



# Maths Knowledge Organiser for Year 2

Term: Spring

## Key Vocabulary

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pounds (£)</li> <li>• Pence (p)</li> <li>• Note</li> <li>• 2D shapes</li> <li>• 3D shapes</li> <li>• Faces</li> <li>• Edges</li> <li>• Vertices</li> <li>• Flat/Curved</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Times (X)</li> <li>• Product</li> <li>• Divide (÷)</li> <li>• Share</li> <li>• Equal groups</li> <li>• Array</li> <li>• Repeated addition</li> <li>• Equals (=)</li> </ul> |
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## Curriculum Objectives

### Addition and Subtraction

- Add and Subtract 1 from/to a number to 100
- Identify 10 more/10 less than a number to 100
- Add two 2-digit numbers
- Subtract two 2-digit numbers
- Identify missing numbers in number sentences. E.g.  $10 + 6 = \_\_\_ + 7$

### Multiplication and Division

- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.
- Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs.
- Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.
- Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

### Geometry - Properties of Shape

- To identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line.
- To identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces
- To identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid].
- To compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

### Money

- Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value.
- Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- solve simple problems in.

## Examples

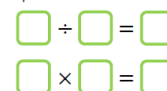
Billy draws this bar model to divide 20 between 4 equal groups. He writes  $20 \div 4 = 5$

Complete the stem sentence.



There are \_\_\_ equal groups with \_\_\_ in each group.

Complete the stem sentences.



I have \_\_\_ cubes altogether. There are \_\_\_ in each group. There are \_\_\_ groups.

Complete the sentences to describe the equal groups.



$\square + \square + \square = 18$

$\square \times \square = 18$

There are \_\_\_ equal groups with \_\_\_ in each group. There are three \_\_\_.

Use <, > or = to compare the coins.



Match the amounts.

