

# Maths

## Number - Number and Place Value (Tens and Ones)

- In Year 2, children will be taught how to count in jumps of 2, 3, 5 and 10, forwards or backwards, starting at any number.
- They will also be able to understand that a two digit number is made up of tens and ones (place value).
- From understanding this concept, children will learn to estimate where numbers might appear on a blank number line, compare and order numbers up to 100 using symbols (<, > and =) and use place value to solve problems, for example  $24 > 12$  (24 is greater than 12),  $9 < 78$  (9 is less than 78) or  $19 = 19$  (the same as). An easy way to remember how to use these symbols is to think of the arrow as a crocodile's mouth which always likes to point towards the larger number!
- Children should be able to identify odd and even numbers confidently and read and write numbers to 100 in numerals and in words.



## Number - Addition and Subtraction

- In Year 2, your child will be taught how to solve addition and subtraction problems involving measures (e.g. length, capacity, weight or time), quantities (e.g. money) and numbers both mentally and with written calculations and using pictures or practical equipment to help them.
- In Year 2, most children will work on quick recall of number bonds to 20, and addition and subtraction number bonds to 100, e.g.  $55 + 45 = 100$  /  $100 - 63 = 27$ .
- Using mental maths, pictures or practical equipment, children will practise adding and subtracting a two and one-digit number, a two digit number and multiple of ten, 2 two digit numbers and adding three single digits.
- They will understand that addition can be carried out in any order however this isn't the same for subtraction, for example you can work out  $24 + 6$  /  $6 + 24$  and still get 30 but you can't calculate  $30 - 26 = 4$  /  $26 - 30 = 4$ !
- Children will work on the idea that addition and subtraction are opposites but we can use them to check calculations or solve missing number problems, e.g.  $10 - ? = 7$ ,  $7 + 3 = 10$  therefore the missing number must be 3.

## Number - Multiplication and Division.

- Times tables are a bit like Marmite, children either love or hate learning them! Every child picks up times tables at different rates but by the end of Year 2 the national expectation is that your child will be able to use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables, e.g.  $6 \times 2 = 12$ ,  $12 \div 6 = 2$ , recording calculations correctly.
- Children will learn that multiplication, as addition, can be done in any order however this rule doesn't apply to division. Children will be taught to recognise that multiplying by 2 is the same as doubling and dividing by 2 is halving.
- Finally, children will use their knowledge to solve simple word problems, becoming familiar with different words which mean the same as 'multiply' and 'divide' such as 'lots of' or 'share'.



### Number - Fractions

- In Year 2, your child may be taught to name, write and find  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a shape, length or set, writing and solving calculations such as  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $8 = 4$ .
- Through working on fractions, they will begin to recognise equivalent fractions, such as  $\frac{2}{4}$  is the same as  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Children should be able to order fractions on a number line, understanding that they are part of a whole.



### Measurement

- Your child will learn to choose the correct units to estimate and measure mass (g/kg), temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), height or length in any direction using mm, cm and m and capacity in l or ml.
- From measuring, children will then learn to compare using symbols (<, > and =).
- Time can be tricky, but it will 'click' eventually, just like it did for us grown-ups!
- In Year 2, children may learn to tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes and be able to make these times on a clock face.
- Children will need to be familiar with how many minutes there are in an hour and how many hours in a day.
- Money wise, your child might investigate different combinations of coins or notes to make a given amount, recognising £ and p symbols.
- They will solve money problems, including giving change.



### Geometry - Shape

- Your child will already know the names of a range of 2D shapes but this year they will learn to describe the properties of these 2D shapes. They will describe the shapes by the number of sides, corners and the number of lines of symmetry.
- In Year 2, children may already know the names of some 3D shapes. They will learn to name and describe the properties of 3D shapes. By the end of the year, your child might be able to identify a 3D shape by the number of edges, vertices and faces.
- When looking at 3D shapes, your child will be encouraged to point out the different 2D shapes used to make it. For example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid.
- To demonstrate and develop their understanding of shape properties, children will take part in activities where they are asked to compare and sort common 2D and 3D shapes and everyday objects.



### Geometry - Position and Direction

- Your child may work on learning the link between angles and rotations such as right angle turns and three-quarter turns, both clockwise and anti-clockwise.



### Statistics

- In Year 2, your child is likely to learn how to record, organise and interpret information using tallies, pictograms, block graphs and tables.
- Children will ask and answer questions about their findings.