

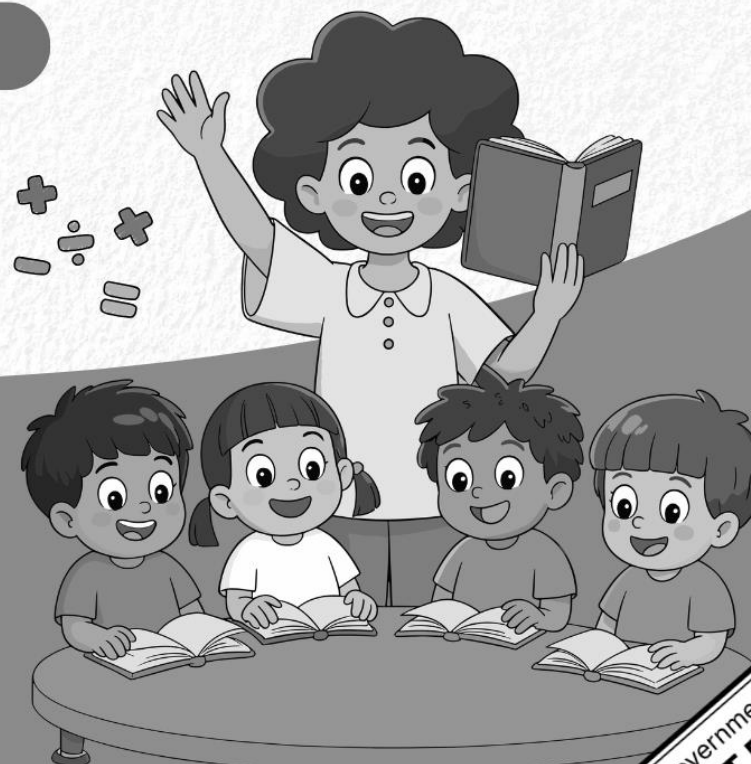


LEARNER'S WORKSHEETS

MATH

GRADE

2



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ARAL-Mathematics Learner's Worksheets

Key Stage 1 – Grade 2

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ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 1 (Part 1)

Counting Objects

How many fishes are there in this picture?



1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five



6 six 7 seven 8 eight 9 nine 10 ten

There are ten (10) fishes in this picture.

Now, it's your turn to count!

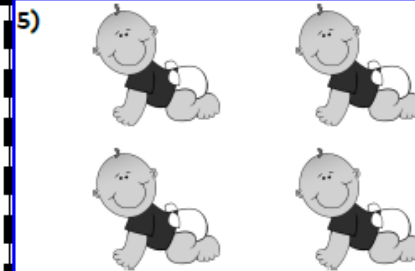
Count the objects in each set and write the number on the space provided.

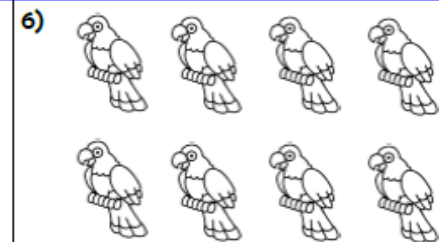




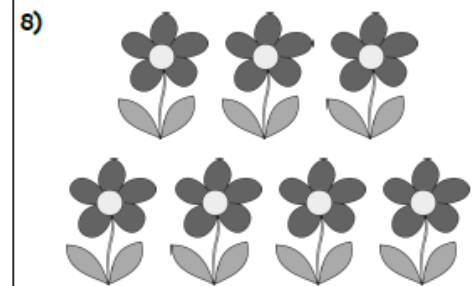




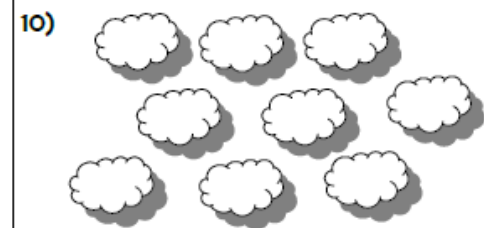










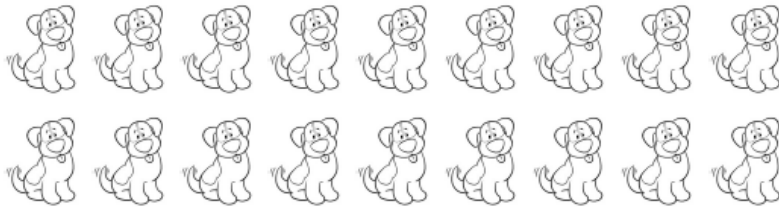




ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 1 (Part 2)

This time, answer in complete sentences like in the given example. Numbers should be in word form.

11) How many dogs are there?



There are eighteen dogs.

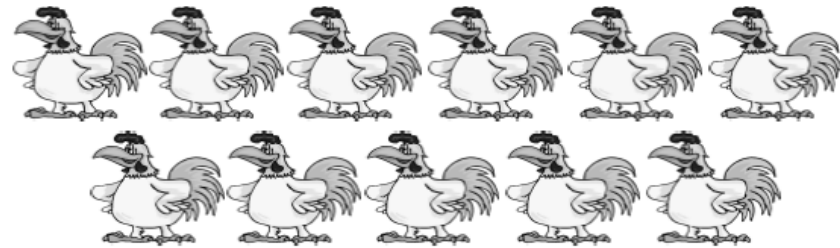
12) How many bananas are there?



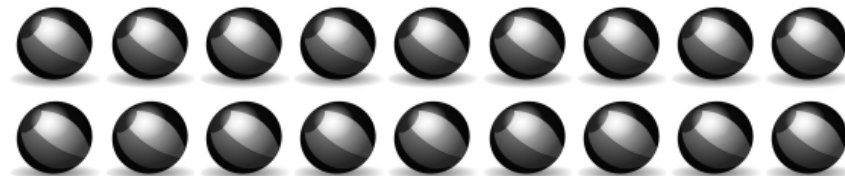
13) How many trucks are there?



14) How many chickens are there?



15) How many beachballs are there?



16) How many carabaos are there?





