



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**

LESSON: 1 WEEK 1

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT

A number which can be divided by 2 and not have 1 remaining is known as an even number.

An odd number is a number which cannot be divided exactly by 2.

All the numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are odd numbers.

All the numbers ending with 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are even numbers.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Group the numbers as odd and even numbers

25, 32, 38, 87, 95, 64, 76, 53	
Even	Odd
32, 38, 64, 76	25, 87, 95, 53

ON YOUR OWN:

Group the numbers as odd and even numbers

16, 10, 18, 25, 12, 22, 23	
Even	Odd

HOMEWORK

Use numbers 1- 20 and group them as odd or even numbers.



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 2 WEEK 1

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT:

1. Even numbers can be divided by 2 and will not have any remainder.
2. Odd numbers always give a remainder of 1.

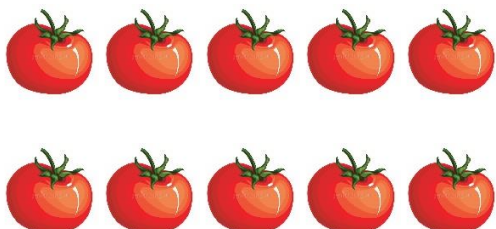
PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Make groups of two to see which number is odd and which is even.

8 is an even number

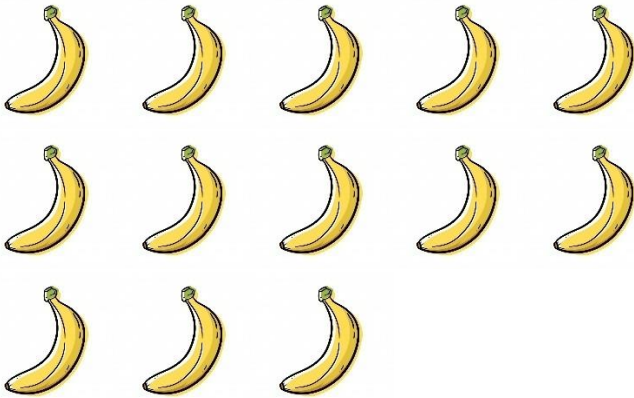
9 is an odd number

ON YOUR OWN:

1. Put the tomatoes into groups of 2. Say if the number of tomatoes is odd or even.



2. Put thebananas into groups of 2. Say if the number of bananas is odd or even.



HOMEWORK

Put these numbers into groups of 2. Use objects like corks, bricks or seeds. Say if the numbers are odd or even.

17

5

12

16



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 3 WEEK 1

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

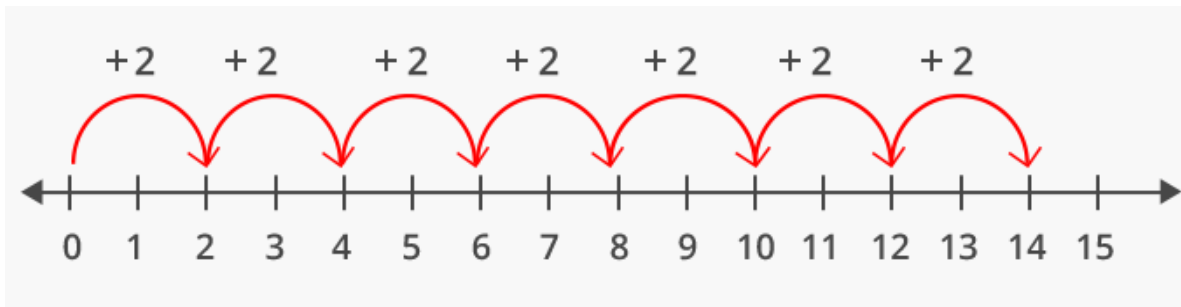
Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT: In Mathematics, skip counting is used to count ahead by numbers other than 1.

To skip count, we keep adding the same number each time to the previous number.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Look at the number line. We can count in twos. We add two to each number.

$0 + 2 = 2$, then, $2 + 2 = 4$, then $4 + 2 = 6$, then $6 + 2 = 8$, and then, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and so on.



