

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

STD: II MATHEMATICS SUBTRACTION

Worksheet

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

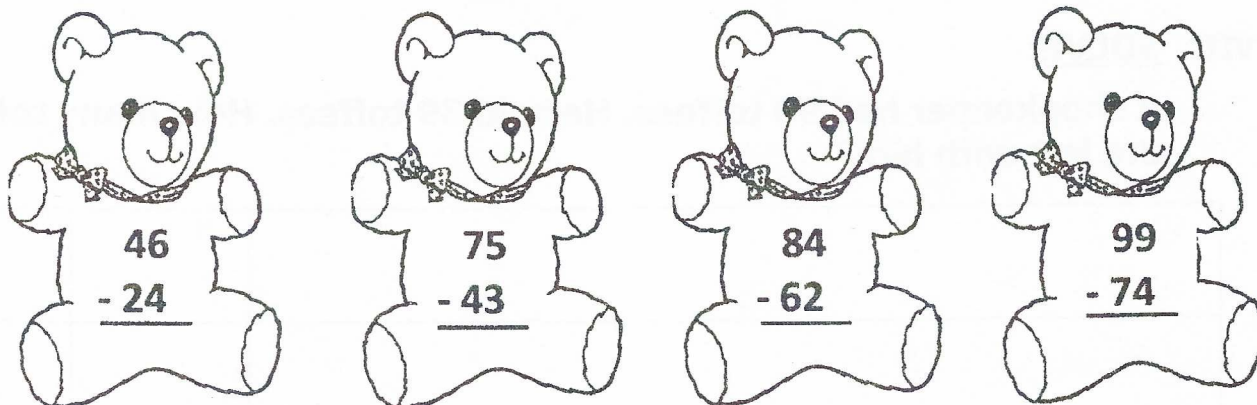
I. Fill in the blanks:

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:

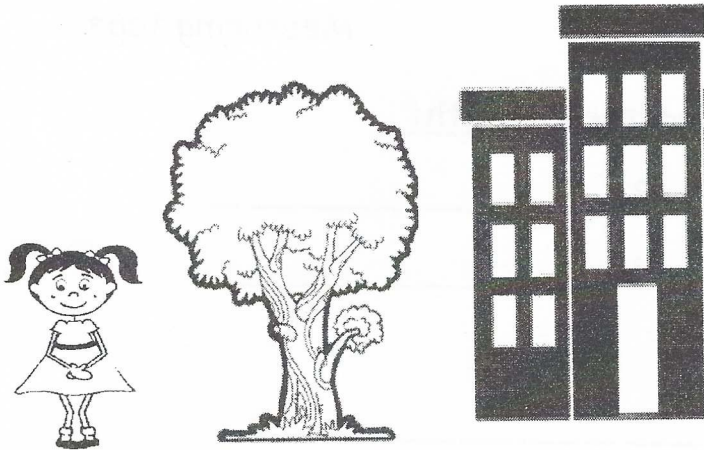
VIII. SOLVE:

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

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM
STD II MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET
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.

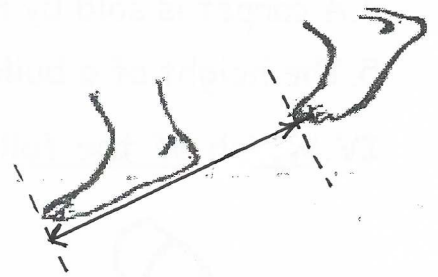
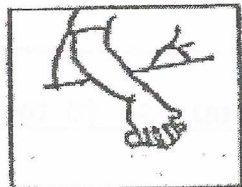
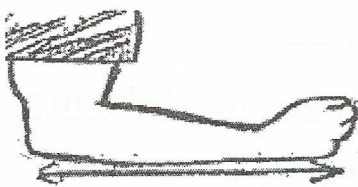


The tree is taller than the girl.
But the tree is shorter than the building.

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.