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 2 (Part 1)

Draw the objects described by the following phrases.		7) 1 monkey	8) 9 candies
1) 5 balloons	2) 4 flowers		
3) 3 cups	4) 7 pens	9) 8 butterflies	10) 4 telephones
5) 6 watches	6) 2 children	11) 9 erasers	12) 5 cakes





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 2 (Part 2)

Encircle all the numbers found in the stories and draw the objects that they describe on the space provided.

Story #1:

On a bright Sunday morning, six butterflies were flying around ten flowers in a garden. Two dogs barked at them and three cats tried to chase them. There was one little girl who asked her pets to leave the butterflies alone. She gave them five cookies to eat. Afterwards, they all played in the open field near the garden.

Story #2:

Andres went to the market to sell seven paper fans and four canes that he made. Three women looked at his items and decided to buy them all. Andres was so happy that he used his earnings to buy two books at the store. He also bought five mangoes for his brothers and sisters.





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 3 (Part 1)

Draw a line from the number to the correct group of objects.					
1) 2 •		•	11) 8 •		•
2) 13 •		•	12) 14 •		•
3) 3 •		•	13) 17 •		•
4) 18 •		•	14) 6 •		•
5) 11 •		•	15) 15 •		•
6) 1 •		•	16) 20 •		•
7) 19 •		•	17) 10 •		•
8) 4 •		•	18) 16 •		•
9) 9 •		•	19) 7 •		•
10) 5 •		•	20) 12 •		•



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 3 (Part 2)

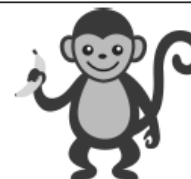
This time, match the words to the objects they count on the next page by writing the name of the object on the blank.	
21) four _____	26) sixteen _____
22) seven _____	27) nineteen _____
23) fifteen _____	28) eleven _____
24) two _____	29) nine _____
25) one _____	30) ten _____



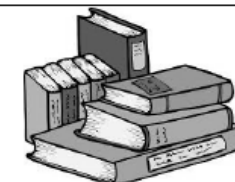
pencils



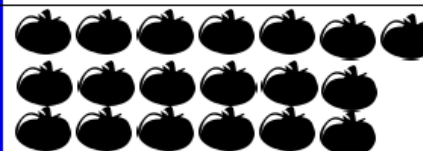
cameras



monkey



books



tomatoes



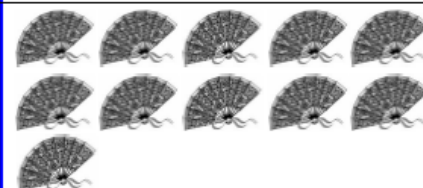
ribbons



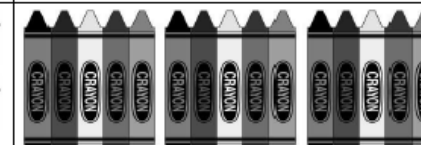
flowers



leaves



fans



crayons

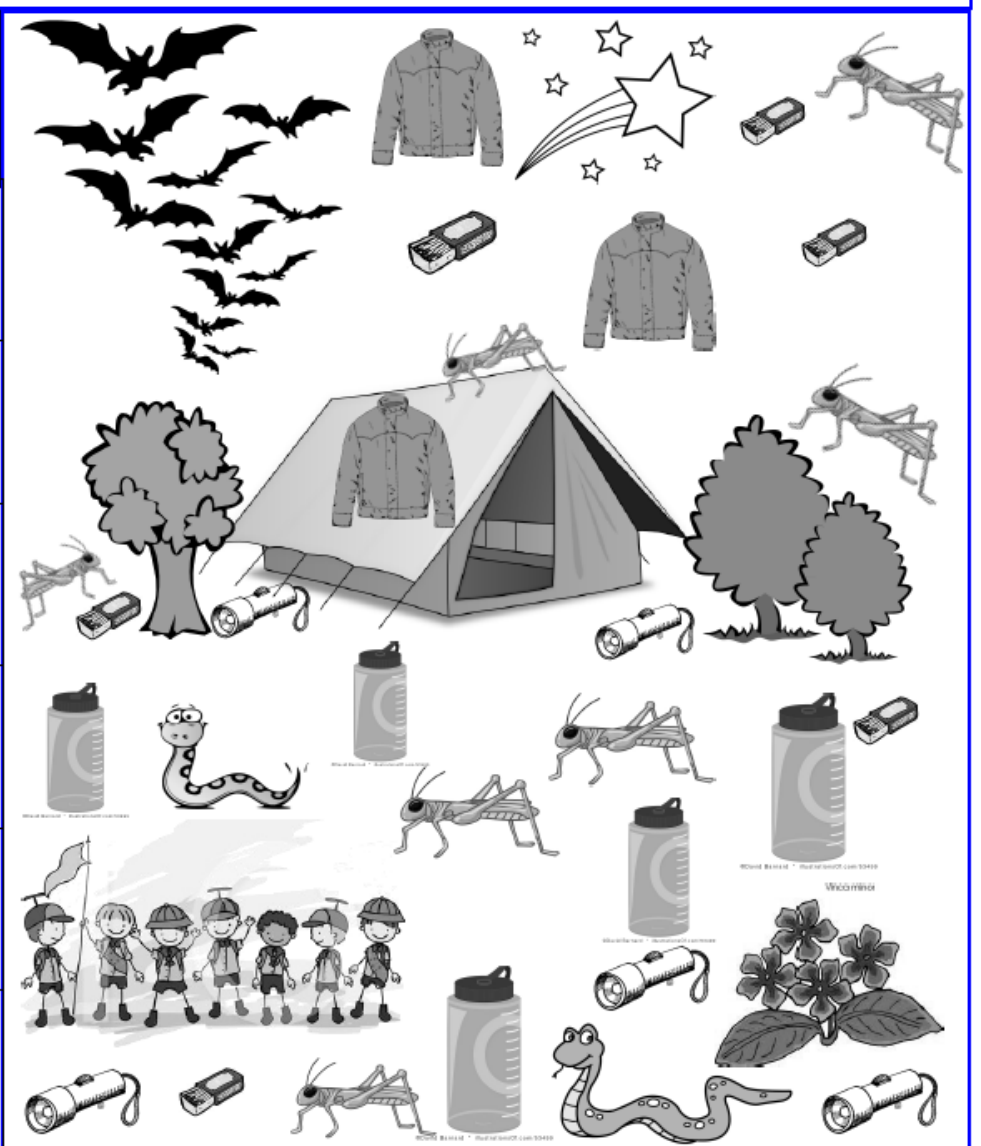




ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 4 (Part 1)

Join the camping by counting the objects on the next page. Write your answers in word form.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) _____ trees | 7) _____ matchboxes |
| 2) _____ boy scouts | 8) _____ jackets |
| 3) _____ stars | 9) _____ bats |
| 4) _____ tent | 10) _____ flowers |
| 5) _____ snakes | 11) _____ water jugs |
| 6) _____ flashlights | 12) _____ grasshoppers |





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 4 (Part 2)

Complete the story by counting the objects described. Write your answers in words.

