2nd Grade Math Strategies

In Kindergarten and First Grade your child has learned strategies for addition and subtraction up to 10. In 2nd grade, we will review those strategies, as well as learning new strategies and facts through 20. Fluency is how quickly your child recalls basic facts. Our goal for all students is an average of 3-4 seconds or less per fact. Research states that when facts have been well practiced, they are "remembered" quickly and automatically— which frees up other mental processes to use the facts in more complex problems. **Daily practice at home for 10-15 minutes is necessary for student success.**

The Southeast Polk Community School District uses the *Basic Facts Thinking with Numbers* program developed at the University of Northern Iowa. Attached are the strategies we use with a brief description.

Math Websites for fact practice:

* http://www.oswego.org/ocsd-web/games/mathmagician/cathymath.html
* http://www.mathplayground.com/ (addition)
* http://www.abcya.com/math_bingo.htm
* http://www.abcya.com/math_facts_game.htm
* http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/math.htm
* http://www.factmonster.com/math/flashcards.html
* http://www.xtramath.org

Math apps for iPads:

*Hungry Fish	*Sushi Monster	*Futaba
*Quick Math	*Math Cakes Addition Facts	*Splash Math
*Math Blaster	*Subtract Wiz	*Cookie Factory

Basic Facts Addition Strategies

Plus Zero	Add 0 to a number and the number stays the same 3 + 0 = 3
* Count Up	Count up when adding on small numbers, such as 1, 2, or 3
Turn Around	Add numbers in any order and the total stays the same. 3 + 1 = 4 1 + 3 = 4
* Doubles	Add the number to itself and that number doubles 2 + 2 = 4
*Doubles Plus One	Double the number and add one more 2 + 3 = (Think 2 + 2 + 1)
* Make Ten	There are six sets of number pairs that make 10: 10 + 0 9 + 1 8 + 2 7 + 3 6 + 4 5 + 5
* Use Ten	When 10 is added to a number, the tens-place digit increases by one. 12 + 10 = 22

* = 2nd grade Thinking with Numbers Strategy

Basic Facts Subtraction Strategies

Minus Zero	Subtract 0 from a number and the numbers stays the same. 8 – 0 = 8
A Number Minus Itself	Subtract a number from itself and result is 0. 8 – 8 = 0
* Count Back -1, -2, -3	Count back to take away small numbers, such as 1 , 2, or 3 17 – 1 = 16 17- 2 = 15 17 – 3 = 14
* Count Up	Count up to find the difference when the numbers are close together. 17 – 15 = 2 Count up two from 15 to 17
Think Addition	To subtract, think of the related addition fact. 8 + 6 = 14 so 14 – 6 = 8 6 + 6 = 12 so 12 – 6 = 6
Minus Ten	Subtract 10 and the tens- place digit decreases by one, while the ones- place digit stays the same. 30 – 10 = 20

* = 2nd grade Thinking with Numbers Strategy