

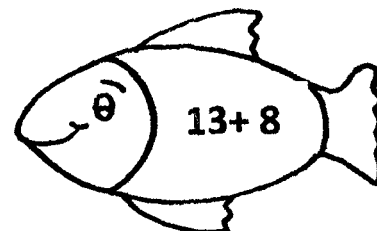
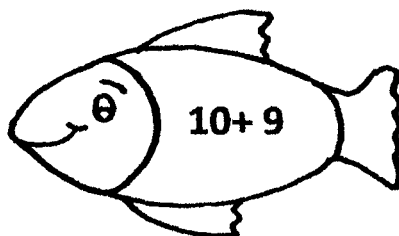
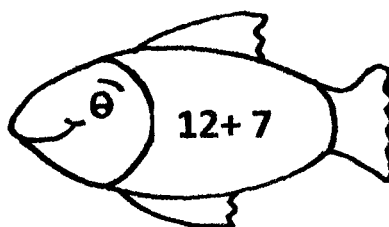
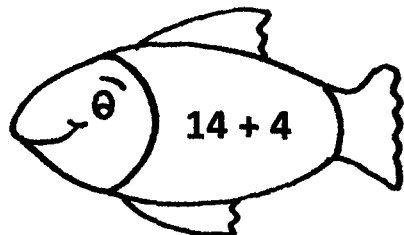
**ADDITION**

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_ DIV. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

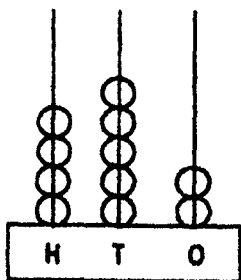
**I. Fill in the blanks :**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ means putting together.
- b) When we add two or more numbers, the answer is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) In  $5 + 6 = 11$ , the numbers 5 and 6 are called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d)  $17 + 22 = 22 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- e) When we add \_\_\_\_\_ to a number, the sum is the number itself.
- f) 1 more than 419 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The sum of 4 tens and 5 ones is \_\_\_\_\_.

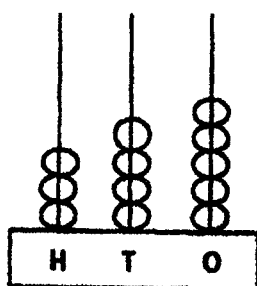
**II. Colour the fish having the sum 19:**



**III. Count the number of beads in the abacus, write the numbers in the boxes and find the sum:**



First number



Second number

+





Answer =

	H	T	O
+			

IV. Add to find the sum. Each sum represents a letter:

$\begin{array}{r} H \ T \ O \\ 5 \ 6 \ 1 \\ + 2 \ 2 \ 8 \\ \hline L \ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} H \ T \ O \\ 2 \ 9 \ 0 \\ + 3 \ 7 \ 1 \\ \hline M \ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} H \ T \ O \\ 4 \ 3 \ 9 \\ + 5 \ 2 \ 8 \\ \hline K \ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} H \ T \ O \\ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \\ + \ 4 \ 7 \\ \hline I \ \boxed{\phantom{000}} \end{array}$
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Write the letter for each of the sum in the box to solve the riddle.

 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">661</td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> </table>	661		 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">800</td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> </table>	800		 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">789</td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> </table>	789		 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">967</td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> </table>	967	
661											
800											
789											
967											

Cats like to drink \_\_\_\_\_.

V. Arrange and add:

a. 98 and 15


b. 407 and 192


c. 336 and 324


VI. Solve:

a. Raj has 66 marbles and Sham has 56 marbles. How many marbles do they have altogether?

Ans = \_\_\_\_\_

--

b. In a school, there are 623 boys and 188 girls. How many students are there in the school?


# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

STD: II

MATHEMATICS

SUBTRACTION

Worksheet No. 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## I. Fill in the blanks:

1.  $15 - 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $25 - 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. In  $7 - 5 = 2$ , the number \_\_\_\_\_ is called the difference .

4.  $12 -$  \_\_\_\_\_  $= 0$

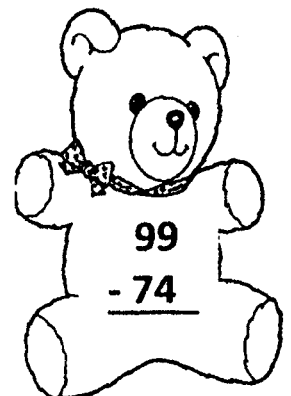
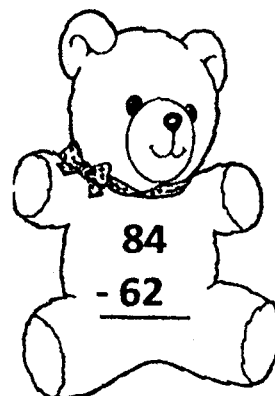
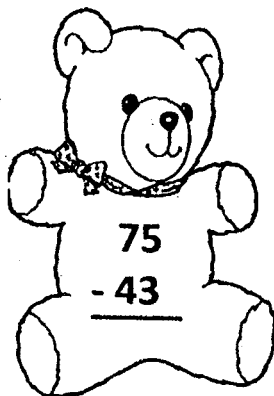
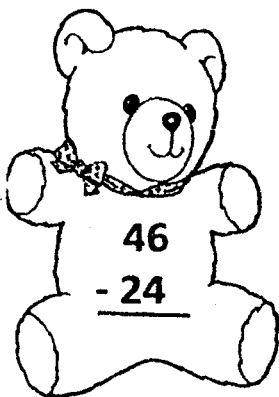
## II. Write whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The difference between 16 and 5 is 10 . \_\_\_\_\_

2. If we subtract 1 from a number, we get its previous number. \_\_\_\_\_

3. When we subtract a number from the number itself, we get 0 as the difference. \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Colour the teddy bears that have the difference 22 :



## IV. Answer the following:

1. Rahul has 17 balloons. He gave 9 balloons to his brother. How many balloons are left with Rahul ?

Ans: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ balloons

**v. Find the difference:**

a.

	T	O
	8	7
—	3	8

b.

