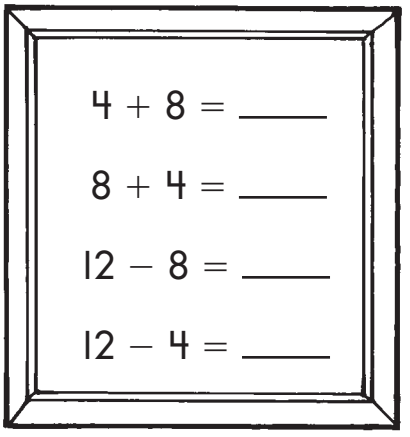
Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

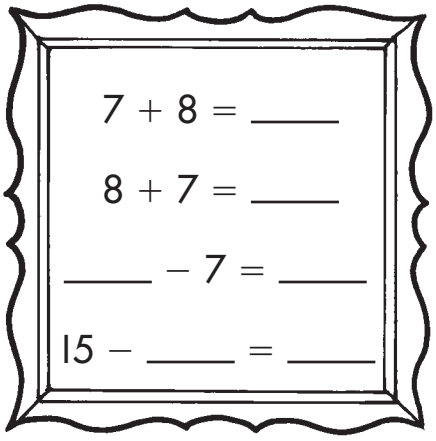
Fact Families

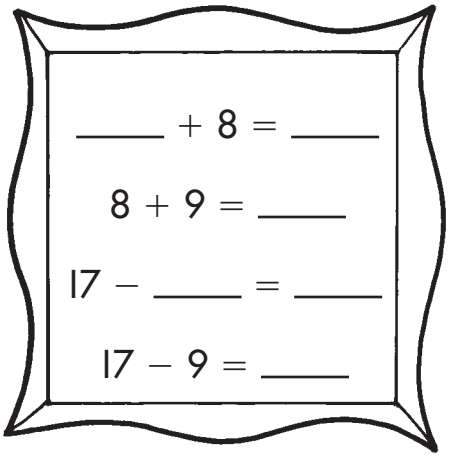
Fact families use the same three numbers in addition and subtraction facts.

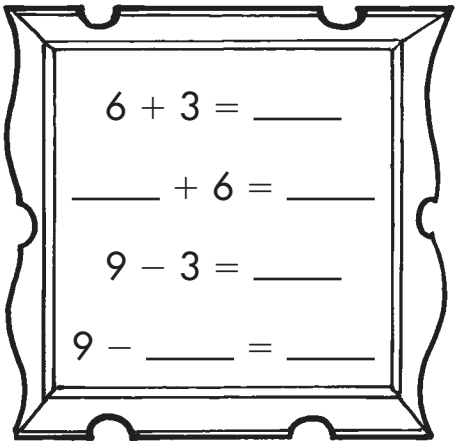
Complete each fact family.

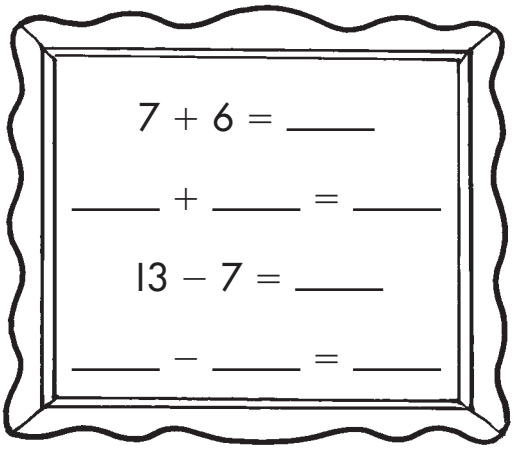
1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Fact Families

Complete each fact family.

1. 8, 14, 6

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

2. 5, 12, 7

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

3. 8, 11, 3

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

4. 7, 15, 8

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

5. 7, 13, 6

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

6. 9, 17, 8

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Number Sentences

Each part of an addition problem has a name. The numbers being added are called **addends**, and the answer is called the **sum**. They form a number sentence. The addends can be switched around, and the sum stays the same! This is called the **commutative property of addition**.

Example: $8 + 7 = 15$ $7 + 8 = 15$ So . . . $8 + 7 = 7 + 8$

addends addends sum

Fill in the missing addends and sums.

1. $6 + \square = 10$
2. $5 + \square = 13$
3. $7 + \square = 12$
4. $\square + 7 = 14$
5. $\square + 9 = 11$
6. $\square + 8 = 10$
7. $8 + \square = 12$
8. $4 + \square = 10$
9. $9 + \square = 15$
10. $\square + 5 = 10$
11. $\square + 8 = 9$
12. $\square + 7 = 13$
13. $7 + \square = 11$
14. $6 + \square = 12$
15. $9 + \square = 14$
16. $8 + 7 = \square + 8$
17. $\square + 5 = 5 + 9$

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Number Sentences

Fill in the missing addends and sums.

1. $6 + \square = 16$
2. $7 + \square = 13$
3. $10 + \square = 12$
4. $\square + 7 = 11$
5. $\square + 9 = 18$
6. $\square + 8 = 17$
7. $8 + \square = 18$
8. $4 + \square = 13$
9. $9 + \square = 14$
10. $\square + 5 = 15$
11. $\square + 8 = 14$
12. $\square + 7 = 16$
13. $7 + \square = 16$
14. $9 + \square = 12$
15. $10 + \square = 14$
16. $\square + 9 = 17$
17. $\square + 8 = 11$
18. $\square + 7 = 15$
19. $8 + 7 = \square + 8$
20. $\square + 7 = 7 + 9$
21. $6 + \square = 9 + 6$
22. $7 + 6 = 6 + \square$

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Number Sentences

Fill in the missing addends and sums.