ON YOUR OWN:

Count by 2 to fill in the missing numbers.

2	4		8	
12	14		18	
22		26		30

HOMEWORK

Count by 5 to fill in the missing numbers. Use counters and keep adding 5 to the new number.

5	10		20		30		40
---	----	--	----	--	----	--	----

Count by 10 to fill in the missing numbers. Use counters and keep adding 10 to the new number.

10		30			60		80
----	--	----	--	--	----	--	----



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 4 WEEK 1

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT: Numbers get bigger when you count forward. E.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Numbers get smaller when you count backward. E.g. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Count forward. Write the numbers.

6, 7, 8, _____, _____

Answers 9, 10

10, 11, 12, _____, _____

Answers 13, 14,

Count backward. Write the numbers.

12, 11, 10, ____, _____

Answers 9, 8

17, 16, 15, _____, _____

Answers 14, 13

ON YOUR OWN:

Count forward. Write the numbers.

1, 2, 3, ____, ____, ____, ____.

15, 16, 17, ____, ____, ____.

Count backward. Write the numbers

6, 5, 4, _____, _____, _____.

20, 19, 18, _____, _____, _____.

HOMEWORK

Solve this problem.

Jamal starts at 10 and counts forward by 3. What number does he get? How do you know?



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: REVIEW WEEK 1

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Count by 2 to find the missing numbers

	4			
12	14		18	
	24	26		30
32		36		40
42		46	48	

Shape one pattern you can see.

Count by 5 to find the missing numbers

5			20	25		35	
---	--	--	----	----	--	----	--

Count by 10s to find the missing numbers

10		30			60		80		
----	--	----	--	--	----	--	----	--	--

Look at the number. Trace odd or even to describe the number.

2

odd

6

odd

14

odd

9

odd

17

odd



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 1 WEEK 2

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT:

1. The greater than symbol is written as $>$.
2. The less than symbol is written as $<$.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Compare each set of numbers. Write the correct symbol in the box.

35 54 Answer 35 54

16 11 Answer 16 11

ON YOUR OWN:

Write $>$ or $<$ to complete each number statement

5 3

8 12

17 8

3 2

HOMEWORK:

Write > or < to complete each number statement.

$30 \quad \square \quad 20$

$43 \quad \square \quad 45$

$13 \quad \square \quad 20$

$18 \quad \square \quad 15$



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 2 WEEK 2

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT:

1. The greater than symbol is written as $>$.
2. The less than symbol is written as $<$.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Add and compare each set of numbers. Write the correct symbol in the box.

1. $20+4$ 30 24 is less than 30,

2. $10+2$ 10 12 is more than 10

ON YOUR OWN:

$30+3$ 27

$10+9$ 20

$40+2$ 41

$60+3$ 81

$50+5$ 58

HOMWORK:

Add and compare each set of numbers. Write the correct symbol in the box.

41 $40+1$

62 $30+5$

57 $80+3$

$70+2$ 68



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 3 WEEK 2

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT:

An Ordinal Number is a *number* that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc. Most ordinal numbers end in "th" except for one- first (1st) two -second (2nd) three- third (3rd).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Mark an X on the 3rd star .



ON YOUR OWN:

Mark an X on the 5th heart.



Mark an X on the 2nd triangle .