	H	T	O
	7	8	9
—	5	2	6

**vi. Arrange and subtract:**

$$723 - 382$$


**vii. Subtract 315 from 800:**

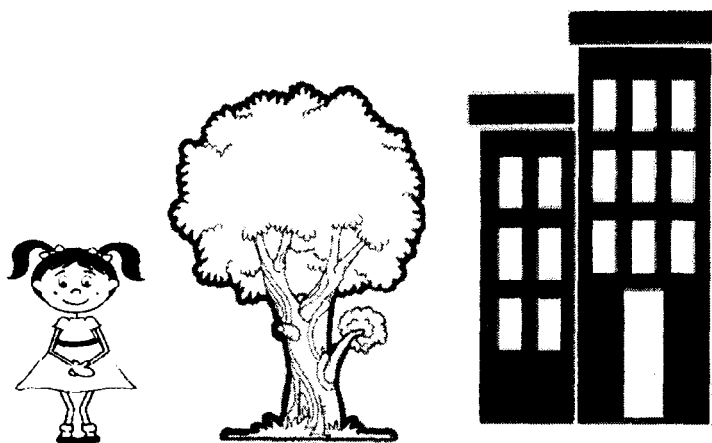

**viii. SOLVE:**

**A shopkeeper had 90 toffees. He sold 39 toffees. How many toffees are left with him?**


MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DIV. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

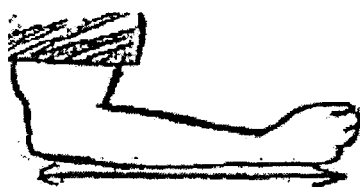
There are so many things in the world. All of them are not equal in length. Some are long (or tall) and some are short.



The tree is taller than the girl.  
But the tree is shorter than the building.

How do we know the tree is shorter than the building? The answer is simple. We need to see how long they are by measuring their length.

There are many ways to measure the length of an object. Body parts such as fingers, hand span, cubit and pace are non-standard units of measuring length.

I. Identify the non-standard units of length:

The body measurements differ from person to person. So we need a common and **standard** unit of measurement.

\*The standard unit of length is **metre**.

\*The smaller unit of length is **centimetre**.

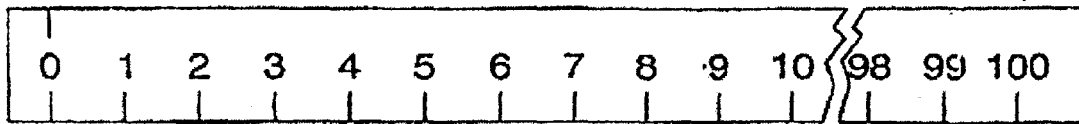
\*The short form of metre is '**m**' and centimetre is '**cm**'.

\*1 **metre** = 100 **centimetres**

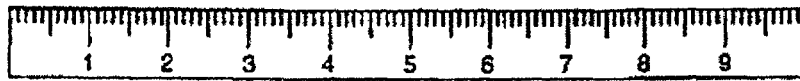
or

\*1 **m** = 100 **cm**

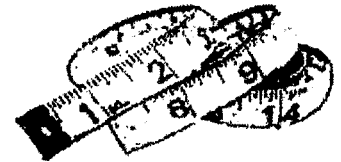
We can measure length of an object accurately with the help of the following things:



Metre scale



Student's ruler



Measuring tape

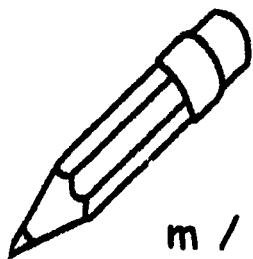
**II. Name four things sold by measuring their length:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

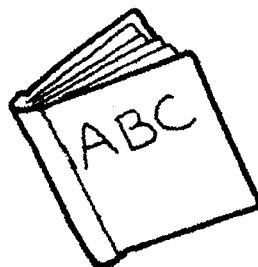
**III. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The standard unit of length is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are used to measure the length of an object.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are non-standard units of measuring length.
4. A carpet is sold by measuring its \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The height of a building is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Which of the following units would you use to measure the following:**



m / cm

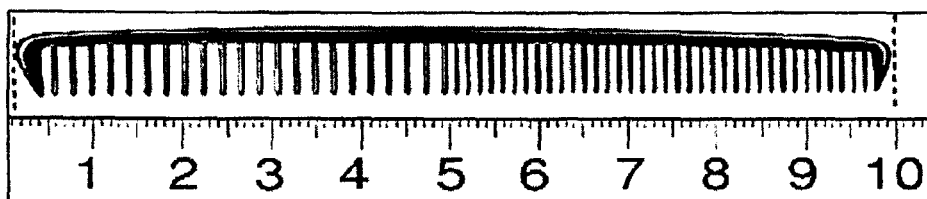


m / cm



m / cm

**V. The length of the comb is \_\_\_\_\_ centimetres.**



**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM**  
**STD II                      MATHEMATICS                      WORKSHEET No.7**  
**MEASUREMENT OF MASS (WEIGHT)**

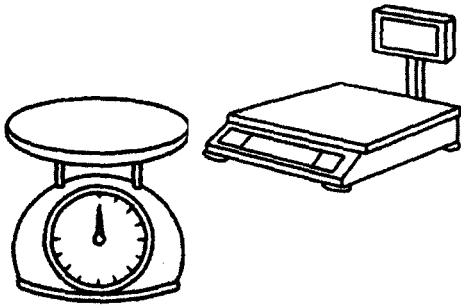
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SEC: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

To find out how heavy an object is we must find its **weight** and to weigh correctly, we need a **standard unit of weight**.

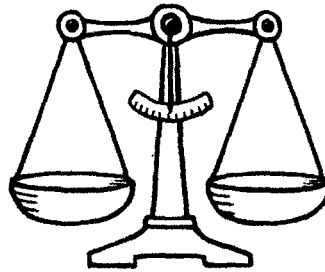
- The standard unit of weight is **kilogram**.
- The smaller unit of weight is **gram**.
- The short form of kilogram is 'kg' and gram is 'g'.
- **1 kilogram = 1000 grams** or **1 kg = 1000 g**

Things used to measure the weight of an object are:

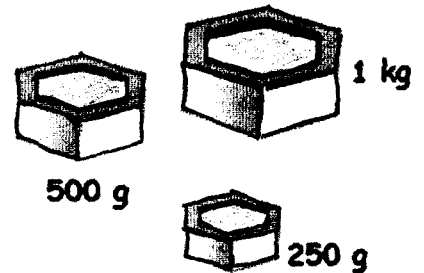
- **Weighing machines**
- **Common balance and measuring blocks**