1. $6 + \square = 18$
2. $5 + \square = 16$
3. $7 + \square = 19$
4. $\square + 7 = 17$
5. $\square + 9 = 20$
6. $\square + 8 = 20$
7. $8 + \square = 15$
8. $4 + \square = 13$
9. $9 + \square = 19$
10. $\square + 5 = 20$
11. $\square + 8 = 16$
12. $\square + 7 = 20$
13. $7 + \square = 19$
14. $6 + \square = 20$
15. $9 + \square = 18$
16. $\square + 9 = 18$
17. $\square + 8 = 11$
18. $\square + 7 = 14$
19. $18 + 17 = \square + 18$
20. $\square + 15 = 15 + 9$
21. $60 + \square = 90 + 60$
22. $70 + 60 = 60 + \square$

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Using Number Sentences in Word Problems

Use these steps to solve word problems:

1. Read the story and the question.
2. Read the question again.
3. Circle the numbers in the story that you need to answer the question.
4. Watch for key words: *altogether, how many more, in all.*
5. Choose to + or −.
6. Answer the question.
7. Use pictures, words, or numbers to show your work.

Solve each problem with a number sentence. Show your work with pictures, words, or numbers.

1. Megan has 10 baseball cards. Taylor has 14 baseball cards. How many more baseball cards does Taylor have than Megan?

   10 + _____ = 14 or 14 − 10 = _____ baseball cards

2. Matt has 9 crayons. Josh has 8 more crayons than Matt. How many crayons does Josh have?

3. Kevin has 11 more toy cars than Luke. Kevin has 16 toy cars. How many toy cars does Luke have?

4. A team has 12 students. Nine of the students are girls. How many students are boys?

5. A bus has 15 students riding on it. At the first bus stop, seven students get off. How many students are left on the bus?

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Using Number Sentences in Word Problems

Solve each problem with a number sentence. Show your work with pictures, words, or numbers.

1. Megan has 20 baseball cards. Taylor has 42 baseball cards. How many more baseball cards does Taylor have than Megan?

   $20 + \_\_\_\_ = 42$ or $42 - 20 = \_\_\_\_$ baseball cards

2. Matt has 29 crayons. Josh has 11 more crayons than Matt. How many crayons does Josh have?

3. Kevin has 31 more toy cars than Luke. Kevin has 51 toy cars. How many toy cars does Luke have?

4. There are 26 students on a team. Fifteen of the students are girls. How many students are boys?

5. There are 39 students on a bus. Eighteen students get off the bus at the first stop. How many students are left on the bus?

6. There are 18 crackers on a plate. Miquel ate 4 crackers. Then, Nathan ate 2 crackers. How many crackers are left on the plate?

Name _____ 2.OA.A.1

Using Number Sentences in Word Problems

Solve the problem with a number sentence. Show your work with pictures, words, or numbers.

1. Megan has 76 baseball cards. Taylor has 89 baseball cards. How many more baseball cards does Taylor have than Megan?

2. Matt has 65 crayons. Josh has 33 more crayons than Matt. How many crayons does Josh have?

3. Kevin has 21 more toy cars than Luke. Kevin has 61 toy cars. How many toy cars does Luke have?

4. There are 45 students on a team. Twenty–three of the students are girls. How many students are boys?

5. There are 69 students on a bus. Seventeen students get off the bus at the first stop. How many students are left on the bus?

6. There are 32 crackers on a plate. Miquel ate 16 crackers. Then, Nathan ate 7 crackers. How many crackers are left on the plate?

Name _____ 2.OA.B.2

Addition Fluency

Solve each problem.

1. 7 + 6	2. 7 + 7	3. 3 + 6	4. 4 + 3	5. 7 + 4	6. 5 + 4
7. 6 + 5	8. 9 + 2	9. 8 + 4	10. 6 + 2	11. 3 + 2	12. 3 + 9
13. 3 + 3	14. 9 + 5	15. 9 + 6	16. 2 + 7	17. 6 + 4	18. 5 + 8
19. 3 + 7	20. 6 + 8	21. 8 + 3	22. 5 + 4	23. 9 + 1	24. 2 + 8
25. 2 + 3	26. 3 + 5	27. 4 + 9	28. 4 + 3	29. 8 + 8	30. 3 + 3

Name _____ 2.OA.B.2

Addition Fluency

Solve each problem.

1. 6 + 3	2. 7 + 3	3. 5 + 5	4. 8 + 2	5. 8 + 3	6. 6 + 4
7. 5 + 3	8. 3 + 4	9. 6 + 6	10. 3 + 3	11. 9 + 0	12. 7 + 3
13. 9 + 3	14. 9 + 2	15. 5 + 4	16. 1 + 2	17. 0 + 9	18. 8 + 4
19. 4 + 4	20. 7 + 5	21. 3 + 8	22. 8 + 4	23. 3 + 7	24. 7 + 2
25. 6 + 2	26. 5 + 6	27. 5 + 1	28. 4 + 5	29. 9 + 2	30. 6 + 6