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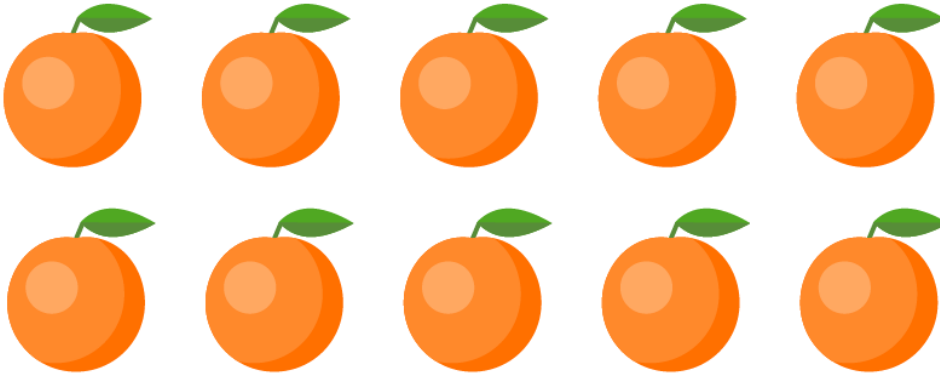
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2nd Grade Addition Worksheet

Q1. Use repeated addition to describe the array.



$$5 + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Q2. State true/false:

A change in the order of the addends doesn't change the sum.

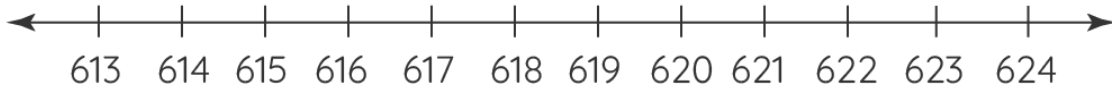
Q3. Which number makes the following equation true?

$$16 + 14 = \boxed{} + 30$$

Q4. What is the sum when 150 is added to 50?

Q5. Solve and represent the addition statement on the number line.

$$614 + 2 + 5 = \boxed{}$$



Q6. Fill in the blank:

$$458 + \boxed{} = 558$$

Q7. Sylvia has 77 chocolates. Ron has 33 more chocolates than Anni. How many chocolates do they have in all?



Q8. Find the sum: $468 + 252$

Q9. For $893 + 64$, mark the correct working.

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Q10. On a particular day, 457 boys and 302 girls were present in the school. Find the total number of students present in the school?

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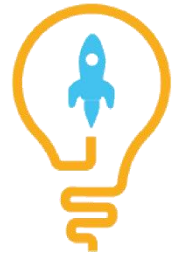
- Kirk Riley

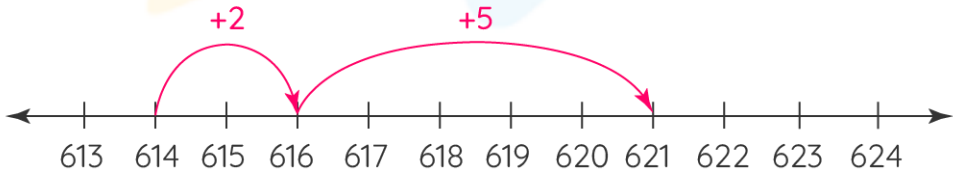
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- Barbara Cabrera

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ANSWERS

1)	$5 + \underline{5} = \underline{10}$
2)	True
3)	0
4)	200
5)	$614 + 2 + 5 = \boxed{621}$ 
6)	100

7)

133

8)

720

9)

(b)

10)

759

FUN FACT

1. Start with the larger number and add the smaller number to it. For example, adding 12 to 43 is easier than adding 43 to 12.
2. Break numbers according to their place values to make addition easier. For example, $23 + 64$ can be split as $20 + 3 + 40 + 6$.
3. While one-digit numbers can be added in a simple way, we solve larger numbers by splitting them into columns of their respective place values, like Ones, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, and so on.

