## Staniland's Long Term Map - Year 2 Maths (2023/2024)

|  | Week 1 | Week $2$ | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 | Week 7 | Week 8 | Week 9 | Week 10 | Week 11 | Week $12$ | Week $13$ | Week $14$ | Week 15 | Week 16 | Week $17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn | Number: Place Value |  |  |  | Number: Addition and Subtraction |  |  | Half Term | Half Term | Number: Addition and Subtraction |  |  | Geometry: Properties of Shape <br> (Week 16-3 days) |  |  |  |  |
| Spring | Meas M | ment: <br> y | Number: Multiplication and Division |  |  |  | Half Term | Number: Multiplication and Division |  | Measurement: Length and Height <br> Mass, Capacity and Temperature, Time |  |  |  | End of term Easter | End of term Easter |  |  |
| Summe <br> $r$ | Number: Fractions |  |  | Measurement: <br> Time |  |  | Half term | Statistics |  | Geometry: Position and Direction |  | Problem Solving and efficient methods |  |  | End of term Summer | End of term Summer |  |


| Number and Place Value | AU | SP | SU | Measures | AU | SP | SU |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0 , and in tens from any n umber, forward and backward |  |  |  | - Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{cm}$ ); mass ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{g}$ ); temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ); capacity (litres $/ \mathrm{ml}$ ) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels |  |  |  |
| - Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) |  |  |  | - Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using $>$, < and $=$ |  |  |  |
| - Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line |  |  |  | - Recognise and use symbols for pounds (f) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value |  |  |  |
| - Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100 ; use < , > and $=$ signs |  |  |  | - Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money |  |  |  |
| - Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words |  |  |  | - Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change |  |  |  |
| - Use place value and number facts to solve problems |  |  |  | - Compare and sequence intervals of time |  |  |  |
| Addition and Subtraction |  |  |  | - Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times |  |  |  |
| - Solve problems with addition and subtraction using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures |  |  |  | - Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. |  |  |  |
| - Solve problems with addition and subtraction applying increasing knowledge of mental and written methods |  |  |  | Properties of Shape |  |  |  |
| - Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 |  |  |  | - Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line |  |  |  |
| - Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers |  |  |  | - Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces |  |  |  |
| - Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot |  |  |  | - Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] |  |  |  |
| - Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. |  |  |  | - Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. |  |  |  |
| Multiplication and Division |  |  |  | Position and Direction |  |  |  |
| - Recall and use multiplication \& division facts for the 2, 5, 10 tables, including recognising odd and even numbers |  |  |  | - Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences |  |  |  |
| - Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication ( $\times$ ), division ( $\div$ ) and equals $(=)$ signs |  |  |  | - Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise). |  |  |  |
| - Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot |  |  |  | Statistics |  |  |  |
| - Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts. |  |  |  | - Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables |  |  |  |
| Fractions |  |  |  | - Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity |  |  |  |
| - Recognise, find, name and write fractions, one third, one quarter, two quarters and three quarters of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity |  |  |  | - Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data. |  |  |  |
| - Write simple fractions for example, one half of $6=3$ and recognise the equivalence of two quarters and one half. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 These are curriculum objectives and what you should be teaching from.