One Happy Morning

Aling Teresa bought _____ eggs and _____ bottles of milk from the market. She put them all in _____ baskets. On her way home, she met _____ girls singing happily. She also saw _____ cats and noticed that _____ of them was wearing a hat. "How adorable!" she thought. She wanted to play with the cats but she remembered that she had to go home to cook breakfast. "What should I do?" she asked herself. A bright idea popped into her mind. She asked the help of the girls to bring the cats to her home. In return, she cooked _____ plates of pancakes for them and the cats. They all had a wonderful breakfast!





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 5

Writing Numbers In Words

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten

11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thirteen
14	fourteen
15	fifteen
16	sixteen
17	seventeen
18	eighteen
19	nineteen
20	twenty

10	ten
20	twenty
30	thirty
40	forty
50	fifty
60	sixty
70	seventy
80	eighty
90	ninety
100	one hundred



EXAMPLES:

- 1) 36 thirty-six
 2) 25 twenty-five
 3) 72 seventy-two

Write the following numbers in words.

35	1)	18	6)
32	2)	26	7)
23	3)	98	8)
12	4)	76	9)
7	5)	45	10)
		32	11)
		25	12)
		47	13)
		56	14)
		76	15)
		89	16)
		93	17)
		47	18)
		99	19)
		38	20)

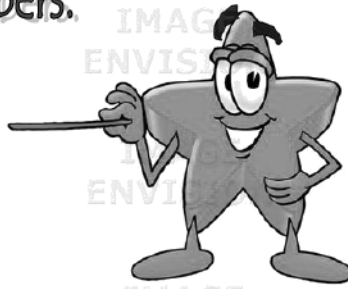


ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 6

Writing words into numbers.

Examples:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1) thirty-two | <u>32</u> |
| 2) forty-five | <u>45</u> |
| 3) sixty-three | <u>63</u> |
| 4) twenty-nine | <u>29</u> |
| 5) eighty-eight | <u>88</u> |



Write the following words in numbers.

fifty-four	1)	seventy-two	11)
thirty-six	2)	thirty-nine	12)
twenty-eight	3)	twenty-six	13)
eighty-four	4)	sixty-four	14)
forty-three	5)	forty-four	15)
twenty-five	6)	ninety-three	16)
forty-seven	7)	eighty-seven	17)
eighty-nine	8)	forty-eight	18)
seventy-seven	9)	twenty-five	19)
sixty-eight	10)	thirty-three	20)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 7

Comparing Numbers

In comparing numbers, we use the following signs:
 $>$ (greater than), $<$ (less than), $=$ (equals).

**Compare the following pairs of numbers.
 Use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to fill in the blanks.**

302 <u> </u> 456	1)	32 <u> </u> 56	9)
657 <u> </u> 257	2)	57 <u> </u> 57	10)
105 <u> </u> 430	3)	15 <u> </u> 43	11)
341 <u> </u> 48	4)	34 <u> </u> 48	12)
987 <u> </u> 999	5)	87 <u> </u> 99	13)
143 <u> </u> 689	6)	13 <u> </u> 89	14)
540 <u> </u> 541	7)	40 <u> </u> 41	15)
987 <u> </u> 987	8)	98 <u> </u> 98	16)
		350 <u> </u> 467	17)
		485 <u> </u> 204	18)
		352 <u> </u> 351	19)
		506 <u> </u> 607	20)





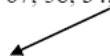
ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 8

Arranging Numbers in Increasing Order

Start with the smallest number and end with the largest number. Make sure that every number is smaller than the next number to its right.

Ex.

55, 32, 67, 58, 34, 19



Increasing order (or ascending order) 19, 32, 34, 55, 58, 67

Write the following numbers in increasing

23, 43, 52, 18, 22	1)	64, 48, 71, 47, 90, 73	6)
45, 52, 28, 10, 3	2)	79, 93, 25, 94, 72, 29	7)
72, 38, 93, 68, 74	3)	78, 38, 12, 28, 84, 55	8)
28, 35, 82, 16, 67	4)	68, 74, 44, 11, 15, 61	9)
38, 25, 92, 16, 24	5)	21, 89, 58, 59, 79, 37	10)
		76, 24, 77, 98, 52, 70	11)
		31, 13, 21, 57, 85, 71	12)
		40, 27, 63, 66, 43, 35	13)
		81, 16, 77, 72, 61, 56	14)
		87, 72, 74, 11, 35, 43	15)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 9

Compare the following pair of numbers. Use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to fill in the blanks.		Write the following numbers in increasing order.	
89 <u> </u> 52	1)	67, 43, 25, 13, 15	11)
69 <u> </u> 59	2)	48, 27, 89, 95, 34, 97	12)
70 <u> </u> 21	3)	29, 12, 35, 84, 16, 19	13)
83 <u> </u> 27	4)	12, 25, 72, 98, 43, 52	14)
23 <u> </u> 39	5)	35, 95, 85, 75, 84, 64	15)
3 <u> </u> 88	6)	36, 75, 84, 15, 45, 75	16)
37 <u> </u> 37	7)	95, 74, 43, 87, 86, 24	17)
36 <u> </u> 38	8)	15, 41, 78, 23, 56, 57	18)
99 <u> </u> 77	9)	35, 96, 56, 25, 53, 61	19)
58 <u> </u> 54	10)	53, 25, 58, 98, 67	20)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 10