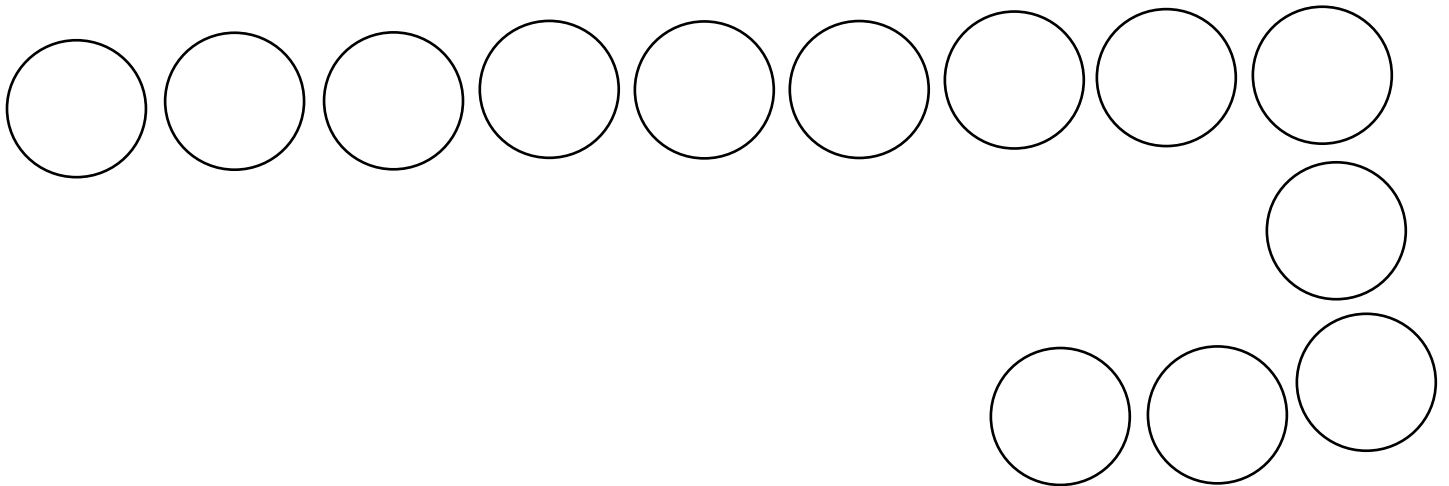
HOMEWORK:

Draw pictures to show the persons who live in your household. Colour the 3rd picture.

Mark X on the sixth letter.

X B H O L P

Shade the 9th circle in the pattern below.





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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
LESSON: 4 WEEK 2

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____


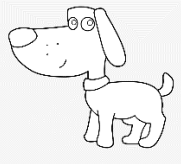
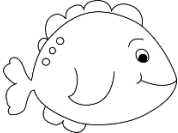

FACT:

An Ordinal Number is a *number* that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc. Most ordinal numbers end in "th" except for one- first (1st) two -second (2nd) three- third (3rd).

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Look at the pictures then answer the question.


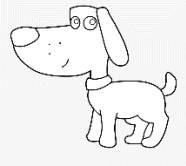
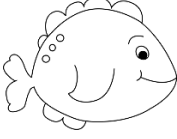
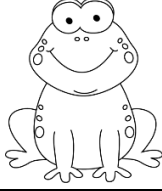
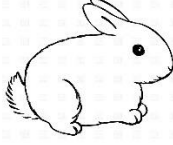

1. Which animal is third?

			
cat	dog	fish	Cat

The **fish** is the **third** animal.

ON YOUR OWN:

Study the picture then answer the questions.

					
cat	dog	fish	frog	rabbit	snail

The cat is the first animal.

1. Which animal is 5th? _____
2. Which position is the dog in? _____
3. Colour the 4th animal green
4. Which animal is last? _____

HOMEWORK:

Draw six of your favourite fruits and rank them 1st, 2nd and so on.



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SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
LESSON: REVIEW WEEK 2

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Complete all the activities.

6 8 9 1 5 3 0 7

Look at the list of numbers **above** then say which number is

1. fourth _____

2. sixth _____

3. first _____

4. fifth _____

5. second _____

Use the symbol $<$ or $>$ to show which number is less than or greater than.

$$6 \bigcirc 2$$

$$20+5 \bigcirc 22$$

$$4 \bigcirc 20$$

$$15 \bigcirc 10+2$$



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 1 WEEK 3

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

TIP:

There are different ways of **writing** the same **number**.

For example, here are some of the many ways to write 8:

$2 + 6,$

$12 - 4,$

eight,

VIII,



PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Write two ways to show 6.

1. $2+4$
2. $9-3$

ON YOUR OWN:

Write two ways 10 can be represented.

Write two ways 4 can be represented.

HOMEWORK:

Find the number that is represented in the following. Write the number on the line.

