
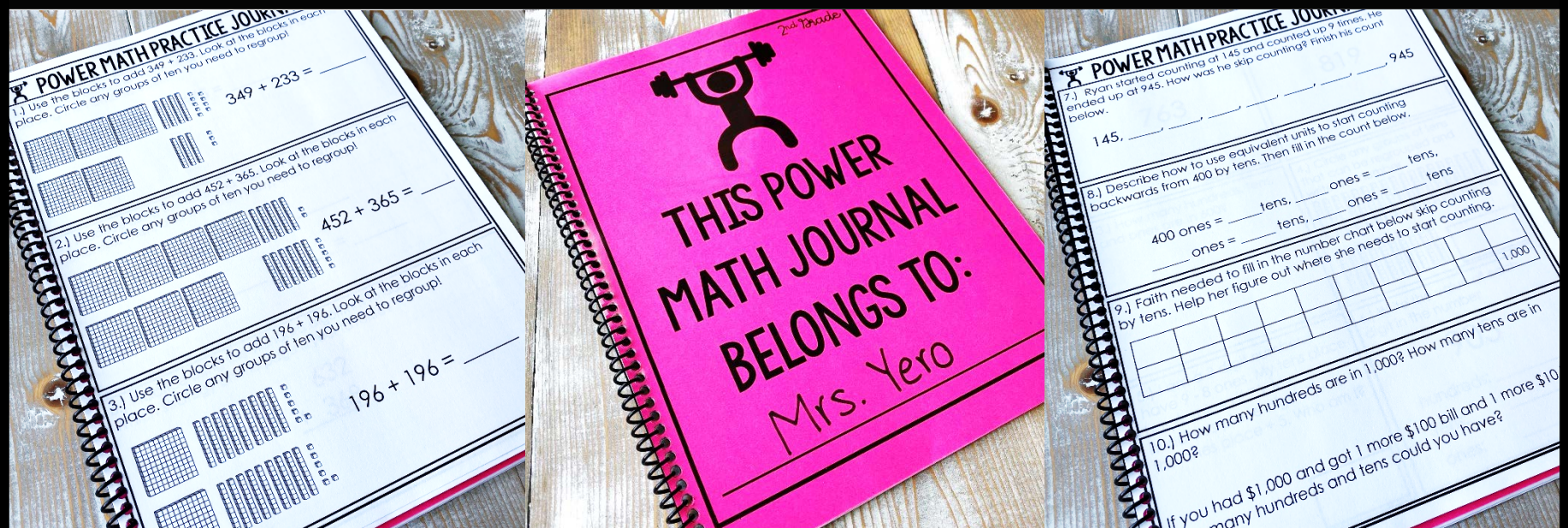


# POWER Math Journal

2ND GRADE



250 Questions \* Test Prep \* Practice



Procedural & Conceptual Understanding

# POWER Math Journal

## What is included?

- 250 procedural and conceptual based math questions
- Quality prompts and word problems that promote rigorous thinking
- Space for showing work and answers
- 10 questions per standard
- Each standard is formatted to two pages
- Easy formatting options - bind into a spiral book for a resource throughout the year or print pages as you go
- Easy prep
- Answer keys

# POWER Math Journal

## Sample Pages

### POWER MATH PRACTICE JOURNAL 2.OA.1

1.) Find each sum horizontally.  
What strategy works best for you?

$$28 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$32 + 14 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$45 + 55 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$87 + 13 = \underline{\quad}$$

2.) Find the missing addend.  
What strategy works best for you?

$$29 + \underline{\quad} = 59$$

$$75 + \underline{\quad} = 99$$

$$61 + \underline{\quad} = 75$$

$$48 + \underline{\quad} = 87$$

3.) Find the missing addend.  
Did you use the same strategy as for #2?

$$\underline{\quad} + 37 = 80$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 11 = 90$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 29 = 58$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 30 = 46$$

4.) Subtract horizontally. What strategy works best for you?

$$50 - 19 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$48 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$91 - 90 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$57 - 17 = \underline{\quad}$$

5.) Find the missing number.  
What strategy works best for you?

$$30 - \underline{\quad} = 18$$

$$65 - \underline{\quad} = 40$$

$$43 - \underline{\quad} = 6$$

$$100 - \underline{\quad} = 75$$

6.) Find the missing number.  
Did you use the same strategy as for #5?

$$\underline{\quad} - 15 = 80$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 1 = 99$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 42 = 28$$

$$\underline{\quad} - 23 = 16$$

### POWER MATH PRACTICE JOURNAL 2.OA.1

1-STEP PROBLEMS

7.) 28 children were on the playground. 28 more children came to play. How many children were at recess in all?



8.) There were 47 green grapes in a bowl. There were 23 more red grapes than green grapes. How many red grapes were in the bowl?



9.) Mary is 90 cm tall. Her brother is 12 cm shorter than Mary. How tall is Mary's brother?



10.) Casey has \$1.00. He spent 59¢ on a scoop of ice cream. How much money does Casey have left?