Arranging Numbers in Decreasing Order Start with the largest number and end with the smallest number. Make sure that every number is bigger than the next number to its right. Ex. 55, 32, 67, 58, 34, 19  Decreasing order (or descending order) 67, 58, 55, 34, 32, 19			
Write the following numbers in decreasing order.			
65, 12, 34, 23, 13	1)	40, 15, 47, 14, 25	6)
23, 40, 16, 12, 33	2)	46, 75, 63, 54, 15	7)
36, 32, 24, 28, 18	3)	49, 58, 35, 25, 45	8)
10, 27, 40, 94, 70	4)	72, 63, 64, 7, 68	9)
84, 72, 42, 56, 12	5)	14, 47, 83, 21, 87	10)
		55, 78, 79, 83, 53	11)
		34, 94, 68, 12, 77	12)
		87, 25, 74, 16, 46	13)
		31, 54, 6, 47, 57	14)
		56, 97, 48, 45, 19	15)



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 11

Compare the following pairs of numbers. Use $>$, $<$, or $=$ to fill in the blanks.		Write the following numbers in decreasing order.	
41 ____ 48	1)	14, 26, 98, 75, 42, 36	11)
87 ____ 99	2)	65, 98, 64, 75, 10, 29	12)
43 ____ 89	3)	36, 35, 48, 14, 89, 75	13)
40 ____ 41	4)	65, 41, 46, 56, 98, 78	14)
87 ____ 87	5)	80, 63, 23, 49, 26, 11	15)
50 ____ 67	6)	51, 82, 89, 50, 57, 37	16)
85 ____ 4	7)	63, 54, 29, 84, 39, 29	17)
52 ____ 51	8)	67, 14, 29, 78, 96, 42	18)
56 ____ 67	9)	34, 79, 75, 46, 58, 67	19)
15 ____ 43	10)	39, 18, 64, 12, 48, 46	20)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 12 (Part 1)

Write the missing numbers in the following series.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

Write the missing numbers in the empty boxes.

(7-18)

		3	
5	6		
	10		12
13			
17	18		



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 12 (Part 2)

The animals can only fly/jump to a box with a number. Help them by completing the number pattern.

19)



15	—	17	—	19	—
----	---	----	---	----	---

20)



—	19	20	—	22	—
---	----	----	---	----	---

21)



21	22	—	24	—	—
----	----	---	----	---	---

22)



25	—	—	28	29	—
----	---	---	----	----	---

23)



—	25	—	27	—	29
---	----	---	----	---	----

24)



19	—	21	—	—	24
----	---	----	---	---	----

Write the missing numbers in the empty boxes.

(25-36)

	12		14
15			
	20	21	
			26
27		29	





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 13 (Part 1)

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers tell us the order or positions of objects in a given arrangement.



Number	Ordinal Number	Symbol	Number	Ordinal Number	Symbol
1	first	1st	6	sixth	6th
2	second	2nd	7	seventh	7th
3	third	3rd	8	eighth	8th
4	fourth	4th	9	ninth	9th
5	fifth	5th	10	tenth	10th



1st



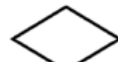
2nd



3rd



4th



5th

Counting from the front,  is the first object.

Answer the following: Draw your answer.

What is the 2nd figure from the right?

1)

What is the 4th figure from the right?

2)

What is the 3rd figure from the left?

3)

What is the 1st figure from the left?

4)

What is the 1st figure from the right?

5)



What is the 2nd figure from the bottom?

6)



What is the 1st figure from the top?

7)



What is the 2nd figure from the top?

8)

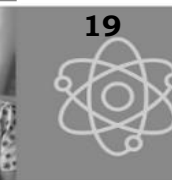
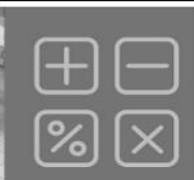


What is the 3rd figure from the top?

9)

What is the 3rd figure from the bottom?

10)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 13 (Part 2)

			What is the 5th figure from the top?	16)
What is the 6th figure from the left?	11)		What is the 7th figure from the bottom?	17)
What is the 8th figure from the right?	12)		What is the 6th figure from the bottom?	18)
What is the 9th figure from the left?	13)		What is the 8th figure from the top?	19)
What is the 7th figure from the right?	14)		What is the 6th figure from the top?	20)
What is the 6th figure from the right?	15)			

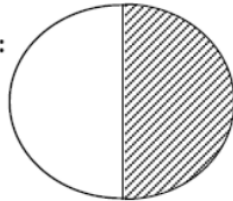




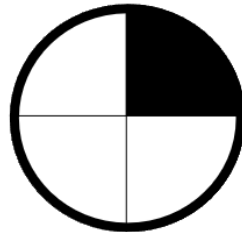
ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 14

Fractions

Take a look at the figure:



The circle is divided into 2 equal parts. One of the two parts is shaded. This is $\frac{1}{2}$ or "one-half" of the whole circle. The unshaded part is also $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole circle.

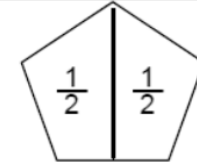


Here is another example:

This time, we divide the circle into four equal parts. Each part is called $\frac{1}{4}$ or "one-fourth" of the whole circle.

Divide the given figures into the number of parts indicated and label each part.