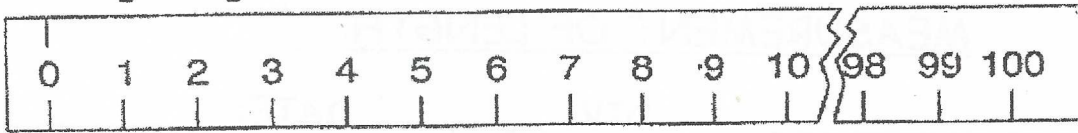
*The short form of metre is 'm' and centimetre is 'cm'.

*1 metre = 100 centimetres

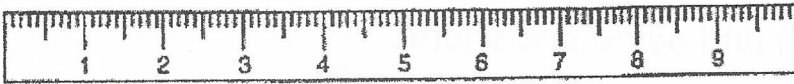
or

*1 m = 100 cm

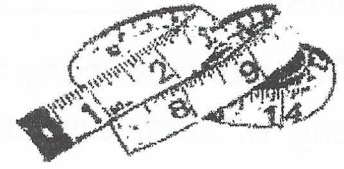
We can measure length of an object accurately with the help of the following things:



Metre scale



Student's ruler



Measuring tape

II. Name four things sold by measuring their length:

1. _____

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The standard unit of length is _____.

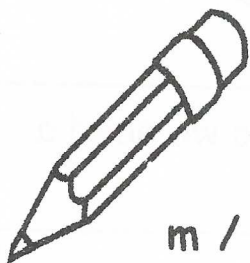
2. _____ and _____ are used to measure the length of an object.

3. _____ and _____ are non-standard units of measuring length.

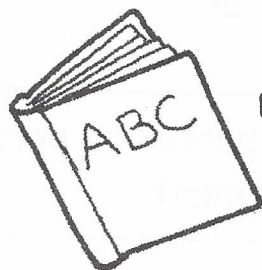
4. A carpet is sold by measuring its _____.

5. The height of a building is measured in _____.

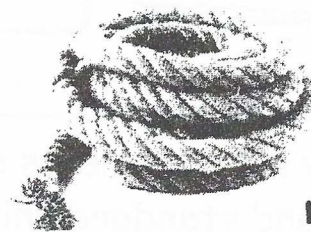
IV. Which of the following units would you use to measure the following:



m / cm

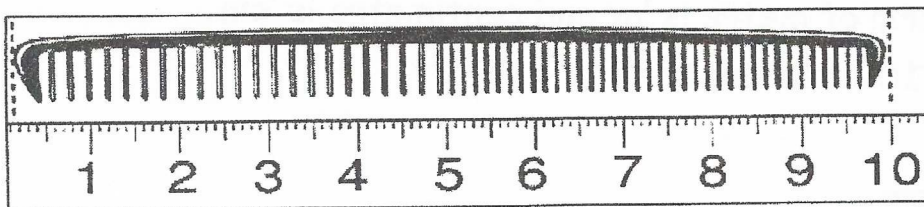


m / cm



m / cm

V. The length of the comb is _____ centimetres.



MEASUREMENT OF MASS (WEIGHT)

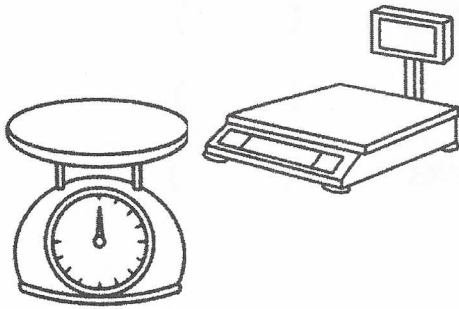
NAME: _____ SEC: _____ DATE: _____

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

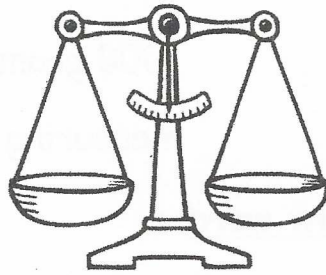
- The standard unit of weight is kilogram.
- The smaller unit of weight is gram.
- The short form of kilogram is 'kg' and gram is 'g'.
- 1 kilogram = 1000 grams or 1 kg = 1000 g

Things used to measure the weight of an object are:

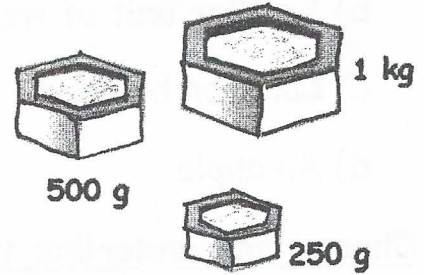
- Weighing machines
- Common balance and measuring blocks



Weighing machines

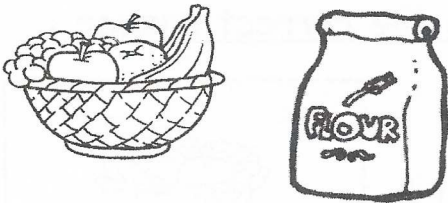


Common balance

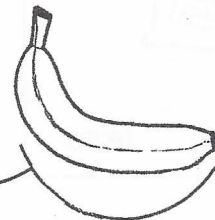


Measuring blocks

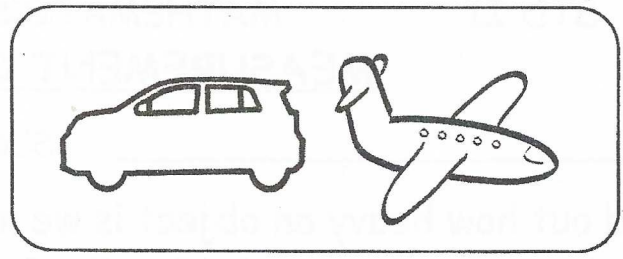
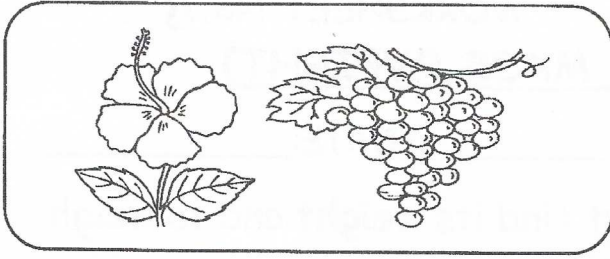
Heavy items are measured in kilograms.



Light items are measured in grams.



Q1. Colour the lighter object :



Q2. Circle the articles sold by measuring their weight:



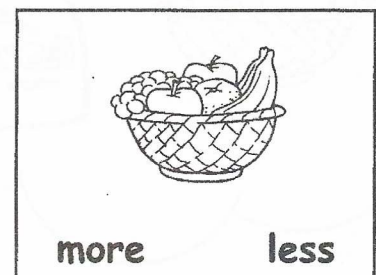
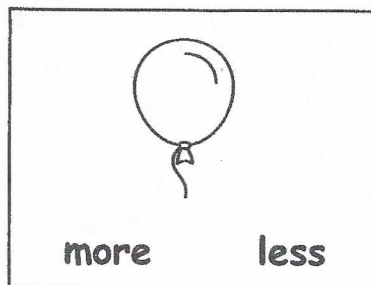
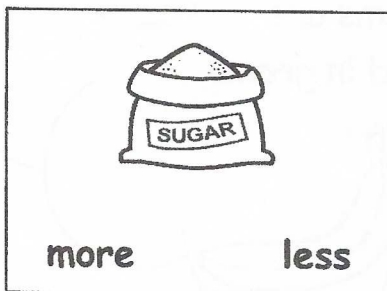
Q3. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----|
| 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
MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY

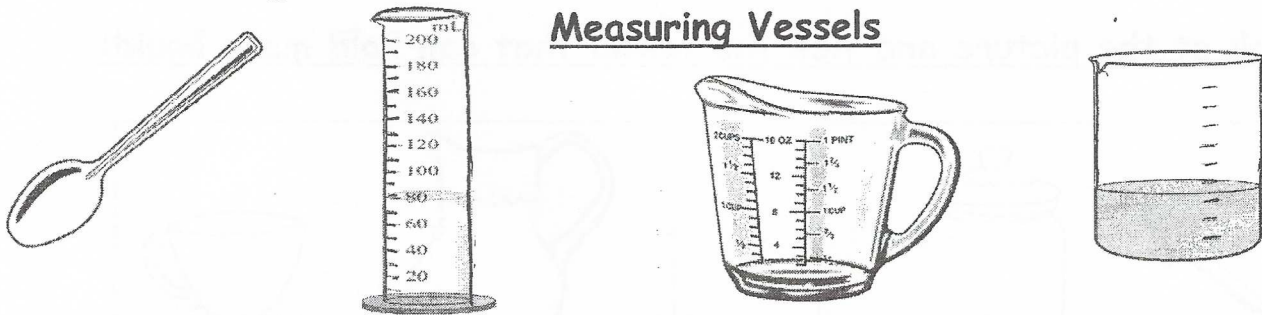
NAME: _____ Div. _____ DATE: _____

- * 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 spoon Measuring cylinder Measuring jug Measuring beaker

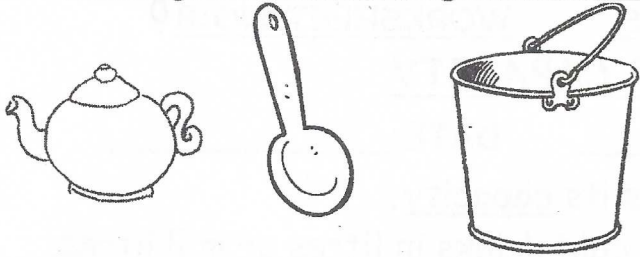
I. Fill in the blanks:

- 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:



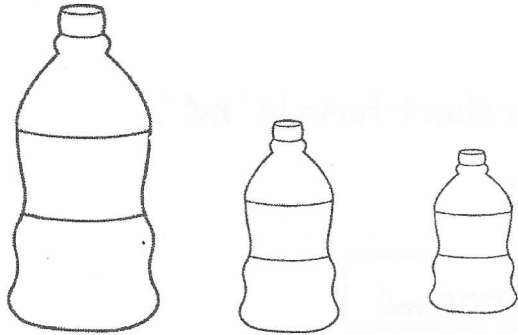
POT

SPOON

BUCKET

1	
2	
3	

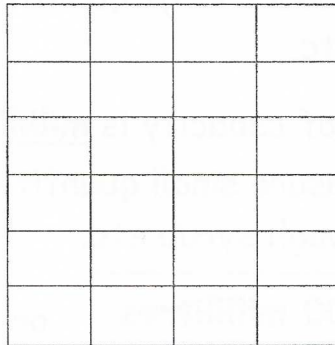
IV. Find the total capacity of the following:



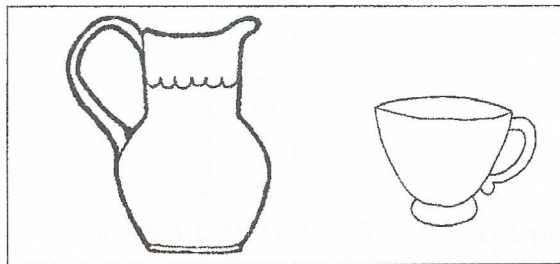
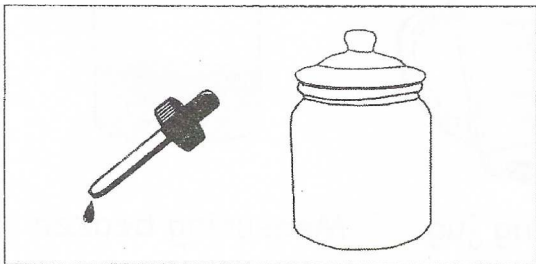
45 l

25 l

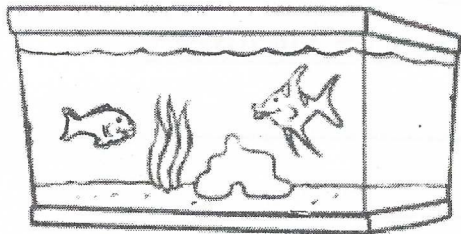
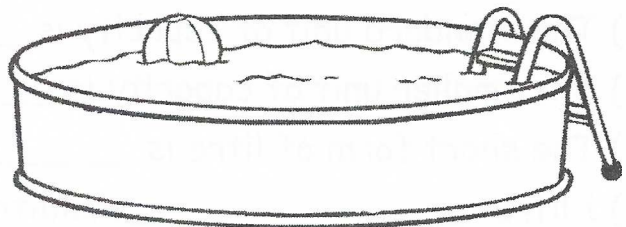
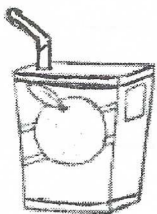
18 l