Half a dozen = _____

$9 - 3 =$ _____

$3 + 3 =$ _____



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 2 WEEK 3

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____

Date: _____

TIP:

There are different ways of **writing** the same **number**.

For example, here are some of the many ways to write 8

2 + 6,

12 - 4,

eight,

VIII,



PRACTICE EXAMPLE: We can use tallies to represent a number. Look at the tally chart.

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

OWN YOUR OWN:

Write the tally for the numbers below.

9

6

11

HOMEWORK:

Write the number for these tallies.



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 3 WEEK 3

TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

TIP:

A fraction is an equal part of a whole. We can compare fractions.

Step 1: Look at the bottom numbers, they are the same.

Step 2: Look at the top numbers.

Step 3: The fraction with the larger number at the top is the greater fraction.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE: Observe the two fractions below and say/ mark the one that is greater.

$1/5$ $3/5$ _____ Answer: $1/5$ ~~$3/5$~~

ON YOUR OWN: Look at these fractions. Draw a line on the one that is greater in each row.

1. $4/6$ $5/6$

2. $3/4$ $1/4$

3. $2/5$ $3/5$

4. $7/10$ $5/10$

HOMEWORK: Use < less than, or > greater than to compare each row.

1. $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$

2. $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$

3. $\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$

4. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 4 WEEK 3

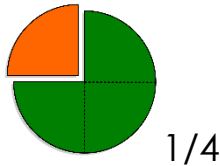
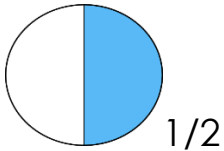
TOPIC: COUNTING; READING AND WRITING NUMBERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

TIP: We can shade fractions to see which is greater.

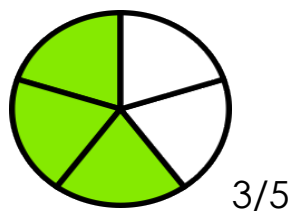
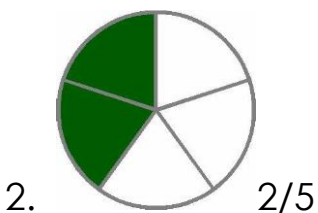
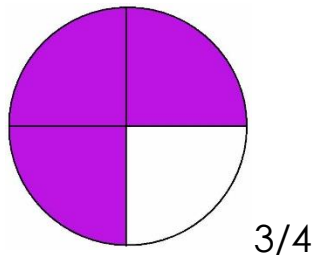
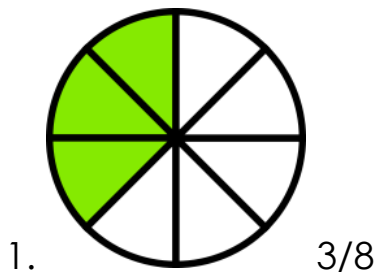
PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Shade the fraction. Write the greater fraction in the box1.



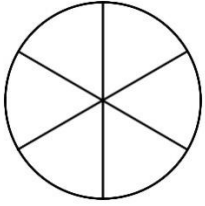
ON YOUR OWN:

Look at the fractions in each row. Write the greater fraction in the box.

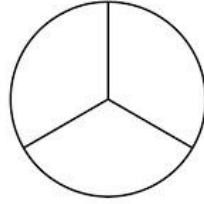


HOMWORK

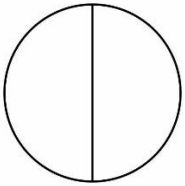
Shade these fractions then say which is greater.



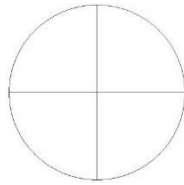
$\frac{5}{6}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



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



$\frac{3}{4}$



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GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
LESSON: 1 WEEK 4
TOPIC: OPERATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT/TIP:

When you add you get more.