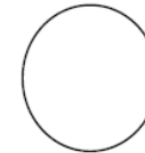
Example: 2 equal parts



1) 2 equal parts



2) 4 equal parts



3) 4 equal parts



4) 2 equal parts



5) 2 equal parts

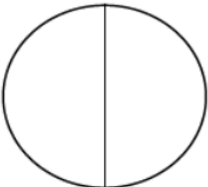
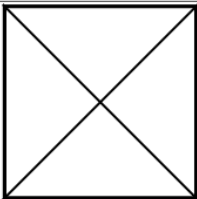
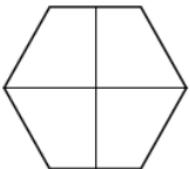
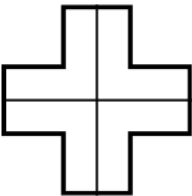
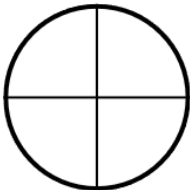
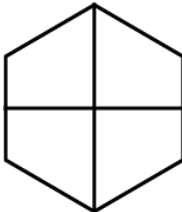
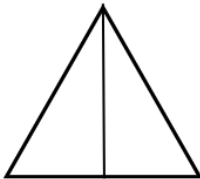
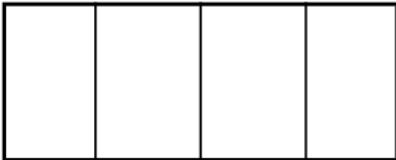
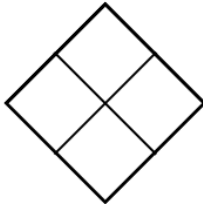
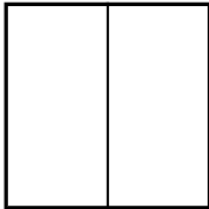




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ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 16 (Part 1)

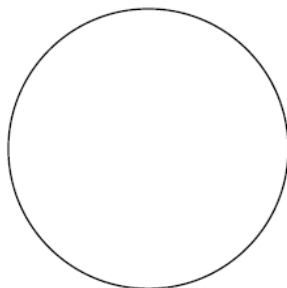
Shade or color each figure to show the fraction given.		
1)	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2)	$\frac{1}{4}$	
3)	$\frac{2}{4}$	
4)	$\frac{1}{2}$	
5)	$\frac{1}{4}$	
6)	$\frac{1}{4}$	
7)	$\frac{1}{2}$	
8)	$\frac{1}{4}$	
9)	$\frac{1}{4}$	
10)	$\frac{1}{2}$	



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 16 (Part 2)

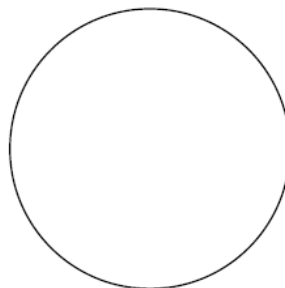
Show the following fractions by dividing and shading/coloring the given figures.

11)



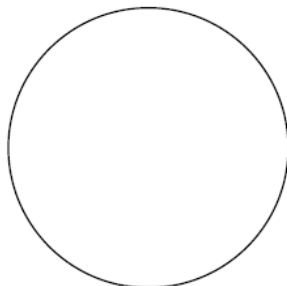
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

12)



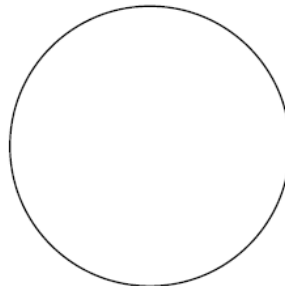
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

13)



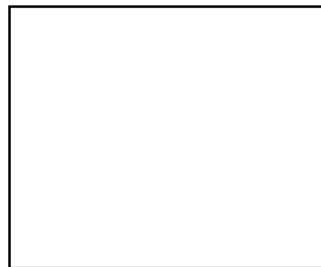
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

14)



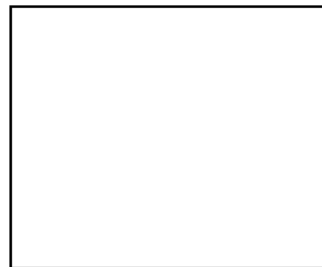
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

15)



$$\frac{1}{4}$$

16)



$$\frac{1}{4}$$

17)



$$\frac{1}{4}$$

18)



$$\frac{1}{2}$$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 17

Addition

We can put things together in one big group.

We call this **ADDITION**.

We use the **PLUS SIGN (+)** to show addition.

To add, count all the things together in one group.



Count "1,2,3"

Keep counting
"4,5,6"

6 eggs



Count "1"

Keep counting "2"

2 books



Count "1"

Keep counting "2,3"

3 fishes

**Draw the objects together in one big group.
Then write the numbers below each picture.**

★ ★ ★ ★
4

+

★
1

=

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
5



+



=

1)



+



=

2)



+

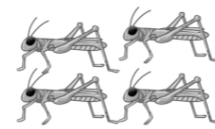


=

3)

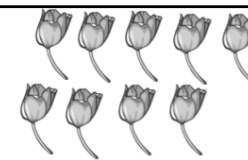


+



=

4)



+



=

5)



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 18

Addition

Addition is the process of finding the sum or total of numbers.



Elena has 3 crayons at first. Her sister gives her 5 more crayons. How many crayons does she have in all?

The addition sentence is $3 + 5 = n$
 $3 + 5 = 8$
 Elena has 8 crayons in all.

In the addition sentence $3 + 5 = 8$,
 3 and 5 are called **ADDENDS**, while the answer to addition, 8, is called the **SUM**.

Find the sum.

$1 + 7$	1)	$2 + 9$	6)
$1 + 8$	2)	$3 + 6$	7)
$1 + 9$	3)	$3 + 8$	8)
$2 + 6$	4)	$3 + 7$	9)
$2 + 8$	5)	$3 + 9$	10)
		$4 + 6$	11)
		$4 + 7$	12)
		$4 + 9$	13)
		$4 + 8$	14)
		$5 + 5$	15)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 19

Find the sum.			
$4 + 2 + 9$	1)	$7 + 3 + 9$	11)
$5 + 6 + 3$	2)	$8 + 4 + 6$	12)
$7 + 8 + 2$	3)	$3 + 5 + 8$	13)
$8 + 7 + 6$	4)	$7 + 6 + 7$	14)
$3 + 9 + 4$	5)	$4 + 8 + 9$	15)
$6 + 6 + 7$	6)	$7 + 4 + 6$	16)
$5 + 7 + 4$	7)	$6 + 3 + 7$	17)
$9 + 9 + 2$	8)	$5 + 4 + 9$	18)
$4 + 8 + 5$	9)	$4 + 6 + 8$	19)
$7 + 5 + 4$	10)	$9 + 3 + 5$	20)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 20

Addition of Two-digit by One-digit numbers without Regrouping

In adding two-digit and one-digit numbers vertically, line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Add the ones digits. Bring down the tens digit.



