# Year 2 Addition

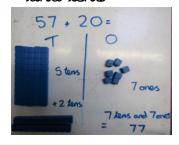


## Pupils should be taught to:

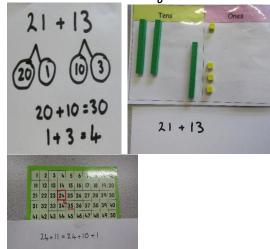
- add numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
- a two digit number and ones



 a two-digit number and tens



· two two-digit numbers

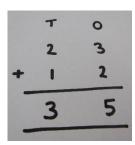


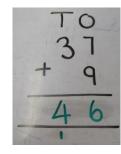
adding three one-digit numbers.





Some children may set it out in a formal way





 recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100

$$7 + 3 = 10 \\
 7 tens + 3 tens = 10 tens \\
 70 + 30 = 100$$

show that addition
 of two numbers can
 be done in any
 order (commutative)
 inverse relationship
 between addition
 and subtraction

recognise and use
the inverse
relationship between
addition and
subtraction and use
this to check
calculations and
solve missing
number problems

There were 45 girls and 23 boys at the park.
How many children were there altogether?

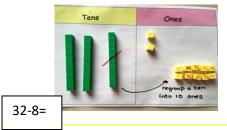
 solve problems with addition using concrete objects and pictorial representations.

# Year 2 Subtraction



## Pupils should be taught to:

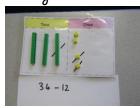
- subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
  - a two-digit number
  - and ones

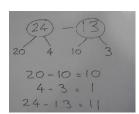




 a two-digit number and tens.

#### otwo two-digit numbers





• recall and use subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100

- show that addition of two
- · numbers can be done in any
- order (commutative) and
- subtraction of one number
- from another cannot

$$7 - 4 = 3$$
however
 $7 - 3 = 4$ 

 recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

Sally has 89 marbles. She gave 16 to Ben and 9 to Eric. How many marbles does she have left?



 solve problems with subtraction:, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures

# Year 2 Multiplication

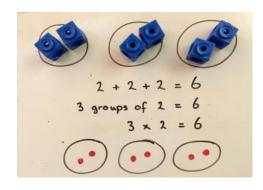


## Pupils should be taught to:

 calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs

fact families

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 
 $15 \div 3 = 5$ 
 $15 \div 5 = 3$ 



We look at times tables in a variety of ways

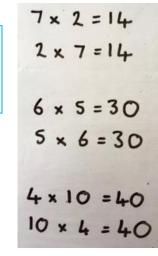
2x3=6 2x4=8

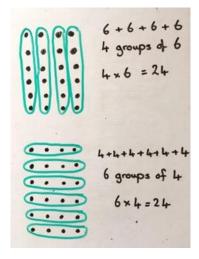
2, 4, 6, 8, 10.....

2x5=10 5x2=10

10÷2=5 10÷5=2

 show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative)





solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

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



# Year 2 Division



### Pupils should be taught to:

 show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot 2x7=14

7x2=14

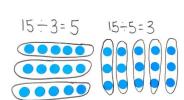
However

14÷2=7

14÷7=2

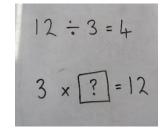
ullet calculate mathematical statements division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division ( $\dot{x}$ ) and equals (=) signs

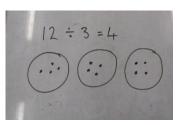


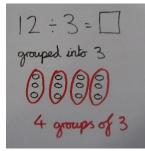


We look at division in terms of sharing

 solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.







How many 5s in 30?

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

5x6=30 6x5=30 30÷5=6 30÷6=5