1. Any number added to zero gives you the same number. Zero does not have an amount.

Example $3+0=3$

2. We can change the order of the numbers and the answer remains the same

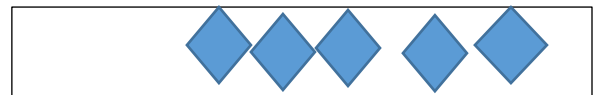
Example: $2+3=5$

$$3+2=5$$

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Add these one digit numbers.

$$1+2=3$$



ON YOUR OWN:

Add, count and write your answer.

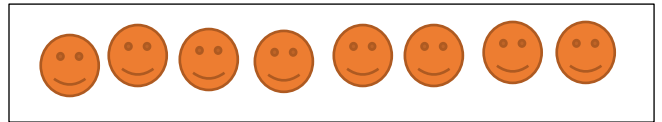
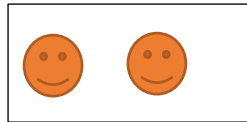
$1+9=$ _____



$3+1=$ _____



$2+8=$ _____



$4+0=$ _____



$1+4=$ _____



$4+1=$ _____



HOMEWORK

Add, count and write your answer.

$6 + 3 =$ _____

$8+1=$ _____

$3+6=$ _____

$8+0=$ _____



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 2 WEEK 4

TOPIC: OPERATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT/TIP:

To add means to find the total or sum.

When we add we get more.

Addition of small numbers in a straight line.

Example: $6 + 2 + 3 = 11$

PRACTICE EXAMPLES:

Count, add and write your answer.

$$3+2+1=6$$

$$4+2+0= 6$$

ON YOUR OWN:

Count, add and write your answer.

$$1+2 + 5 = \square$$

$$3+1+1= \square$$

$$2+0+8= \square$$

$$3 + 3+6= \square$$

$$4+0+0= \square$$

HOMEWORK

$8+0+1=$

$1+1+4=$

$4+2+1=$

$2+6+3=$



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PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 3 WEEK 4

TOPIC: OPERATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT/TIP:

To *subtract* means to take away from a group or a number of things. When we *subtract*, the number becomes less.

Zero subtracted from a number leaves the same number.

Example: $4 - 0 = 4$



PRACTICE EXAMPLES:

Subtract, count, then write the answer.

$6 - 2 = 4$



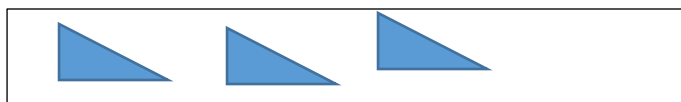
$5 - 3 = 2$



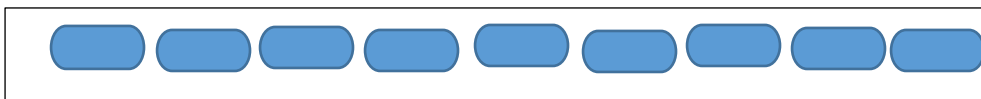
ON YOUR OWN:

Subtract, count then write the answer.

$3 - 2 =$ _____



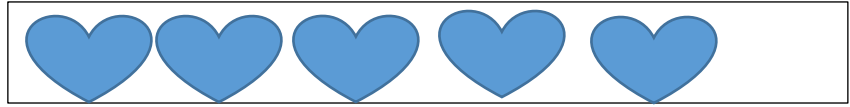
$9 - 7 =$ _____



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



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



HOMEWORK:

Subtract, count, then write the answer.

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

$5 - 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

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



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PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

LESSON: 4 WEEK 4

TOPIC: OPERATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

FACT/TIP:

To subtract means to take away from a group or a number of things. When we subtract, the number becomes less.

Zero subtracted from a number does not change the value of the number.

PRACTICE EXAMPLE:

Show, subtract, count, then write the answer.

9

- 1

8



ON YOUR OWN:

Show, subtract, count, then write the answer

8

- 2

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

HOMEWORK:

Show, subtract, count, then write the answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



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PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
GRADE TWO WORKSHEET
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
LESSON: REVIEW WEEK 4
TOPIC: OPERATIONS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Count, add and write your answer.

$$6 + 2 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 + 0 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 + 3 + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Subtract and write your answer.

$$3 - 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 - 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

$$6 - 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Show, subtract and write your answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ - 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$