Example: Find the sum of 45 and 3.

Tens	Ones
4	5
+	3
4	8

Find the sum.

1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5)

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10)

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6)

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11)

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7)

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12)

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8)

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13)

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9)

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14)

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 21

Addition of Two-digit by One-digit numbers with Regrouping

In adding two-digit and one-digit numbers, line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Then find the sum following these steps:



1. Add the ones digits. ($5 + 8 = 13$)
2. Write 3 under the ones column and carry 1 to the tens column.

Tens	Ones
1	5
2	8
+	
	3

3. Add the tens digits. ($1 + 2 = 3$)

Tens	Ones
1	5
2	8
+	
3	3

Find the sum.

1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5)

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10)

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6)

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11)

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7)

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12)

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8)

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13)

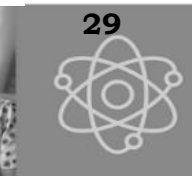
$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9)

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14)

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 22

Addition of Two-digit numbers without Regrouping

In adding two-digit numbers, line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Line-up the tens digits in the leftmost column. Find the sum following these steps:



1. Add the ones digits. ($5 + 2 = 7$)

Tens	Ones
2	5
+ 1	2
	7

2. Add the tens digits. ($2 + 1 = 3$)

Tens	Ones
2	5
+ 1	2
3	7

Find the sum.

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5)
$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10)
$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6)
$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11)
$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12)
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8)
$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9)
$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14)
$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 23

Addition of Two-digit numbers with Regrouping

In adding two-digit numbers, line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Line-up the tens digits in the leftmost column. Find the sum following these steps:



1. Add the ones digits. ($6 + 8 = 14$)
2. Write 4 under the ones column and carry 1 to the tens column.

Tens	Ones
1	2
2	6
+ 1	8
	4

3. Add the tens digits. ($1 + 2 + 1 = 4$)

Tens	Ones
1	2
2	6
+ 1	8
4	4

Find the sum.

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5)
$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10)
$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6)
$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11)
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7)
$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ + 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12)
$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8)
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13)
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ + 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9)
$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14)
$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 24

Subtraction

We can take away things from a group.

We call this **SUBTRACTION**.

We use the MINUS SIGN (−) to show subtraction.

To subtract, count the objects left in the group.

1 Count all eggs: "1,2,3,4,5"

2 take away 2

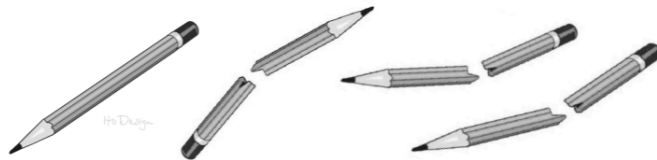
3 Count the eggs left: "1,2,3"

3 eggs

$$5 - 2 = 3$$



$$9 - 3 = 6$$



$$4 - 3 = 1$$

Draw the objects left in the group. Then write a subtraction sentence below each.

1) $\Rightarrow$

_____ - _____ = _____

2) $\Rightarrow$

_____ - _____ = _____

3) $\Rightarrow$

_____ - _____ = _____

4) $\Rightarrow$

_____ - _____ = _____

5) $\Rightarrow$

_____ - _____ = _____



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 25

Subtraction

Subtraction is the process of taking away a number of things from a given number of things.



There were 8 birds on the branch of a tree. One bird flew away. How many birds were left?

The subtraction sentence is $8 - 1 = n$
 $8 - 1 = 7$
 Seven birds were left.

In the subtraction sentence $8 - 1 = 7$,
 8 is called the **MINUEND**, 1 is called the **SUBTRAHEND**; while the
 answer to subtraction, 7, is called the **DIFFERENCE**.

Subtraction of Two-digit by One-digit Numbers without Regrouping

In the subtraction of two-digit and one-digit numbers vertically, line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Subtract the ones digits. Bring down the tens digit.



Example: Find the difference of 28 and 5.

Tens	Ones
2	8
-	5
2	3

Identify what part of the subtraction sentence is the underlined. Encircle your answer.

$$\underline{8} - 4 = 4$$

1) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$6 - 2 = \underline{2}$$

2) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$\underline{9} - 3 = 6$$

3) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$7 - \underline{1} = 6$$

4) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$6 - \underline{5} = 1$$

5) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$7 - 3 = \underline{4}$$

6) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$8 - 2 = \underline{6}$$

7) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$\underline{10} - 5 = 5$$

8) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$10 - \underline{6} = 4$$

9) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)

$$10 - 2 = \underline{8}$$

10) (difference, minuend, subtrahend)



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 26

Find the difference.		11)	16)
1) $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6) $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
2) $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7) $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12) $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17) $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ - 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
3) $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8) $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	13) $\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18) $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
4) $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9) $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14) $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19) $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5) $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10) $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15) $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20) $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 27

Subtracting Two-digit by One-digit Numbers with Regrouping

In subtracting two-digit and one-digit numbers where the subtrahend is greater than the ones digit of the minuend, we do regrouping. Vertically line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Find the difference following these steps:



Example: Find the difference of 23 and 5.

Tens	Ones
2	3
-	5

1. Borrow 1 ten from the tens digit of the minuend and add this to its ones digit. 2 tens now become 1 ten.

Tens	Ones
1	13
2	3
-	5

1 ten = 10

Add to the ones:
10 + 3 = 13

2. Subtract the ones column. Bring down the tens column.

Tens	Ones
1	13
2	3
-	5
1	8

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 23 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 40 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 32 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 55 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 53 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 45 \\ - 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 63 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 51 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 57 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 60 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 28

Subtracting Two-digit Numbers without Regrouping

In subtracting two-digit numbers without regrouping, vertically line-up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Line-up the tens digits in the leftmost column. Find the difference following these steps:



1. Subtract the ones digits.
(9 - 5 = 4)

Tens	Ones
4	9
- 2	5
	4

2. Subtract the tens digits.
(4 - 2 = 2)

Tens	Ones
4	9
- 2	5
2	4

Find the difference.