Weighing machines

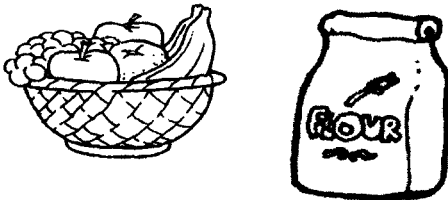


Common balance

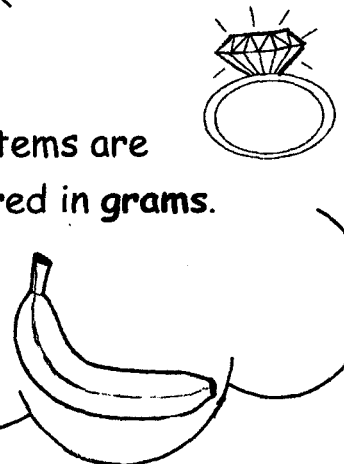


Measuring blocks

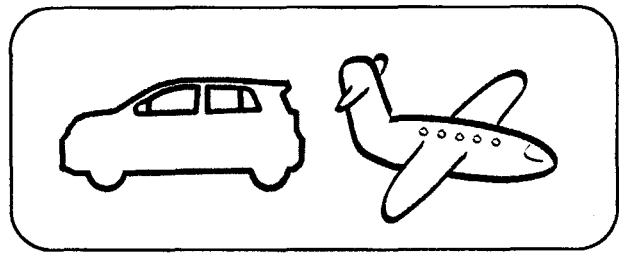
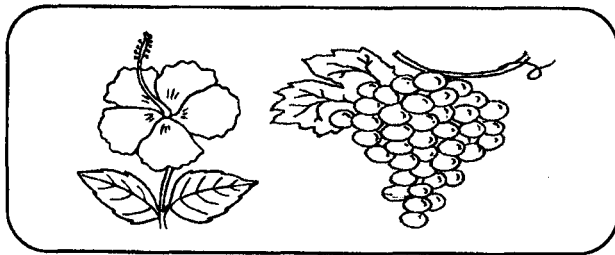
Heavy items are measured in kilograms.



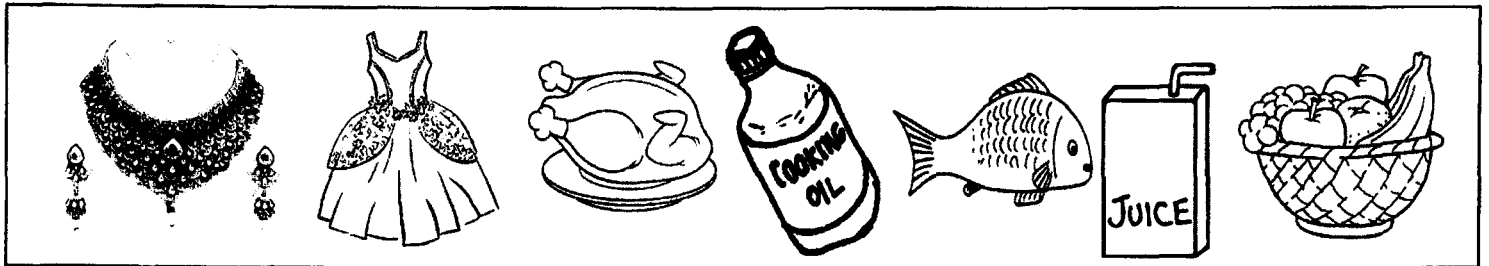
Light items are measured in grams.



Q1. Colour the lighter object :



Q2. Circle the articles sold by measuring their weight:



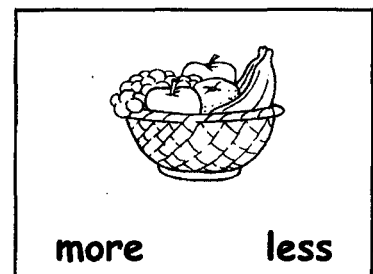
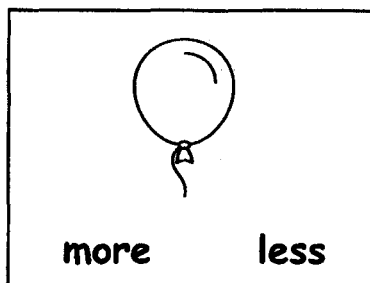
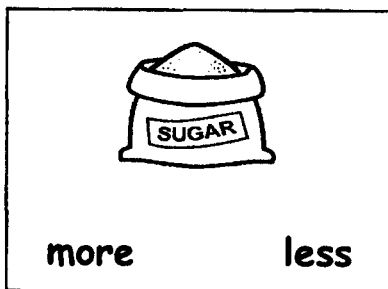
Q3. Match the following:

- |                           |                  |     |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|
| a) 1 kilogram             | gram             | ( ) |
| b) Smaller unit of weight | about 200 grams  | ( ) |
| c) Common balance         | 1000 grams       | ( ) |
| d) An apple               | measuring blocks | ( ) |

Q4. Choose and underline the right word :

1. Gold and silver are sold by measuring their ( weight / length ).
2. We use a ( metre scale / common balance ) to measure the weight of an object.
3. The dog is ( heavier / lighter ) than the elephant.
4. The standard unit of weight is ( kilogram / metre ).
5. Heavy items are measured in ( grams / kilograms ).
6. The pan which weighs more in a common balance goes ( up / down ).

Q5. Does it weigh more or less than 1 kg? Circle the correct answer :





**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**STD II                      MATHEMATICS                      WORKSHEET NO:8**  
**MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Div. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

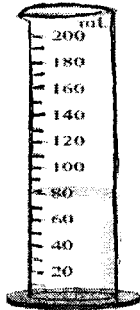
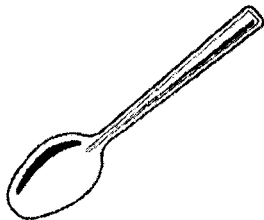
- \* The quantity of liquid a vessel can hold is its capacity.
- \* We measure liquids like milk, oil, petrol, cold drinks in litres or millilitres.
- \* The standard unit of capacity is litre and its short form is 'ℓ'.  
It is used to measure large quantity of liquids.  
Eg: petrol, oil etc.
- \* The smaller unit of capacity is millilitre and its short form is 'ml'.  
It is used to measure small quantity of liquids.  
Eg: eye drops, cough syrup etc.