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:

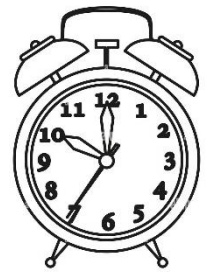




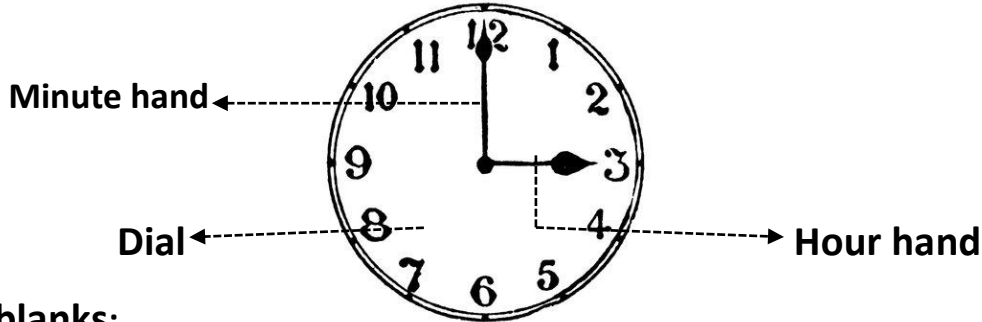
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

STD-II MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET

TIME

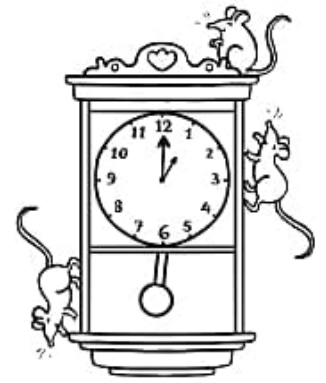


NAME: _____ SEC: _____ DATE: _____

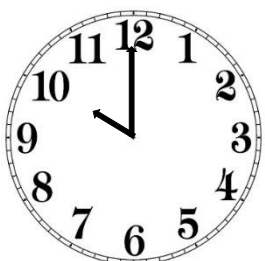


I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The face of the clock is called _____.
2. The face of the clock is divided into _____ equal parts.
3. The clock has _____ hands.
4. The duration of a day is _____ hours.
5. There are _____ minutes in one hour.
6. The minute hand goes round the clock _____ times a day.
7. The hour hand goes round the clock _____ times a day.
8. The clock shows 12 o' clock both at _____ and at _____.
9. The hour hand of a clock takes _____ hour in moving from one numeral to the next numeral.
10. The shorter hand of a clock indicates time in _____ and is called the _____ hand.
11. In the above clock, the hour hand is at _____ and the minute hand is at _____. The time is _____ o' clock.
12. A digital clock does not have _____.
13. A period of 24 hours starting from 12 o' clock in the night is called a _____.

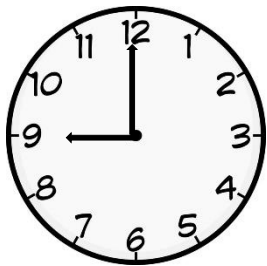


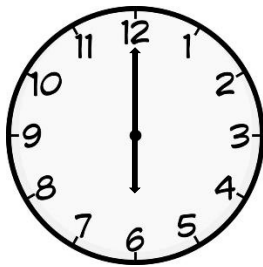
II. Explain the time shown on the clock face:

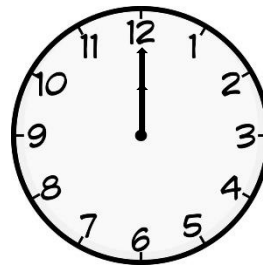


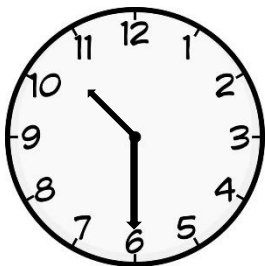
The minute hand is at _____. The hour hand is at _____.
The time is _____ or _____.