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ - 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ - 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ - 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5) $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ - 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10) $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$
6) $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ - 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7) $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ - 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12) $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ - 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$
8) $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$	13) $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9) $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14) $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ - 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 29

Subtracting Two-digit Numbers with Regrouping

In subtracting two-digit and two-digit numbers where the ones digit of the subtrahend is greater than the ones digit of the minuend, we do regrouping. Vertically line up the ones digits in the rightmost column. Find the difference following these steps:



Example: Find the difference of 45 and 18.

Tens	Ones
4	5
- 1	8

1. Borrow 1 ten from the tens digit of the minuend and add this to its ones digit. 4 tens now become 3 tens.

Tens	Ones
3	15
4	5
- 1	8

1 ten = 10

Add to the ones:
10 + 5 = 15

2. Subtract the ones column. Subtract the tens column.

Tens	Ones
3	15
4	5
- 1	8
2	7

(15 - 8 = 7)

(3 - 1 = 2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 65 \\ - 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 76 \\ - 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 63 \\ - 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 72 \\ - 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 71 \\ - 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 68 \\ - 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 78 \\ - 53 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 64 \\ - 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

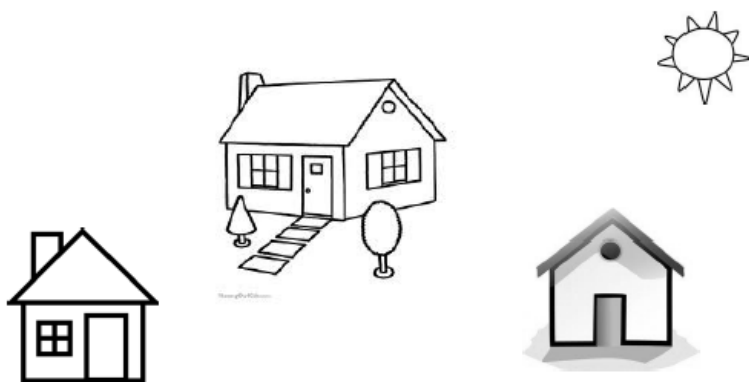
$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 67 \\ - 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 74 \\ - 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 30 (Part 1)

Shapes



What shapes can you see? Shapes are all around us. We see different shapes everyday.

The four basic shapes are circle, square, rectangle and triangle.

A circle is a perfectly round shape and has no corners.

A square has four sides of same length and four corners.

A rectangle has four sides, two pairs of which are equal. It also has four corners.

A triangle has three sides and three corners.

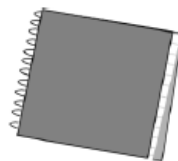
Name the shape of each object.



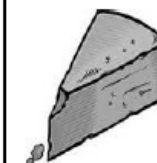
1)



5)



2)



6)



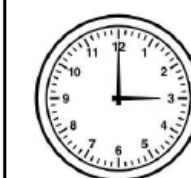
3)



7)



4)



8)



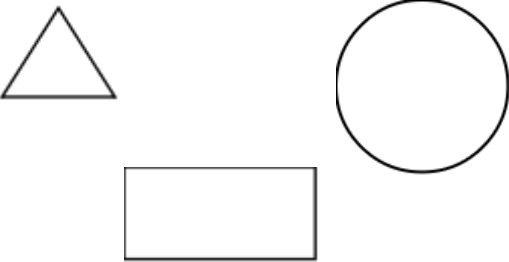
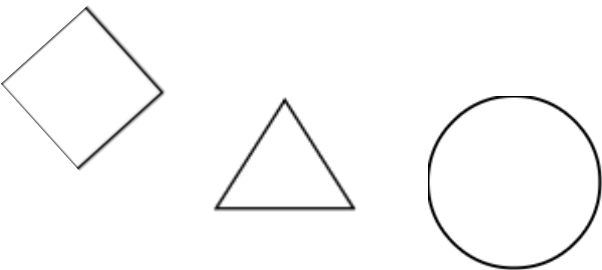
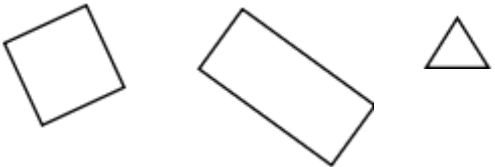
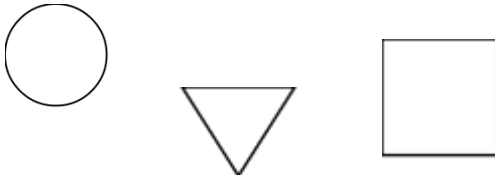
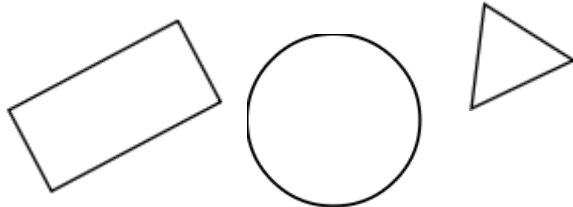
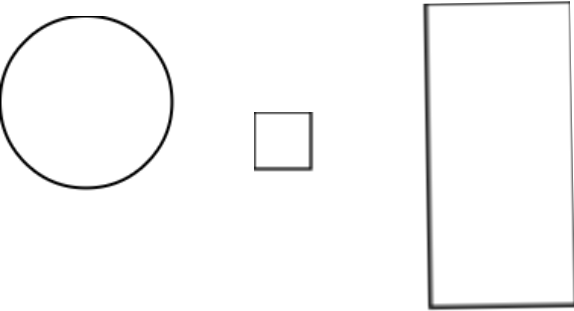


ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 30 (Part 2)

Draw objects that take the shape of a circle.			Draw objects that take the shape of a rectangle.		
9)	10)	11)	15)	16)	17)
Draw objects that take the shape of a square.			Draw objects that take the shape of a triangle.		
12)	13)	14)	18)	19)	20)

