

St Raphael's



Year 2

'Our Objectives'

A guide to what you should focus on when helping your child at home.'

Read, write and order numbers from 0 - 100

Writing a selection of these numbers on scrap bits of paper and jumbling them up for you and your child to order will help reinforce this key skill.



Fridge magnet numbers can be used too! Combine them to make 2 digit numbers (35, 28, 16....) then order them.

Count to at least 100 - Use a hundred square to support any work at home. These can be downloaded online or there are posters which you can buy to have in your house where your child will see it regularly.

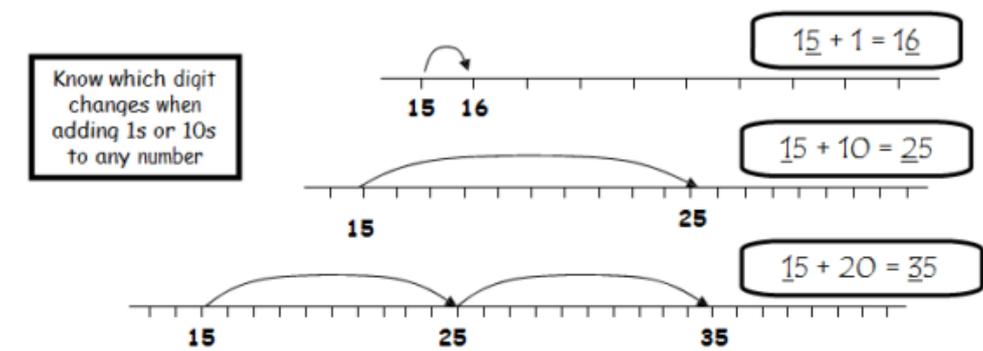
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Using loose change can be a good way to count

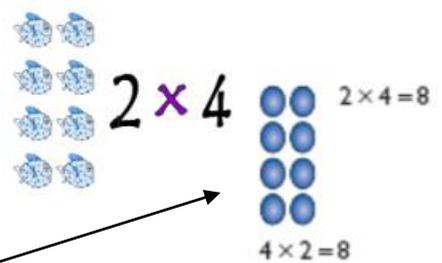
Count on and back in 1's and 10's from any number under 100

Use the 100 square again to support when needed then gradually remove this and encourage your child to do this mentally.



Know by heart multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

(division fact means that once your child knows that $2 \times 4 = 8$ they can use this to answer $8 \div 2 = 4$)



This is called an array.

Double all numbers to 10 and half even numbers up to 20

This skill is essential for developing mental calculations and along with the 2's, 5's and 10's times tables needs as much reinforcing at home as possible. The faster your child can recall facts such as **double 8 = 16** or **half 18 = 9**, the better!

$3 + 17 = 20$

Know and use number bonds to 20

Number bonds are just pairs of whole numbers that add to 20

$4 + 16 = 20$

Know and use number pairs to 100 using ten numbers

Build on number bonds to ten, using their fingers or mentally your child should know number bonds such as $6 + 4 = 10$. Try to encourage your child to link this to $60 + 40 = 100$. Count fingers as 'ten' to help or use a hundred square.

Explain the value of digits to 100

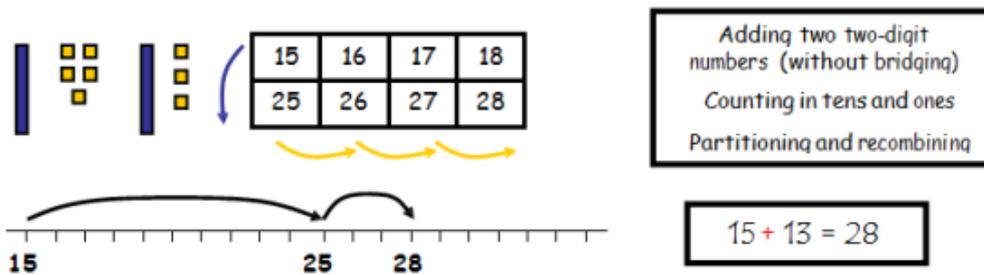
Partitioning a number means splitting a number into tens and units.



(Place value cards can be downloaded and cut out if you feel your child needs more support)

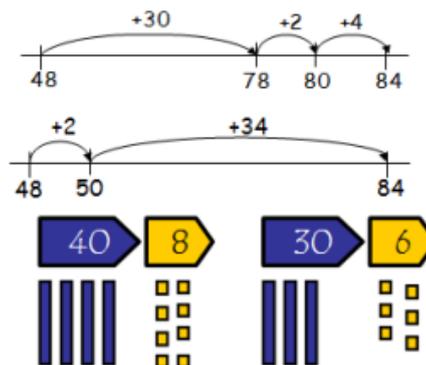
Add using 2 digit numbers

Count on from a number in tens (down on a hundred square) then in units (across on a hundred square)



Adding two two-digit numbers (bridging through tens boundary)
Using a number line
OR
Using place value cards and place value apparatus to partition numbers and recombine

$$48 + 36 = 84$$



$$40 + 30 + 8 + 6$$

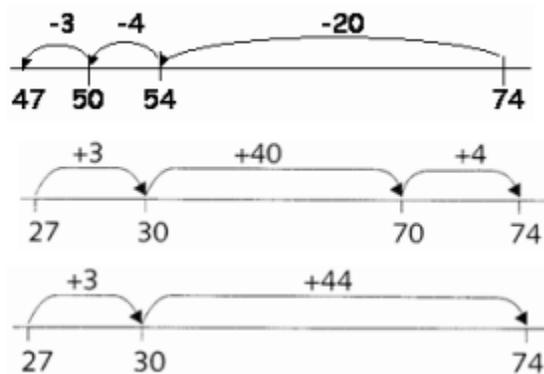
$$40 + 30 = 70$$

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

$$70 + 14 = 84$$

Subtract using 2 digit numbers

Jottings are encouraged at this stage, this strategy is a mental calculation strategy and this will become more secure if you encourage your child to jot down a number line to help subtract.



Decide whether to count on or count back

$$74 - 27 = 47$$

Now what's the answer?

Partitioning number to be subtracted - (links to counting back on number line)

$$43 - 27 = 16$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 43 - 20 = 23 \\ 23 - 7 = 16 \end{array}$$

To divide a 2 digit number by 2, 5 or 10

Use times table facts to help.

$$15 \div 5 = ?$$

How many 5's in 15?

5...10..15!! So it's 3!

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$

15 shared between 5

