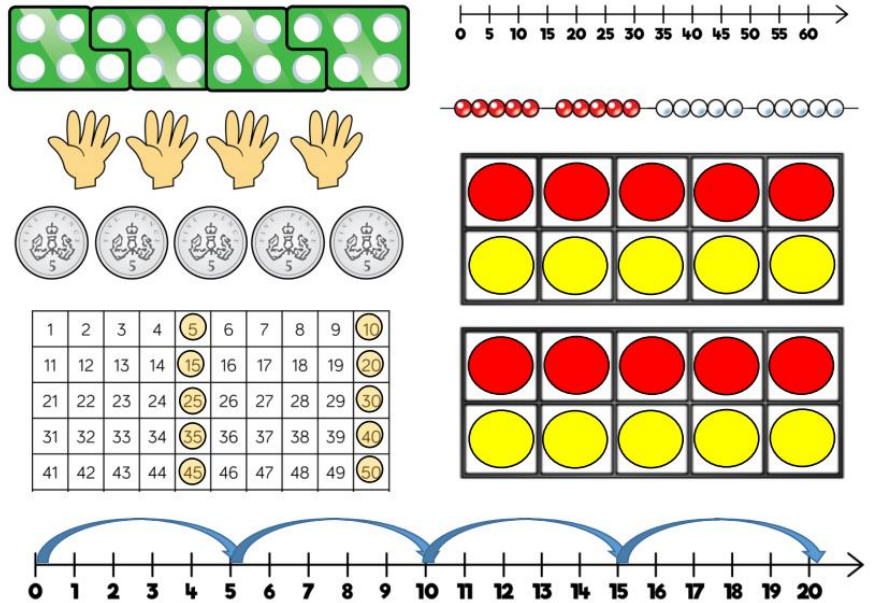


## Year 2 – Number facts you can support your child to learn at home.

### Counting:

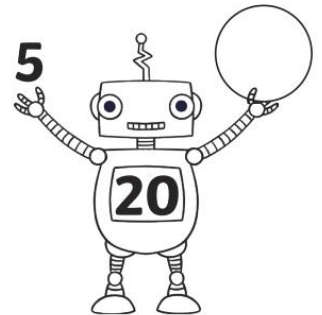
- Count in 2s, 3s and 5s.
- Count on/back from any number in 10s



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

### Number bonds:

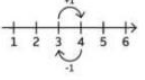

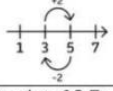
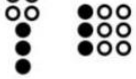


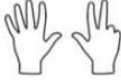


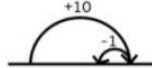


- Recall number bonds to 10 and 20.



### Addition and Subtraction facts:

- Secure fluency of addition and subtraction facts that bridge 1.

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0+0	0+1	0+2	0+3	0+4	0+5	0+6	0+7	0+8	0+9	0+10
1	1+0	1+1	1+2	1+3	1+4	1+5	1+6	1+7	1+8	1+9	1+10
2	2+0	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	2+5	2+6	2+7	2+8	2+9	2+10
3	3+0	3+1	3+2	3+3	3+4	3+5	3+6	3+7	3+8	3+9	3+10
4	4+0	4+1	4+2	4+3	4+4	4+5	4+6	4+7	4+8	4+9	4+10
5	5+0	5+1	5+2	5+3	5+4	5+5	5+6	5+7	5+8	5+9	5+10
6	6+0	6+1	6+2	6+3	6+4	6+5	6+6	6+7	6+8	6+9	6+10
7	7+0	7+1	7+2	7+3	7+4	7+5	7+6	7+7	7+8	7+9	7+10
8	8+0	8+1	8+2	8+3	8+4	8+5	8+6	8+7	8+8	8+9	8+10
9	9+0	9+1	9+2	9+3	9+4	9+5	9+6	9+7	9+8	9+9	9+10
10	10+0	10+1	10+2	10+3	10+4	10+5	10+6	10+7	10+8	10+9	10+10