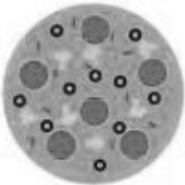
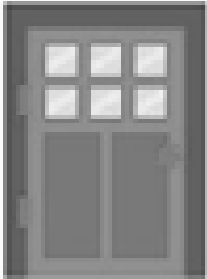
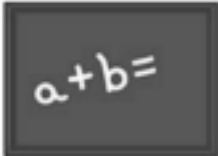
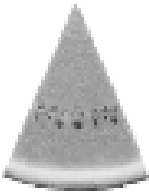
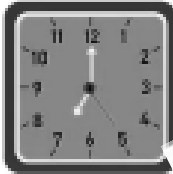
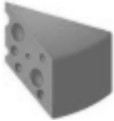
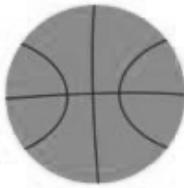
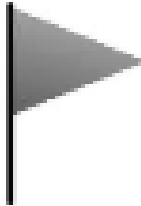


ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 31 (Part 1)

Color the shape indicated in each item.			
1. Circle		4. Square	
2. Rectangle		5. Triangle	
3. Triangle		6. Rectangle	



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 31 (Part 2)

Put a check on the indicated shape for each item.			
7. Square	  	10. Triangle	  
8. Triangle	  	11. Circle	  
9. Rectangle	  	12. Square	  



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 32 (Part 1)

Patterns



Finding patterns around us is both fun and useful. If we can discover patterns, we can also understand events and predict outcomes.

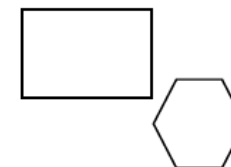
Let's try to complete the following patterns by choosing the next figure on the right. Give your own answers first before you look at the correct answers.

	A B
	A B
	A B

Encircle the object on the right that will complete the given pattern.



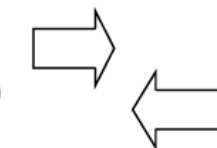
1)



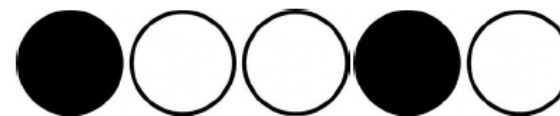
2)



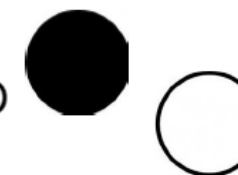
3)



4)



5)





ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 32 (Part 2)

Draw the next figure to complete the pattern.		Draw the missing figure in each column.			
	6)				
	7)				
	8)				
	9)				
	10)				



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 33

Days of the Week

This calendar shows the month of January.

There are seven days in a week, namely: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

There are four weeks in a month.

What comes Before? After?

Ex. Today is Wednesday.

What day comes before Wednesday?

What day comes after Wednesday?

JANUARY 2014						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

TUESDAY ← **WEDNESDAY** → **THURSDAY**
Before After

Answer: The day that comes before Wednesday is Tuesday.

Identify what comes before/after the given day.

The day that comes before Friday is _____.

1)

The day that comes after Tuesday is _____.

2)

What day comes before Wednesday?

3)

The day that comes before Thursday is _____.

4)

What day comes before Sunday?

5)

What day comes after Friday?

6)

The day that comes after Saturday is _____.

7)

What day comes after Thursday?

8)

What day comes after Wednesday?

9)

The day that comes after Tuesday is _____.

10)

What is the day after Monday?

11)

The day that comes after Sunday is _____.

12)

What day comes before Saturday?

13)

The day that comes before Monday is _____.

14)



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 34

Order of Months and Days

Numbers which tell the positions of persons or objects are called ordinal numbers.

Here's how we write the months of the year according to their order.

January	1st	July	7th
February	2nd	August	8th
March	3rd	September	9th
April	4th	October	10th
May	5th	November	11th
June	6th	December	12th

And this is how we write the days of the week according to their order.

Sunday	1st
Monday	2nd
Tuesday	3rd
Wednesday	4th
Thursday	5th
Friday	6th
Saturday	7th

Write the order of the months given.

August	1)	July	7)
June	2)	November	8)
September	3)	March	9)
February	4)	May	10)
December	5)	October	11)
April	6)	January	12)

Write the order of the days given.

Tuesday	13)	Friday	17)
Thursday	14)	Wednesday	18)
Saturday	15)	Sunday	19)
Monday	16)		



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 35

The Calendar

How many months are there in a year?

There are twelve months in a year.

In order, these are:

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

2014

January	February	March	April
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4	1 30 31	1	1 2 3 4 5
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
May	June	July	August
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	31 1 2
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
September	October	November	December
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	30 1	1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31

30 days have September, April, June and November.
All the rest have 31 except February which has 28 and 29 during leap years.

How well do you know your calendar!

What comes Before? After?

For example, the current month now is June. To know what comes before June we look at the month on the left side of June. To know what month comes after June we look at the month on the right side of June.

MAY ← JUNE → JULY
before after

So the month before June is May.

And the month after June is July.

Identify what comes before/after the given month.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| The month that comes before February is _____. | 1) |
| What month comes after October? | 2) |
| The month that comes after September is _____. | 3) |
| What month comes before March? | 4) |
| What month comes before June? | 5) |
| The month that comes after August is _____. | 6) |
| What month comes before April? | 7) |
| The month that comes after November is _____. | 8) |
| What month comes after July? | 9) |
| The month that comes before May is _____. | 10) |
| What month comes after May? | 11) |
| The month that comes after June is _____. | 12) |



ARAL Math Grade 2 Worksheet 36

Reading a Calendar

JUNE 2014						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

This calendar shows the month of June.

It has 30 days and 4 weeks.

It also has all the seven days of the week.

June 1 is a Sunday.

June 12 is a Thursday..

June 27 is a Friday.

There are 5 Mondays in June: June 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.

There are 4 Wednesdays in June: June 4, 11, 18, and 25.

There are 4 Saturdays in June: June 7, 14, 21, and 28.

Use the calendar for the month of April to answer the questions below.

APRIL 2014						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

April has ____ days.

1)

April 14 is a _____.

2)

There are ____ Tuesdays in April.

3)

How many weeks are there in April?

4)

What day of the week is April 30?

5)

What is five days after April 3?

6)

How many Sundays are there in April?

7)

What is 6 days before April 18?

8)



iSipnayan



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