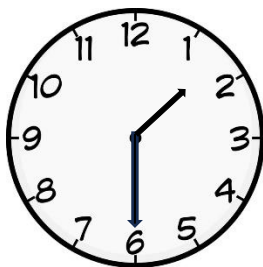
III. Look at the hands of the clock and write the time below:

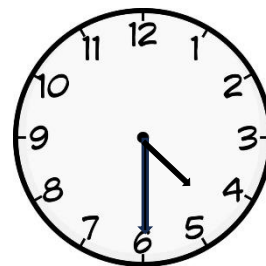




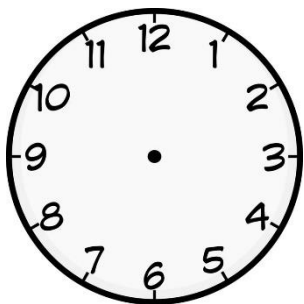




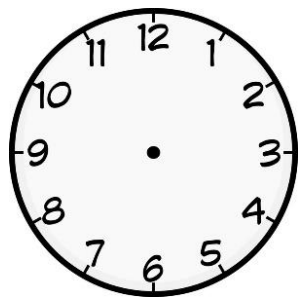




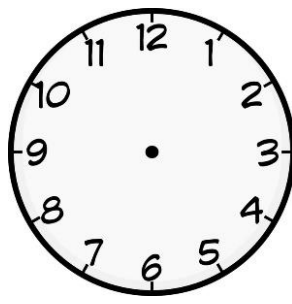
IV. Draw the hour hand and minute hand on the clock face to show the time given below:



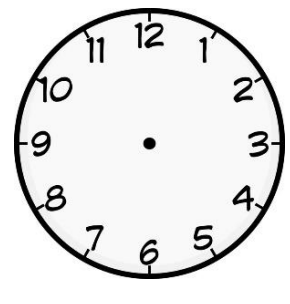
11 o' clock
or 11:00



Half past 8
or 8:30

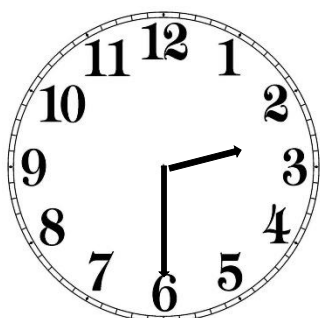


7 o' clock
or 7:00



Half past 6
or 6:30

V. Explain the time shown on the clock face:



The minute hand is at _____.

The hour hand is between _____ and _____.

The time is _____ or _____.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM

STD-II

MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET

CALENDAR (Days, Weeks and Months)

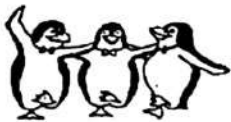
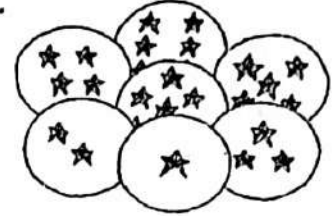
NAME : _____ SEC: _____ DATE: _____

1. There are _____ days in a week.

2. In 2 weeks there are _____ days.

3. March has _____ days.

4. _____ months have exactly 30 days.



5. In a leap year, February has _____ days.

6. There are _____ days in a month.

7. The sixth month of the year is _____.

8. _____ comes before Sunday.

9. The shortest month is _____.

10. February normally has _____ days.

11. _____ comes before August.



12. The third day of the week is _____.

13. There are _____ weeks in a year.

14. _____ comes after Wednesday.

15. The last day of the week is _____.

16. There are _____ months in a year.

17. The first day of the week is _____.

18. _____ months have 31 days.

✓ 19. There are _____ days in the month of April.

✓ 20. There are _____ days in a year.

