

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Grade 2

Vocabulary Words Your Child Will Learn

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 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. Ex: $15 = 10 + 5$.

Compose: To put decomposed numbers back together. $10 + 5 = 15$.

Array: An arrangement that shows objects in rows and columns.

What Your Student Will Learn:

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

Everyday Activities You Can Do 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.