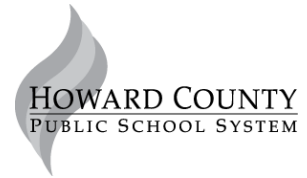


Grade 2 • Operations and Algebraic Thinking



What your student will learn?

Add and subtract within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems. (2.OA.1)	Quarter 1, 2, and 3
Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By the end of Grade 2, know all sums of two one-digit numbers. (2.OA.2)	Quarter 1, 2, 3, and 4
Determine odd or even numbers and write an equation to express an even number. (2.OA.3)	Quarter 1
Use addition to find the total number of objects in rows and columns. (2.OA.4)	Quarter 2

Vocabulary

Addition: To join two or more groups. $2 + 3 = 5$	Subtraction: To find the difference when two groups are compared or to find out how many are left when items are taken away from a group.
Addend: A number that is added to another in an addition problem. In $2 + 3 = 5$, 2 and 3 are addends.	Difference: The answer to a subtraction problem. In $8 - 3 = 5$, 5 is the difference.
Sum: The answer to an addition problem. In $2 + 3 = 5$, 5 it is the sum.	Equal sign (=): A symbol used to show that two amounts have the same value. $384 = 384$
Number Sentence: A sentence that includes numbers, operation symbols (+, -), and a greater than or less than symbol (>, <) or equal sign. $5 + 3 = 8$ $25 < 32$	Regroup: To exchange amounts of equal value to rename a number.
Decompose: To break a number into smaller parts to simplify computation. Example: $15 = 10 + 5$.	Compose: To put decomposed numbers back together. $10 + 5 = 15$.
Array: An arrangement that shows objects in rows and columns.	

Activities At Home

- Roll single digit numbers and add them together.
- Roll 2-digit or 3-digit numbers and add them together.
- Add all the digits of your house number together.
- Make a train with Legos or colored blocks. Write a number sentence for the different colors in the train.
- Represent two digit numbers with popsicle sticks – make bundles of ten for the tens and use single sticks for the ones. Add the piles together.
- Use small items (counters, beans, small toys) to represent number sentences. Use index cards to make +, -, <, >, and = symbols. Show a number sentence with a missing element: $7 + \underline{\quad} = 12$. Have your student find the missing addend.
- Add the price of two items at a store.
- Compare gas prices to find the lowest amount.

- Roll a 2-digit number and subtract it from 99 or 100.
- Start with 100 counters (beans, pennies, etc.) and roll two dice to make a 2-digit number. Subtract counters until you get to 0.
- Give your student an addition or subtraction number sentence and ask them to make up a story problem to go with the number sentence.
- Look for items that are in repeated sets or groups – panes in a window, pickets on a fence, sodas in a six-pack, wheels on cars or bicycles.
- Make a physical array with counters and record on paper using symbols.