<b>One More, One Less</b> 	When we add one, we get the next counting number. When we subtract one, we get the previous counting number (e.g. $5 - 1 = 4$ ).	<b>Number Neighbours: Spot the Difference</b> 	Adjacent numbers have a difference of 1. Adjacent odds and evens have a difference of 2.  Spot number neighbours (adjacent, odds or evens) to solve subtractions of adjacent numbers (e.g. $5 - 4 = 1$ ), of adjacent odds (e.g. $9 - 7 = 2$ ) or adjacent evens (e.g. $6 - 4 = 2$ ).
<b>Two More, Two Less: Think Odds and Evens</b> 	If we add two to a number, we go from odd to next odd or even to next even. If we subtract two from a number, we go from odd to previous odd or even to previous even.	<b>7 Tree and 9 Square</b> 	Use these visual images to remember addition and subtractions fact families that children can find tricky. For example, visualising the 7 tree helps remember that $7 - 3 = 4$ . Visualising the 9 square helps remember that $3 + 6 = 9$ .
<b>Number 10 Fact Families</b> 	Go beyond just recalling the pairs of numbers that add to 10. Make sure that we can also spot additions and subtractions which we can use number bonds to 10 to solve.	<b>Ten and A Bit</b> 	The numbers 11 – 20 are made up of 'Ten and a Bit'. Recognising and understanding the 'Ten and a Bit' structure of these numbers enables addition and subtraction facts involving their constituent parts (e.g. $3 + 10 = 13$ , $17 - 7 = 10$ , $12 - 10 = 2$ ).
<b>Five and A Bit</b> 	The numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9 are made up of 'five and a bit'. This can be shown on hands, and supports decomposition of these numbers into their five and a bit parts (e.g. $5 + 3 = 8$ , $9 - 5 = 4$ ).	<b>Make Ten and Then...</b> 	Additions which cross the 10 boundary can be calculated by 'Making Ten' first, and then adding on the remaining amount (e.g. $8 + 6$ can be calculated by thinking ' $8 + 2 = 10$ and 4 more makes 14'). The same strategy can be applied to subtractions through 10.
<b>Know about 0</b> 	When we add 0 to or subtract 0 from another number, the total remains the same. If we subtract a number from itself, the difference is 0.	<b>Adjust It</b> 	Any addition and subtraction can be calculated by adjusting from a fact you know already. (e.g. $6 + 9$ is one less than $6 + 10$ ).
<b>Doubles and Near Doubles</b> 	Memorise doubles of numbers to 10, using a visual approach. Then use these known double facts to calculate near doubles and hidden doubles. Once we know $6 + 6 = 12$ then $6 + 7$ and $5 + 7$ is easy.	<b>Swap It</b> 	When the order of two numbers being added (addends) is exchanged the total remains the same. E.g. $1 + 8 = 8 + 1$ . Sometimes reversing the order of the two addends makes addition easier to think about conceptually.

## Multiplication and Division

- Recall multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 tables.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 2 = 12$$

8

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 5 = 45$$

4

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 10 = 80$$

6

$$4 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20$$

5

$$8 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 16$$

9

2

## How to help at home

### 1. Partition numbers

Partitioning means to break numbers into parts. Use objects, such as straws grouped in tens, to show numbers split into tens and ones. How many ways can your child find to partition a number?

For example, 54 could be  $50 + 4$ ,  $40 + 14$ ,  $30 + 24$ ,  $20 + 34$ , or  $10 + 44$ .

### 2. Tell stories

Make up addition and subtraction stories together. For example: *Two badgers, three hedgehogs and a toad have a picnic. How many animals are there altogether? Four rabbits join in. How many are there now? Two animals go home. How many are left?*

### 3. Play shops

To help your child get used to the value of different coins and notes, use real money to play shops. Price up some toys and take turns to be the customer who pays and the shopkeeper who works out the change.