Trewirgie Infants' & Nursery School

'We care, we help, we succeed'

Year 2 Parent Session: Maths

01.02.2022

OUR SCHOOL MISSION:

To inspire children to engage in learning, and be valued members of a caring, supportive, and successful school.

For all our children to develop life- long learning skills; to be independent and creative thinkers and to be socially confident.
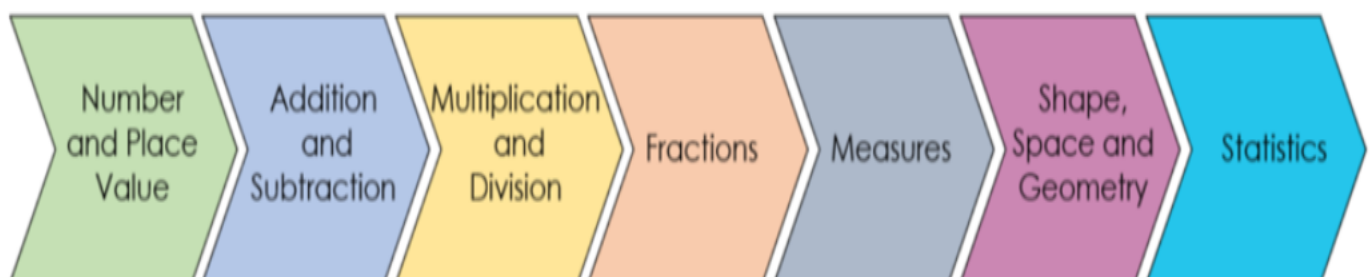
To enable children to be successful through a curriculum that captures their interests, stimulates their ideas, encourages inquisitiveness and critical thinking and meets their needs.

OUR CURRICULUM:

Our Maths curriculum has been developed to ensure that children from the outset all children are given the best foundations to become confident, articulate and fluent mathematicians.

We plan our curriculum based on the National Curriculum. This is broken down into several areas for Maths at Key Stage 1.

Number and Place Value → Addition and Subtraction → Multiplication and Division → Fractions → Measures → Shape, Space and Geometry → Statistics

So how can you help with Maths at home?

Maths is all around us!

Shopping - counting and using money is a real-life skill. Can your child help with shopping budget?

Understanding time. From Months of the year, days of the week to timing how long to get dressed ready for school!

Cooking is a great way to get involved with measuring at home. And the benefit hopefully of a delicious (and potentially healthy) treat at the end.

There are so many ways to explore Maths at home and when you are out and about. From counting colours of cars when on a long road-trip to making patterns with leaves or shells at the beach.

How do we teach Maths at Trewirgie?

We break down the year objectives into small, achievable steps so that children can be successful and develop a deep conceptual understanding of Maths.

Concrete - **MAKE IT!**

Children create a physical representation of the mathematical concept using concrete resources.

Pictorial – **SHOW IT / DRAW IT!**

Children represent the mathematical concept in their books. This will help them understand and solve sums on paper.

Abstract – **READ IT / WRITE IT!**

Teaching actively models how we represent the concept using mathematical numerals, words and symbols.

32 + 6 =

41 + 20 =

87 + 2 =

12 + 90 =

What is Numbersense?

This is our school scheme to develop rapid recall and number fact knowledge. Resources will be added to Google classroom for you to access each week.

These are the strategies we use to add and subtract. Can your child name and explain them?

One More, One Less	Two More, Two Less: Think Odds and Evens	Number 10 Fact Families	Five and A Bit
Doubles and Near Doubles	Number Neighbours: Spot the Difference	Know About Zero	7 Tree 9 Square
Ten and A Bit	Make 10 and Then	Adjusting	Swap It

Number Sense Maths

At Year 2 we expect children to begin to know all their 2, 5 and 10 times tables by the end of the year.

Check out Jack Hartmann for songs to learn them or see if you can become a TT Rockstars for interactive fun!

Tens Frame:

Always start adding counters from the top left. Adding counters across to the right in a row.. You can use counters, buttons or pen lids or anything at home to help representing place value of numbers to addition and subtraction.

If you are representing numbers bigger than 10 add 'Tens' to the left side.

Addition

National curriculum expectations

Year 1
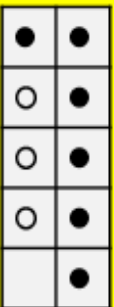Add two one-digit numbers and a two-digit and one-digit number with a total less than 20.

Solid circles for the first addend, hollow circles for the second.