1 litre = 1000 millilitres

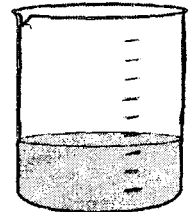
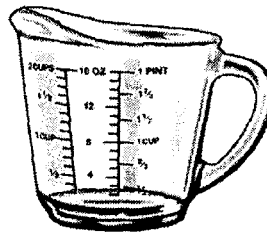
or

1 ℓ = 1000 ml

We use measuring vessels to measure the quantity of liquids.



**Measuring Vessels**



Measuring spoon    Measuring cylinder    Measuring jug    Measuring beaker

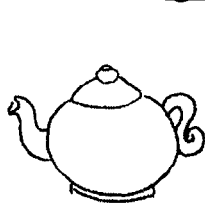
**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) The quantity of liquid a vessel can hold is its \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The standard unit of capacity is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The smaller unit of capacity is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The short form of litre is \_\_\_\_\_ and millilitre is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) 1 litre = \_\_\_\_\_ millilitres.
- 6) Petrol is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Name four liquids that are measured in litres or millilitres:**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_                      b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_                      d) \_\_\_\_\_

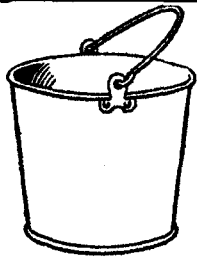
III. Arrange the following in the increasing order of capacity:



POT



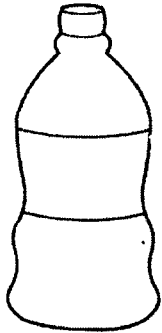
SPOON



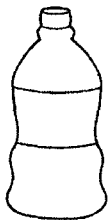
BUCKET

1	
2	
3	

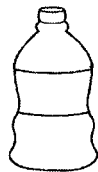
IV. Find the total capacity of the following:



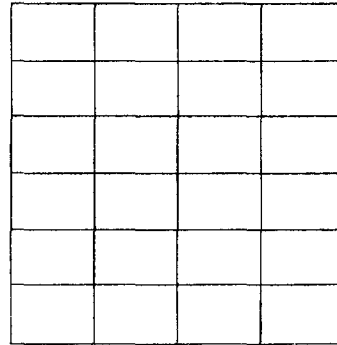
45 l



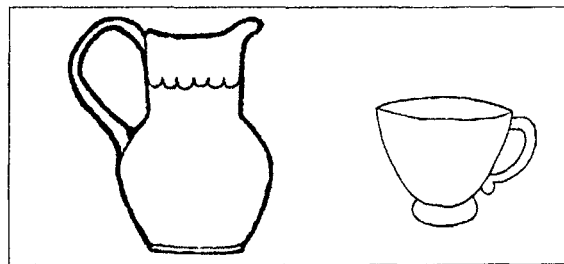
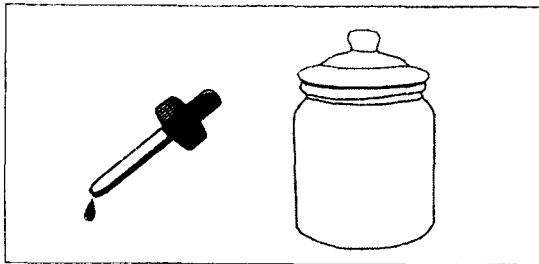
25 l



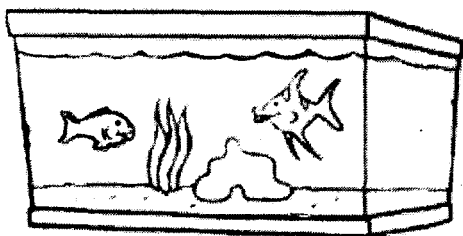
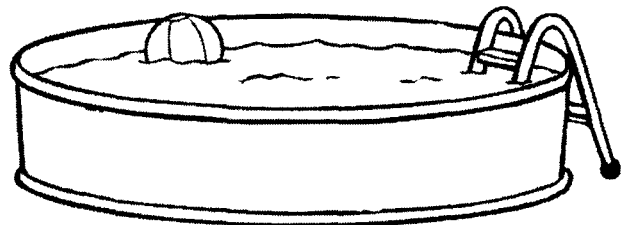
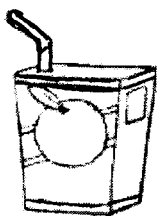
18 l



V. Look at the picture and tick the vessel that can hold more liquid:



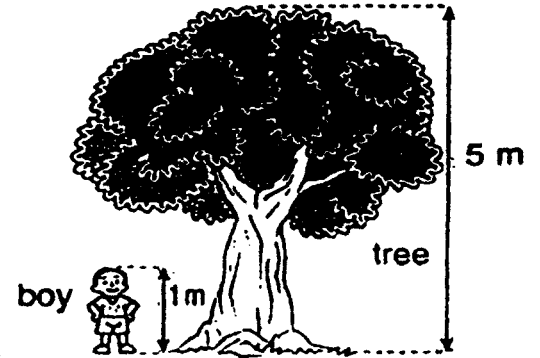
VI. Colour the objects that can hold more than 1 litre:



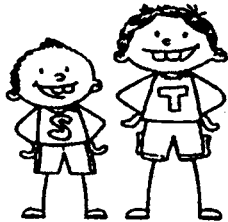
NAME : \_\_\_\_\_ DIV : \_\_\_\_\_ DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the following :

1. The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ m taller than the boy.



2. Sam is 130 cm tall. Tom is 6 cm taller than Sam.



Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ cm tall.

3. Rahul has 250 g of chocolate. He eats 125 g of chocolate. How much chocolate is left with him ?



Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

	H	T	O	
				g
				g

4. A cup can hold 275 ml of liquid and a glass can hold 480 ml. What is the total capacity of the cup and glass together ?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

	H	T	O	

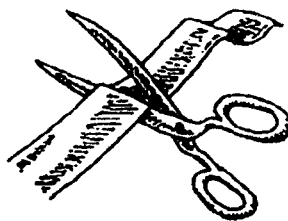
5. Ali walked 336 m on Friday and 545 m on Saturday. How much distance did he walk on both days?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

	H	T	O	

6. Sara has 84 cm of ribbon. She uses 25 cm to wrap a package. How much ribbon is left with her?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_



	T	O	

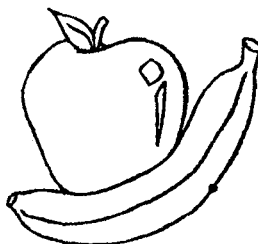
7. A tank had 400 litres of water. Amit's family used 82 litres of water. How much water is left in the tank?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

	H	T	O	

8. A fruit-seller sold 235 kg of apples and 356 kg of bananas in a month. Find the total weight of fruits that he sold in the month.

