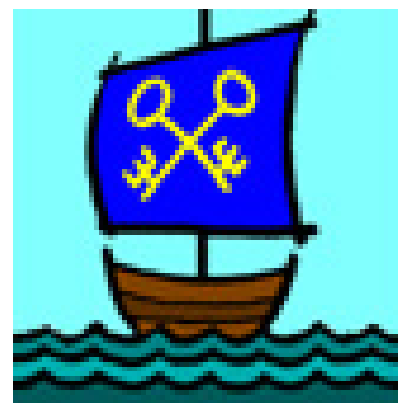




# Year Two

## Helping Your Child at Home

St Peter's Catholic  
Primary School



## By the end of Year 2, most children should be able to...

Read and write numbers both in words and numerals to at least 100.

Be able to partition 2-digit numbers to show the value of each digit.

Learn to use these correctly. Less than < more than > and equals =

Know and be able to recall number bonds to 20.

Use a written method to add and subtract 2-digit numbers.

Put a 2-digit number in your head and be able to add and subtract a 1 or 2-digit number.

Check your answers by using the inverse operation.

Know that + and x can be done in any order but - and ÷ cannot.

Know x and ÷ facts for 2, 5 and 10 times tables. Use these to solve problems.

Solve word problems, using a variety of methods.

Name, write and find  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a shape or quantity.

Count in halves and quarters to 10. Know that  $\frac{2}{4}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Draw hands on clocks to show 5 minutes to the hour, quarter to and quarter past.

Be able to find any combination of coins to equal a given amount. Solve simple money problems.

Start to use metric units to compare length, mass and capacity. Practice reading different scales.

Compare and order length, mass and capacity recording results using > < and =.

With 2D shapes, find their number of sides, any right angles and lines of symmetry.

Describe the properties of 3D shapes. Identify number of edges, vertices and faces.

Know that a right angle is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a full rotation. Use clockwise and anticlockwise correctly.

Read, draw and explain data on simple charts.

## **About the Expectations**

These are the end of year expectations for an average Year 2 child. The box surrounding each expectation relates to the area of mathematics as shown below:

**NUMBER**

**MEASUREMENT**

**GEOMETRY**

**STATISTICS**

## **Calculations**

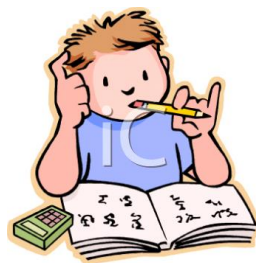
At St Peters we have devised a progression in calculation document for each of the four operations: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

The progression of written methods for each calculation for Year 2 is on the page that follows. These show what methods your child will be using in relation to their age. The methods used are typical of an average child in that year group. These are the methods that the children will be learning in class and using when calculating.

It is important to talk to your child and ask them to share the method they are using in school if you are unsure. Alternatively, discuss the methods that your child is using with their class teacher.

When faced with a calculation problem encourage your child to ask...

- ❖ Can I do this in my head?
- ❖ Could I do this in my head using drawing or jotting to help me?
- ❖ Do I need to use a written method?



Also help your child to estimate and check the answer. Encourage them to ask...

- ❖ Is the answer sensible?
- ❖ When solving a problem, have I put my answer into context?

# Year Two

## Addition

Adding three single digits.

Use base 10 to combine two numbers



$$3 + 4 + 7 = 3 + 7 = 10 + 4 = 14$$



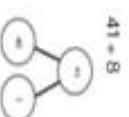
$$41 + 8 = 49$$

Represent base 10 in lines and dots

Whole part whole



$$41 + 8 = 49$$



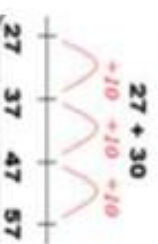
$$1 + 8 = 9$$

$$40 + 9 = 49$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ + 8 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$

Number line

Partition two 2-digit numbers Expanded column



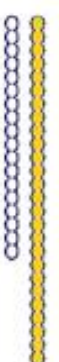
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 + 29 \\ 50 + 20 = 70 \\ 3 + 9 = 12 \\ 70 + 12 = 84 \end{array}$$



## Subtraction

Subtract up to 2 digit numbers from 3-digit numbers

Counting back



$$26 - 18 =$$



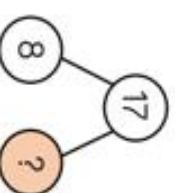
$$22 - 7 = 15$$

Find the difference

Part whole model



$$26 - 8 = 18$$



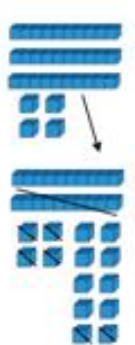
$$8 + 9 = 17$$

$$17 - 8 = 9$$

Make 10 Use of base 10 and introduce column Method

Subtract 13 from 28

Take 16 away from 34



$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 16 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

## Multiplication

Arrays- showing commutative multiplication



$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 4 \times 3 = 12 \\ 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 6 = 12 \\ 6 \times 2 = 12 \\ 6 + 6 = 12 \end{array}$$

2-digit number by a 1 digit number

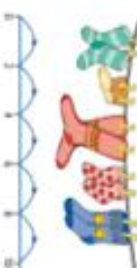
Repeated addition – number line



$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$$



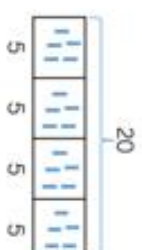
$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$$

## Division

Division as grouping / sharing



$$20 \div 4 = 5$$



$$40 \div 10 = 4$$

Division within arrays- linking to multiplication

Repeated subtraction



$$30 \div 3 = 10$$

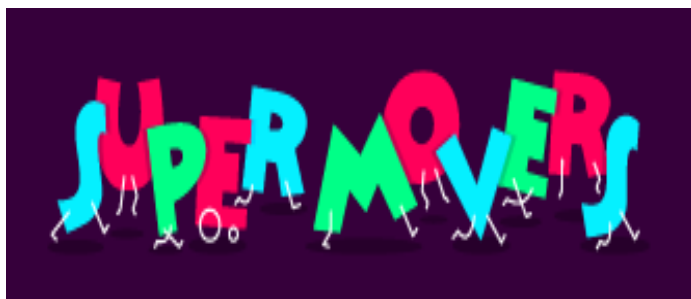
$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5$$



# Useful Websites

Visit these useful websites to help your children to practice their maths skills in a fun and engaging way. These websites include different games and songs to support your child with their maths learning at home.



## **Supermovers**

Videos, songs and even movement routines to help you learn about different areas of mathematics.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks1-maths-collection/z6v4scw>

## **Percy Parker**

Sing and rap your way to learning all of your times tables with these ease using Percy Parker.

[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)  
search for "Percy Parker times tables"



## **Numbots**

Play games to learn efficient mental calculation strategies to add and subtract two-digit numbers, so that you they can leave counting on your fingers behind!

<https://numbots.com>

## **Times Table Rockstars**

A fun, interactive programme which allows children to rehearse their times tables. (for Year 2)

<https://ttrockstars.com/>

