

Year 2 Maths Spring Term

Please enjoy reading our Y2 overview of the maths the children are learning this term. Please ask your child's teacher if you have any questions. The topics covered in Year 2 in Spring Terms 1&2 are: **Number: Fractions - Calculation: Multiplication and Division - Measure: Length, Height, Mass, Capacity and Temperature - Geometry: Shape**

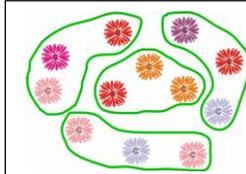
Calculation: Multiplication and Division

- Understanding equal groups and adding equal groups together
- Using the plus sign to show adding of equal groups
- Using the X sign and ÷ signs in number sentences
- Learning times tables
- Sharing and grouping to divide
- Recognising odd and even numbers.



$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$



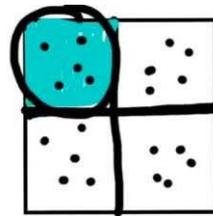
12 flowers have been grouped into equal groups of 3.

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

Children will learn that adding equal groups together lots of times is multiplying. They will learn that $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ can also be recorded as $2 \times 3 = 6$. They will learn that dividing into equal sized groups and sharing equally are types of division. They will learn that even numbers can be grouped into twos. They will link counting in 2s, 5s and 10s to learning times tables.

Number: Fractions

- Recognise, find and name fractions
- Write simple fractions
- Recognise that one half is equivalent to 2 quarters.



Children will share out counters/objects to find that

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 \text{ is } 5$$

Children will learn that fractions are equal sized parts of a whole, and will find fractions of lengths, shapes and numbers. They will write fractions as: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. They will also write fractions as $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = 5. They will look at shapes of the same size to learn that $\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to $\frac{2}{4}$.

How to help your child with calculation:

- Please continue to help your child learn their number bonds. Remember that they need to make all numbers up to 20. So knowing bonds of 12 means knowing all the pairs of numbers that add up to 12, for example:
 $6 + 6 = 12$, $4 + 8 = 12$

Here are some computer games to help practise number bonds:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<http://www.ictgames.com/saveTheWhale/index.html>

- When going for walks, ask your child to find **odd or even** numbers on doors or road signs.
- Please help your child to learn their 2X, 5X and 10X tables. You could begin by helping them to learn them in order:

$2 \times 0 = 0$, $2 \times 1 = 2$, $2 \times 2 = 4$, $2 \times 3 = 6$,
 $2 \times 4 = 8$, $2 \times 5 = 10$, $2 \times 6 = 12$, $2 \times 7 = 14$,
 $2 \times 8 = 16$, $2 \times 9 = 18$, $2 \times 10 = 20$,
 $2 \times 11 = 22$, $2 \times 12 = 24$

Measure: Length, Height, Mass, Capacity and Temperature



- Choose which measuring tool to use
- Measure using standard units of measure

Children will have opportunities to look at different measuring tools (rulers and tape measures for length/height, scales for mass, jugs and containers to measure capacity, and thermometers to measure temperature).

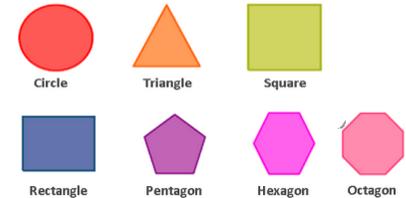
They will need to be able to say which measuring tool they would use for a variety of contexts, such as: *What would I use to measure flour? *What would I use to find out if it is hot today?

When shown a picture of a measuring tool, they should be able to choose which unit of measure would be used. For example, when shown a picture of a jug, they would need to be able to choose millilitres from the following options: cm ml °C g

They will link their understanding of counting to measuring by reading scales that go up in steps of 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s of measuring instruments such as rulers and jugs.

How to help your child with Measure and Geometry:

- Allow your child to help when measuring in the kitchen, for example let them help while you use scales and measuring jugs when cooking or baking.
- Look at packages of food and talk about the measurements shown on them. Compare which of these is heavier or lighter: 500g of sugar or 200g of biscuits.
- Help your child to learn the names of 2D shapes:

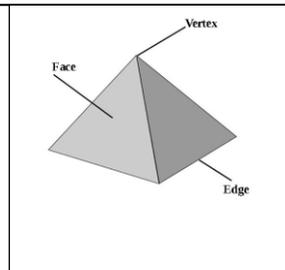


- Look at 3D shapes that are around the house, for example cereal boxes are cuboids and cans are cylinders. Help them to learn the names of 3D shapes:



Geometry: Shape

- Naming and describing 2D shapes
- Naming and describing 3D shapes
- Identify lines of symmetry on 2D shapes



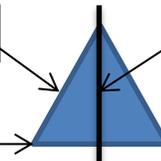
A square-based pyramid has 5 flat faces (4 are triangular shaped, 1 is square shaped) 5 vertices and 8 edges.

Children will revise the names of 2D shapes and begin to describe them using the words sides (straight or curved), vertex/vertices and also say whether or not the shape has a line of symmetry. They will revise the names of 3D shapes and begin to describe them using the words faces (curved or flat), edges and vertex/vertices. Vertex is the point where 2 or more sides or edges meet. The plural of vertex is vertices.

A triangle has 3 straight sides, 3 vertices and lines of symmetry. (A line of symmetry is where you could fold the image and have both halves match exactly.)

Straight side

Vertex



This line shows one of this triangle's lines of symmetry.