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_



	H	T	O	

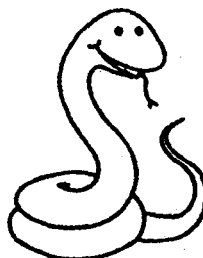
9. A jug has 750 ml of juice. Cindy pours 355 ml into her glass. How much juice is left in the jug ?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

	H	T	O	

10. A snake was 44 cm long. It grew 52 cm more in a year. How long is the snake now?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_



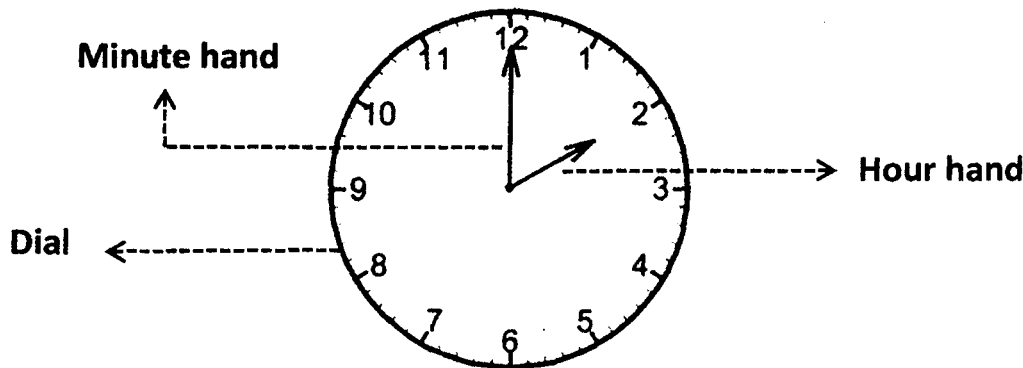
	T	O	

TIME AND CALENDAR

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

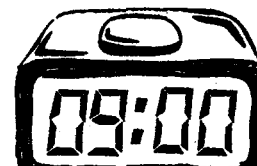
SEC : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

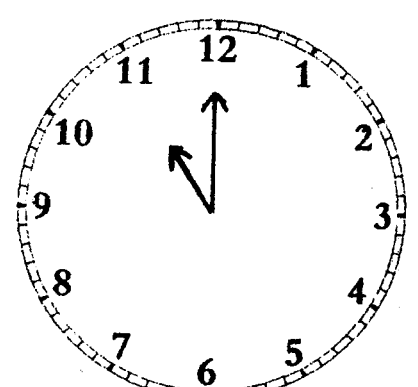
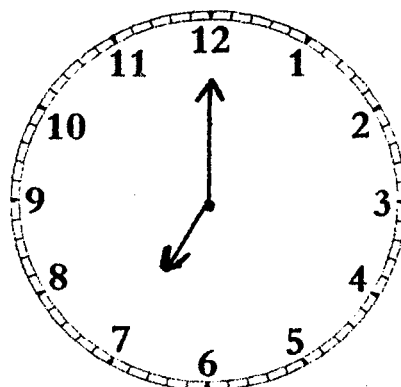
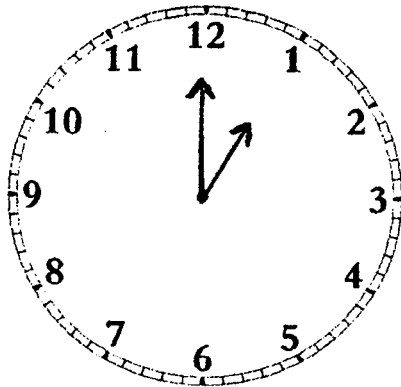
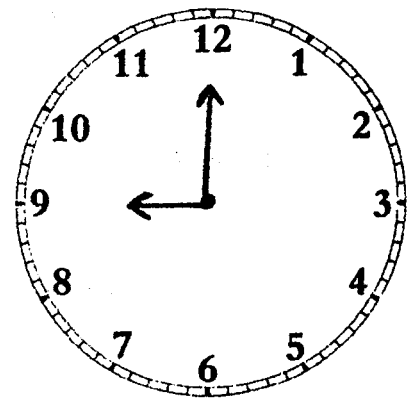
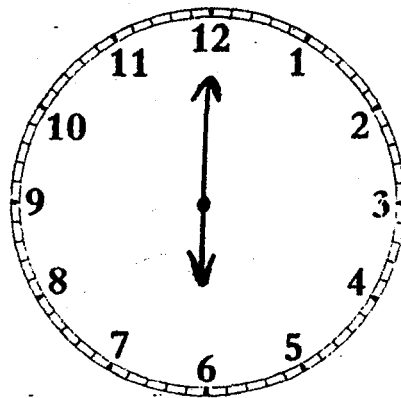
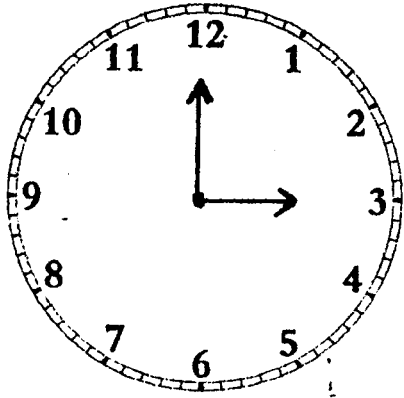


**I. Fill in the blanks:**

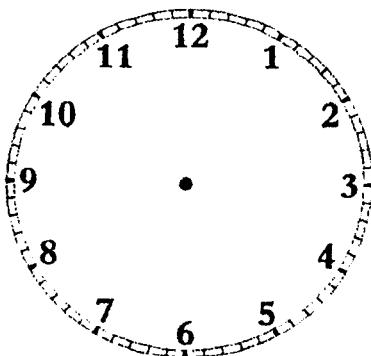
1. The duration of a day is \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
2. The face of the clock is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The clock has \_\_\_\_\_ hands.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ minutes in one hour.
5. The minute hand goes round the clock \_\_\_\_\_ times a day.
6. The clock shows 12 o'clock both at \_\_\_\_\_ and at \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The hour hand of a clock takes \_\_\_\_\_ hour in moving from one numeral to the next numeral.
8. The shorter hand of a clock indicates time in \_\_\_\_\_ and is called the \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
9. In the above clock , the hour hand is at \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ hand is at 12. The time is \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock.
10. A digital clock does not have \_\_\_\_\_.



