

# Parent Information - Maths Facts Booklet

## Year Two

Each year group has an individual maths booklet and is stuck in the back of Spelling Books. The Maths Planet Booklets are pitched in line with year group expectations. They contain the maths facts from the National Curriculum and these will be taught during the year in Maths. They are designed to support parents to reinforce this learning outside school. The children need to be very secure in their knowledge and ability to recall (quickly) in order to 'achieve' each objective.

Teachers will indicate in the Maths Planet Booklet which facts need to be practised at home. Children need to show that the learning has been embedded. Once you feel your child is confident with the fact put a date in the 'Home' column. The dates in the 'Home' column must be at least two weeks apart to show they have practiced over a period of time. When a fact is tested in school, the teacher will either put a sticker on the 'star' on the front cover or date the completed fact to show your child has been tested and has been successful. **This can only be done in school!**


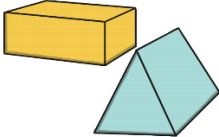
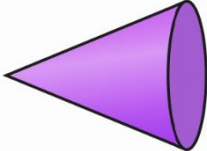


<b>Addition &amp; Subtraction / Doubles &amp; Halves Facts</b>	<b>Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise</b>
Children in KS1 need to have secure understanding of the value of number, and need to be able to create numbers in different ways. These facts need to be recalled quickly.	
Number bonds.	Number bonds – two numbers that add together to make a whole. e.g. $5 = 1 + 4$ or $3 + 2$  Play games matching pairs with playing of numbers together to make a bond (ie. 5 and 2 to make 7); roll a dice and say the other number (the complement) to make the bond. Use pegs and a coat hanger to create the number bonds Create a rainbow of the 'bonds'
Subtraction facts	Subtraction facts for number bonds – the reversal, e.g. $5 - 2 = 3$ , $5 - 1 = 4$  Play 'Kims' game with number bonds – needs to be quick!
Doubles	Doubles – by the end of Year 2 children need to be able to mentally double numbers to 20, e.g. double 4 = 8, double 16 = 32  Play games using playing cards or dice to double the number shown – needs to be quick
Halves	Halves – the reversal of doubles facts. They need to be able to mentally half <b>even</b> numbers, e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = 7  Play games halving (even) numbers

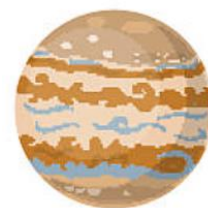
Number	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Recognise the place value of each digit in a two digit number (tens/ones)	24 = 2 tens and 4 ones so 20 and 4 38 = 3 tens and 8 ones so 30 and 8
Read and write numbers 1 to 50 in words.	When writing as an answer in numerals, ask your child if they can also spell the word
Read and write numbers 1 to 100 in words.	
Compare and order numbers using <, >, = up to 100.	e.g. 34 > 12 shows 34 is greater than 12 16 < 51 shows 16 is less than 51 45 = 45 shows these values are equal

Counting & Number Bonds	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Count in tens from any number forwards and backwards.	e.g. 22, 32, 42, 52, 62.... 76, 66, 56, 46...
Recall all bonds of multiples of 10 up to 100.	Know number bonds to 100, e.g. 10 + 90 = 100 Know number bonds for 10, 20, 30 etc, e.g. 40 = 20 + 20, 40 - 10 = 30 etc.

Multiplication and Division	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
2x	<b>count</b> - count in steps (e.g. 2s, 3s, etc). Counting is the start of learning times tables, practice the counting patterns as far as you can go! <b>in order</b> - recite (verbally or written) multiplication facts in order <b>mixed up</b> - answer verbal multiplication facts questions <b>division</b> - answer verbal division facts. Division facts - 20 ÷ 2 = 10, 12 ÷ 2 = 6
10x	
5 x	

Geometry	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Recognise a quadrilateral (any 4-sided shape)	<p>A quadrilateral is a 2D shape that is closed with four sides. The shapes below are all types of quadrilaterals.</p>  <p>Parallelogram    Rectangle    Rhombus    Square    Trapezium (UK)    Kite</p>
Recognise a polygon (a 2D shape with all straight sides)	<p>A polygon is any 2D shape with straight sides, e.g. triangle, square, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, octagon. If the shapes are the same length it is <b>regular</b>, if the shapes are different lengths it is <b>irregular</b></p>
Recognise a prism.	 <p>A prism always has the same shape at both ends</p>
Recognise a cone.	

	Measure	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
MEASURE CHECK FROM Y1	Know the months of the year (in order).	Talk about the months, which months certain events or birthdays are in and how many months away things are, e.g. Christmas
	Know my date of birth ('long' and digital version). i.e. 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2015 / 10.04.15	Long – 13 <sup>th</sup> April 2012 Short – 13.04.12
	Recognise all coin values	Play 'shops' at home and use real coins and notes.
	Recognise all note values	
Tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes	Reading clocks around the home	
Know there are 60 minutes in 1 hour.	60 minutes = 1 hour	
Know there are 24 hours in 1 day	24 hours = 1 day	
Know 100cm = 1m	Try finding out what at home is 1m long. Our garden is 5m long, how many cm would that be?	



Updated: September 2021