Write the days of the week and colour the third and fifth days.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--



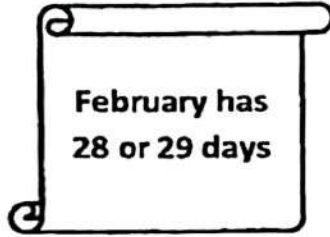
Months having 31 days

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



Months having 30 days

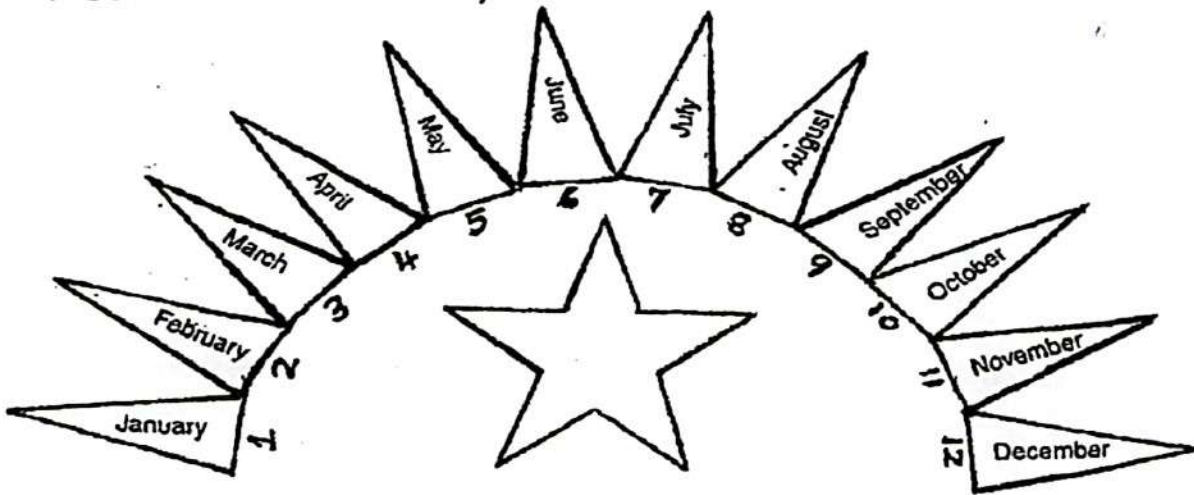
April, June,
September and
November



February has
28 or 29 days

The first month of the year is _____ and
the last month is _____.

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



Find what day is.....

1. Independence Day
2. Republic Day
3. Children's Day
4. Teachers' Day
5. Gandhi Jayanti

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS: II

MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET

MULTIPLICATION

NAME: _____ **DIV:** _____ **DATE:** _____

I. Fill in the blanks:

a. Repeated addition of the same number is called _____.

b. 4 groups of 5 are _____.

c. 7 and 6 are the _____ of 42 .

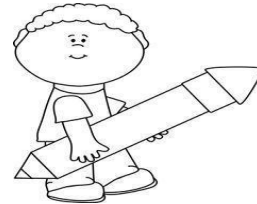
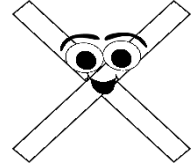
d. 8 cars have _____ wheels.

e. _____ x 9 = 81

f. 3 hands have _____ fingers.

g. The product of 9 and 2 is _____.

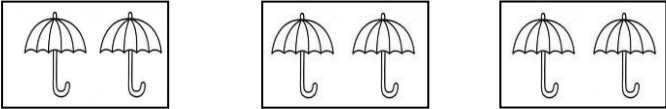
h. $64 \times$ _____ = 0



II. Write the multiplication fact:

a. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30$ _____ x _____ = _____

b. $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 56$ _____ x _____ = _____

c.  _____ x _____ = _____

III. Find the product:

	T	O
	2	3
X		9
<hr/>		

	T	O
	5	7
X		7
<hr/>		

	H	T	O
	1	8	2
X			5
<hr/>			

IV. Solve the problems:

1. One story book has 75 pages. How many pages are there in 6 such books?

2. There are 9 desks in a class. 3 students sit on each desk. How many students are there in the class?

_____ x _____ = _____

V. Arrange and multiply:

a. 38 by 8

b. 150 by 4

c. 236 by 3

VI. The fishes whose product is **24** are in danger. Colour them red and warn them.