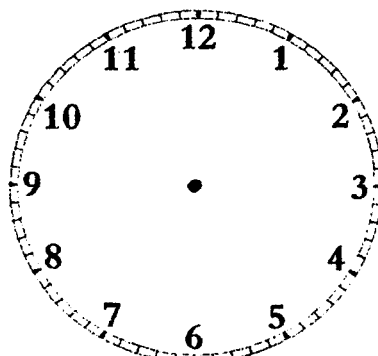
**II. Look at the hands of the clock and write the time below:**



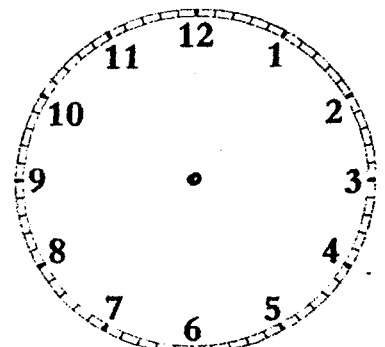
**III. Draw the hour hand and minute hand on the clock face to show the time given below:**



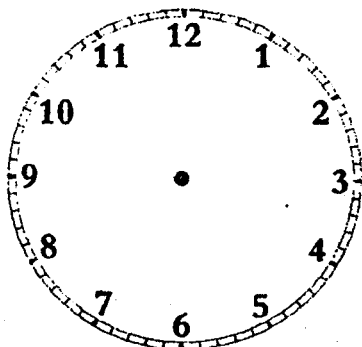
5 o'clock



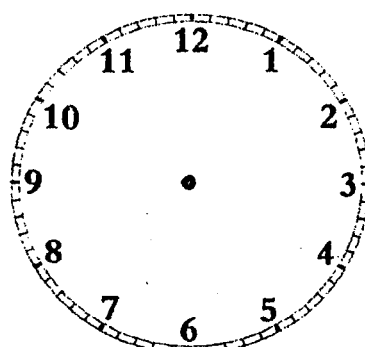
8 o'clock



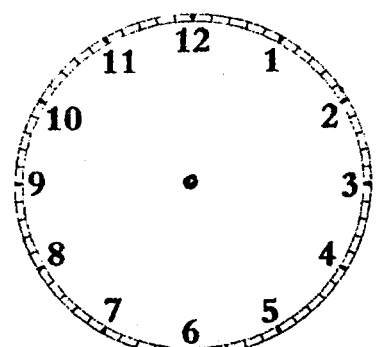
2 o'clock



4 o'clock

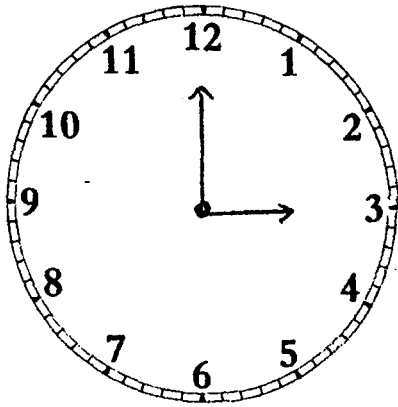


10 o'clock



12 o'clock

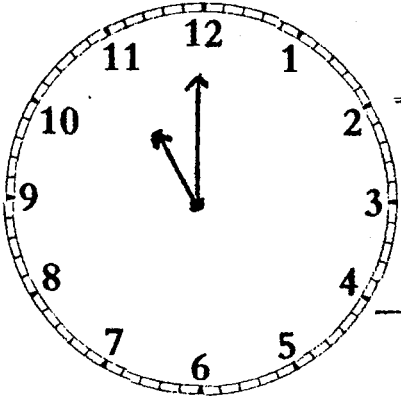
**IV. Explain the time shown on the clock face.**



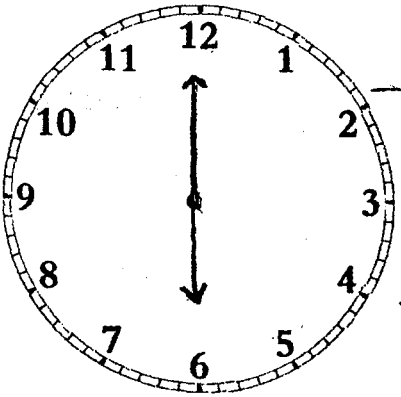
The minute hand is at \_\_\_\_\_.

The hour hand is at \_\_\_\_\_.

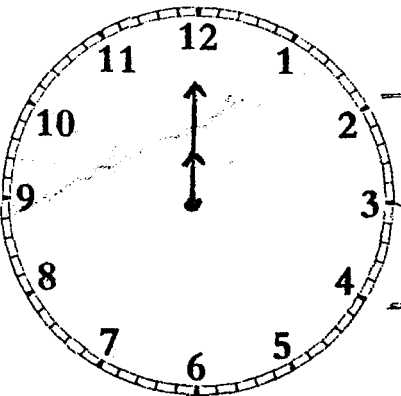
The time is \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock.



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

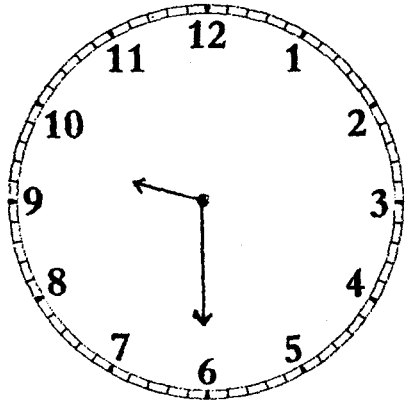


\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A week has seven days.  
It begins with a Sunday  
and ends with a  
Saturday.

