

another cannot

Fractions

solve missing number problems.

Multiplication and Division

shape, set of objects or quantity

using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs

and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers

• Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from

· Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and

Recall and use multiplication & division facts for the 2, 5, 10 tables, including recognising odd and even numbers

· Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them

• Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by

· Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods,

• Recognise, find, name and write fractions, one third, one quarter, two quarters and three quarters of a length,

• Write simple fractions for example, one half of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of two quarters and one half.

## Staniland's Long Term Map - Year 2 Maths (2024/2025)

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	Week	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Wee	ek	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Weel	< \	Neek	
Autum n							Subtraction	on	Half Term			Number: Addition and Subtraction			Geometry: Prop		17			
Spring	Wolley			nber: Multiplication and Division			Half To	erm		r: Multiplication nd Division Ma		Measurement: Length and Height Mass, Capacity and Temperature, T		Time	End of term Easter	End of term Easter				
Summe r				Half te	erm	St	atistics	•	Position and ection	Problem Solving and efficient methods			End of term Summer	End of term Summe						
Number an	d Place Valu	e					AU	SP	SU N	/leasures								AU	SP	!
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 (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/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 (£) 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										
	d Subtractio								•	Tell and write the	time to five minut	tes, including quai	rter past/to the ho	ur and draw the	hands on a clock fac	e to show these ti	imes	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L
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									Р	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									<u> </u>	
<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>										Identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces										

• Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]

• 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).

· Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity

. Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences

• Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables

· Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.

**Position and Direction** 

**Statistics** 

**N.B.** – These are <u>suggested</u> time frames; if you need to, please spend longer on a block, objectives must be embedded. Consolidation of any learning should focus on place value, the four operations and fractions (inc. decimals and percentages for the older children). Blocks taught should be revisited each term through Cold Maths, lesson starters and when links are made between mathematical concepts e.g. measure and place value. These are curriculum objectives and what you should be teaching from.



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