

Year Two Maths- Summer Term

In maths, children spend three days each week looking at a number aspect of maths and the other two days are spent focusing on another area of the maths curriculum. Below are some of the aspects of maths covered in Year 2 and some useful ideas to help your children at home.

Place Value – compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100: used <, > and = signs.

When comparing numbers, your child will be modelled the use of mathematical language such as: more than, less than and equals to.

We will also be using symbols to help compare numbers:

< less than	> more than	= equals to
16 < 9	84 > 37	90 = 90

Addition and Subtraction – show that addition of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of 1 number from another cannot.

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

$$6 - 5 = 1$$



$$5 - 6 = \times$$

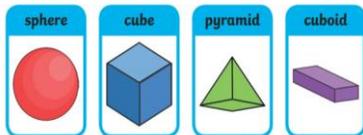


Addition is commutative. This means that it does not matter in which order the numbers are added together.

Subtraction is not commutative. Because changing the order of the numbers changes the answer.

Your child will be exploring these ideas using manipulatives such as multi-link cubes and place value counters.

Geometry – properties of shapes – identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices, and faces.



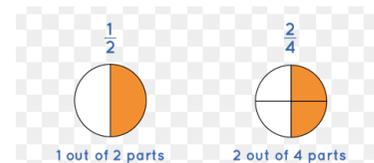
Faces – A face is a flat or curved surface on a 3D shape.

Edges – An edge is where two faces meet.

Vertices – A vertex is a corner where edges meet.

Fractions- write simple fractions, for example $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalent of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Your child will be using concrete manipulatives to support them in their understanding of simple fractions.



$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 6 = 3$$



Multiplication and Division – We will be continuing to recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.

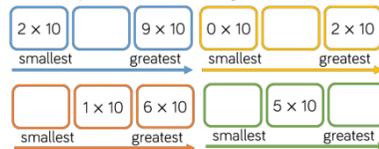
Count in 2s to calculate how many eyes!



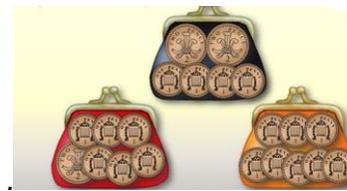
There are ___ eyes in total.

___ x ___ = ___

Think of a multiplication fact for 10s to go in each box.



Measurement – money – find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money



Your child will be exploring the value of coins and using this knowledge to make different combinations of amounts.

For example, 8p can be made using combinations such as:

$$1p + 1p = 8p$$

$$2p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p = 8p$$