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday

V. Read the time on the clock face and fill in the blanks.

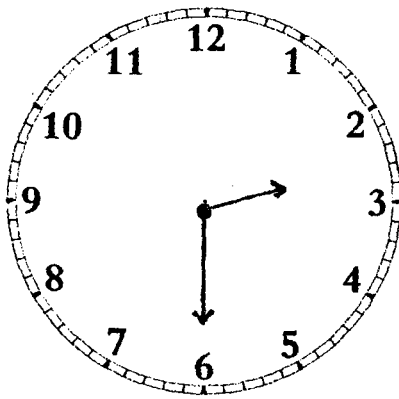


The minute hand is at \_\_\_\_\_.

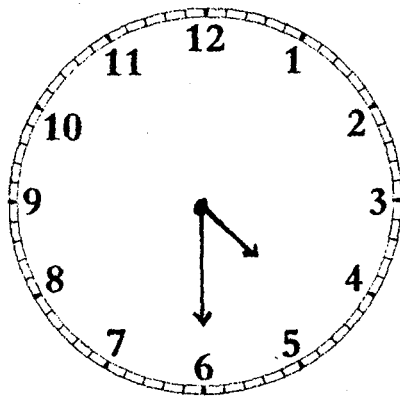
The hour hand is between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The time is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

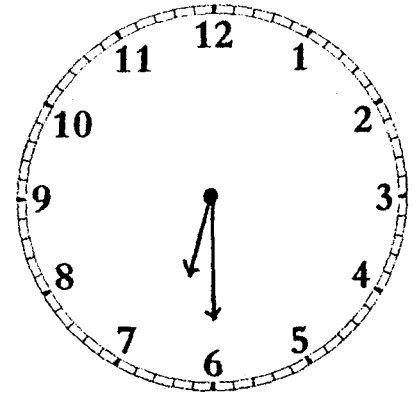
VI. Look at the hands of the clock and write the time below.



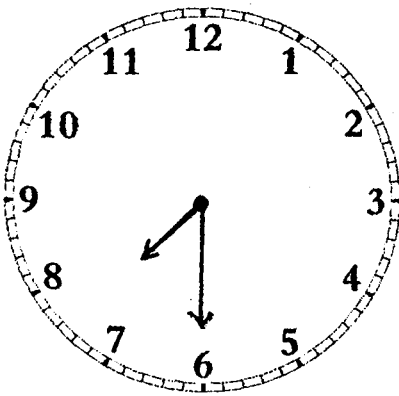
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



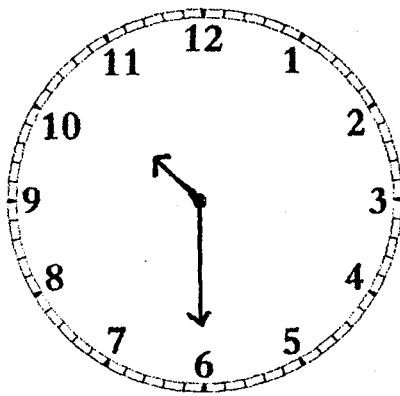
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



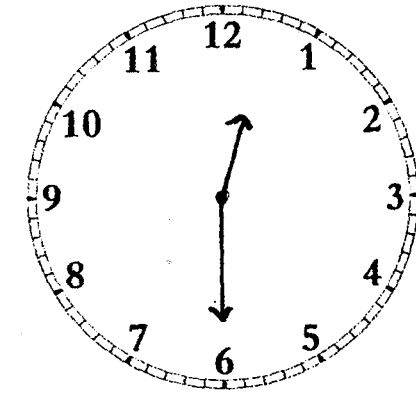
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