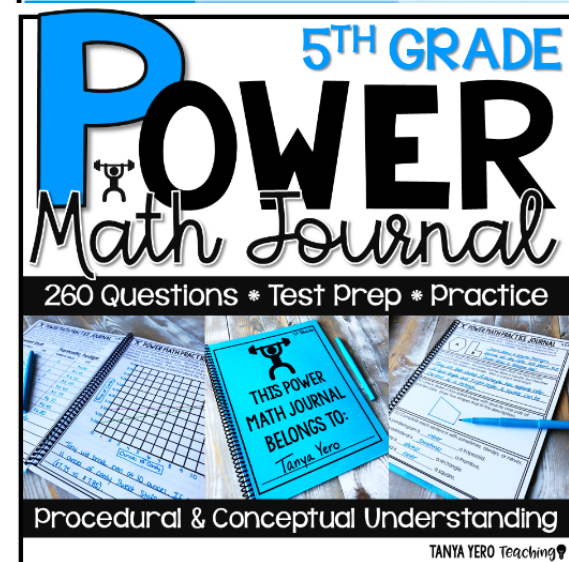
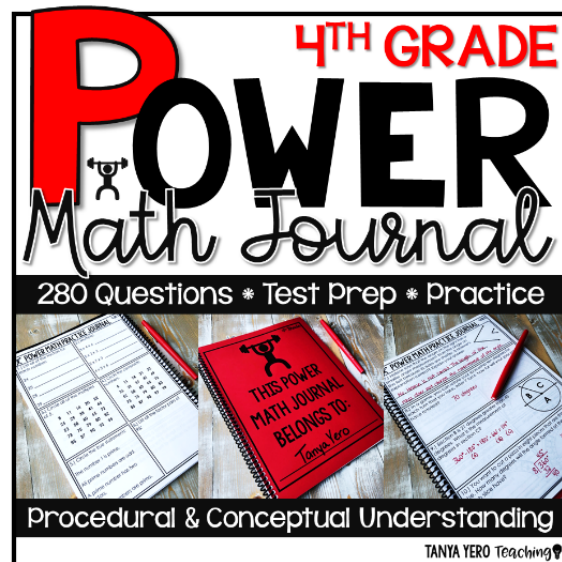
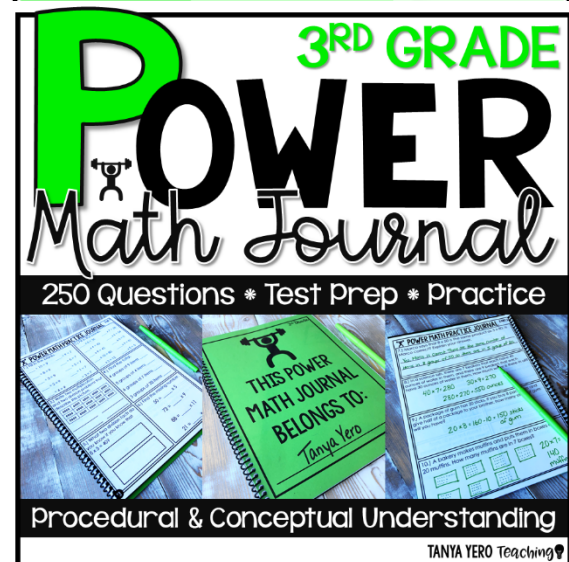
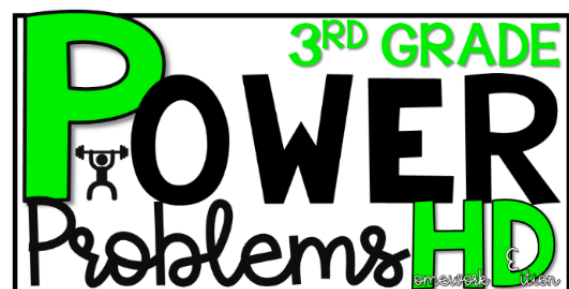
# STANDARD: 2.OA.1

Don't miss  
out on more

**POWER**  
Problems!



TANYA YERO Teaching💡



 RIGOROUS QUESTIONS    CONCEPTUAL THINKING    OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS    TEST PREP RESOURCES

# WHAT ARE POWER PROBLEMS?



**PURPOSEFUL** - These problems are meant to keep students focused, while strengthening initiative and perseverance.



**OPPORTUNITIES** - These prompts can be used in a variety of ways. P.O.W.E.R problems can be used to introduce a lesson, spiral review, or as formative assessments.

## WITH



**ENGAGEMENT** - Problems are real word applicable and designed to hook students with interest and presentation. Complexity of problems promotes problem solving skills.



**RIGOR** - Tasks are specifically designed to challenge students and assess conceptual understanding of curriculum versus procedural understanding. Students will need to apply more than just a "formula."

# WHY USE POWER PROBLEMS?

## BUILD STAMINA WITHIN YOUR STUDENTS



### **MORE THAN JUST A COOKIE CUTTER TEXTBOOK APPROACH**

- P.O.W.E.R problems are designed to challenge your students with their open ended presentation. Majority of problems that come from textbooks and workbooks assess procedural understanding of curriculum. Some textbooks even provide step by step instructions where the textbook is thinking for the students and taking away that "productive struggle" for children. When we rob students of that event, we rob them of their ability to reason, problem solve, and see beyond a standard algorithm. P.O.W.E.R problems are meant to show students that there are different ways to answer one question in math. With these tasks students take ownership and are part of the problem solving process versus filling in blanks in a textbook.