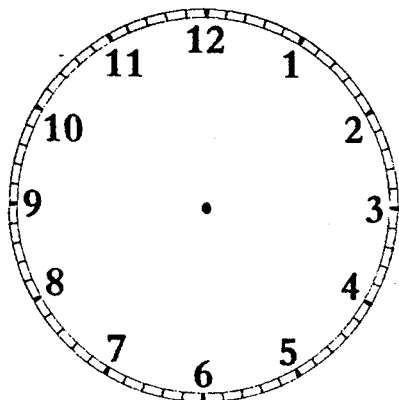


\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

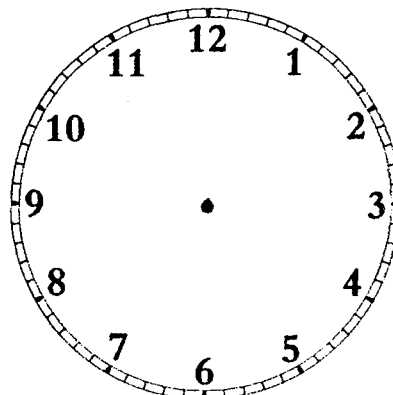


**VII. Draw the hour hand and minute hand on the clock face to show the time given below.**

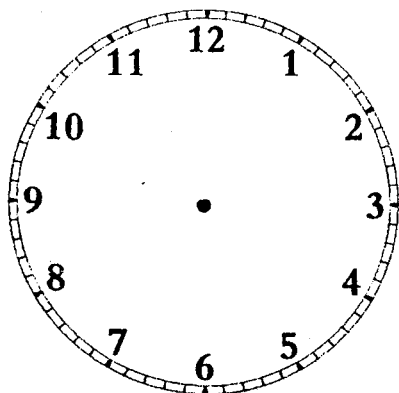
**Half past 6 or 6:30**



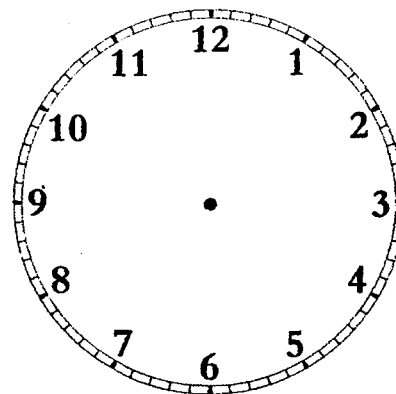
**Half past 3 or 3:30**



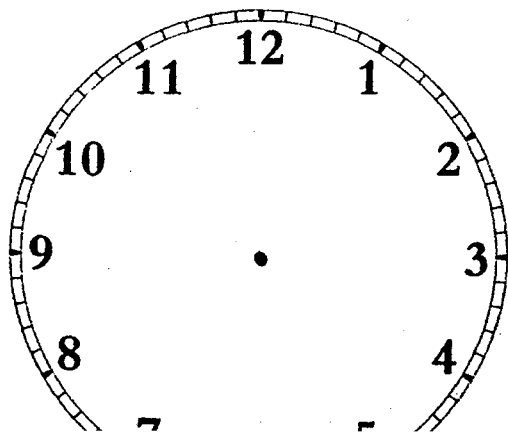
**Half past 8 or 8:30**



**Half past 12 or 12:30**



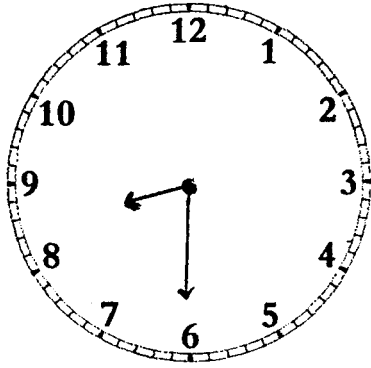
**Half past 10 or 10:30**



A period of 24 hours starting from 12 o'clock in the night is called a day.



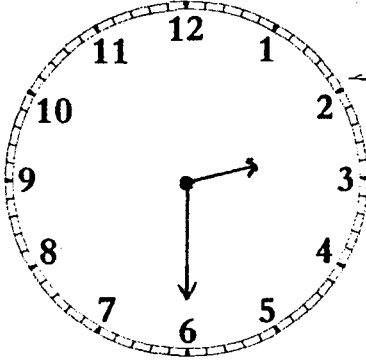
VIII. Explain the time shown on the clock face.



The minute hand is at \_\_\_\_\_.

The hour hand is between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

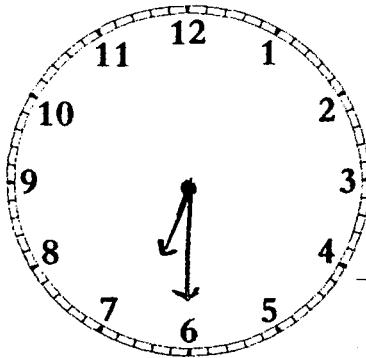
The time is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

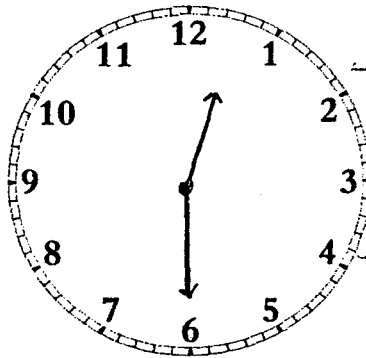
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

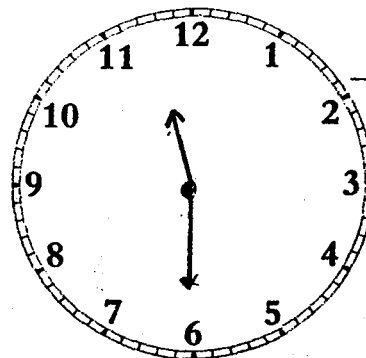
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# CALENDAR

## *Days, Weeks, Months*



In 3 weeks there are \_\_\_\_\_ days.

January has \_\_\_\_\_ days.

\_\_\_\_\_ months have exactly 30 days.

In a leap year, February has \_\_\_\_\_ days.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a week.

The fourth month of the year is \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a month.

\_\_\_\_\_ comes before Friday.

The shortest month is \_\_\_\_\_.

February normally has \_\_\_\_\_ days.

\_\_\_\_\_ comes before June.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a year.

The third day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ weeks in a year.

\_\_\_\_\_ comes after Tuesday.

The last day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.


The first day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ months have 31 days.

\_\_\_\_\_ comes after September.


There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in the month of August.






**Months having 31 days**

January, March,  
May, July, August,  
October and December.



February has  
28 or 29 days.

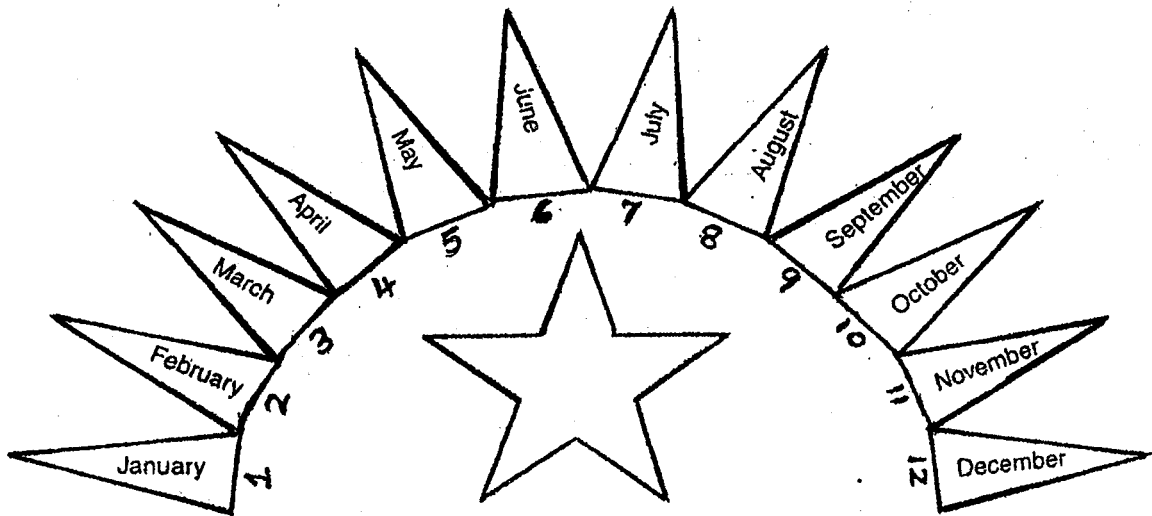


**Months having 30 days**

April, June,  
September  
and November

The first month of the year is \_\_\_\_\_ and  
the last month is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ❖ Colour 'YELLOW' the months having 31 days.
- ❖ Colour 'ORANGE' the months having only 30 days.
- ❖ Colour the star with your favourite colour.



Find what day is -

(1) Teacher's day \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Independence Day \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Republic Day \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Gandhi Jayanti \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Children's Day \_\_\_\_\_