Example: 6 + 3 = 9

Example: 7 + 6 = 13

Example (two frames): 12 + 5 = 17
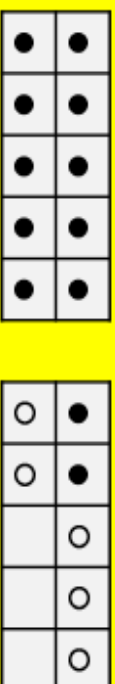
Example (tens and ones): 12 + 5 = 17
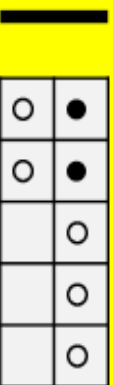
Year 2
Add up to 2 two-digit numbers.

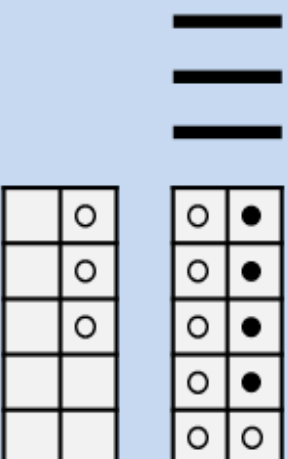### Two-digit + one-digit (not going over 10)
Example 43 + 6 = 49
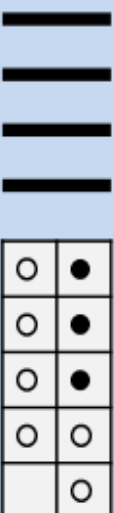
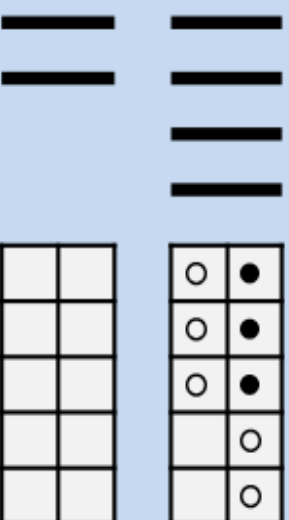### Two-digit + one-digit (going over 10)
Example 34 + 9 = 43

The first tens frame is complete, so we have **four** tens and **three** ones.

Two-digit + two-digit (not going over 10)
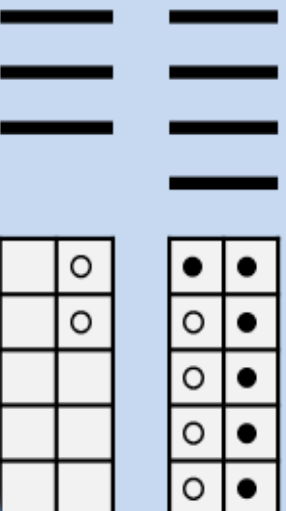Example 43 + 25 = 68

The tens for the second addend go beneath the tens for the first. The ones for both addends are filled in the same tens frame.

Two-digit + two-digit (going over 10)
Example 46 + 36 = 82

The first tens frame is complete, we have **eight** tens and **two** ones

Subtraction

Year 1

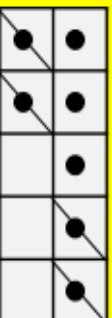Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero.

Draw the starting number in **solid** circles and then cross out the amount you are taking away.
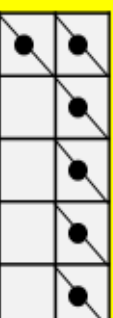
Example: 8 – 5 = 3

Two-digit subtract one-digit (not crossing ten)
Example: 17 – 4 = 13

Two-digit subtract one-digit (crossing ten)
Example: 16 – 9 = 7

Two-digit subtract two-digit
Example: 19 – 13 = 6

Year 2

Subtract ones from a two-digit number. Subtract tens from a two-digit number. Subtract one two-digit number from another.
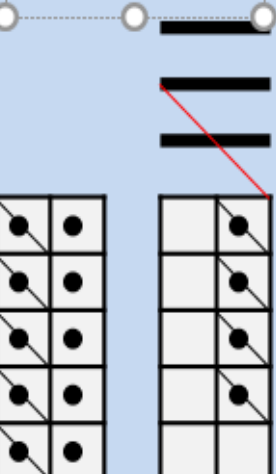
Two-digit - single digit (breaking 10)
Example: 34 – 9 = 25
We exchange a ten for ten ones, then cross out ones starting from the original ones.

Two-digit - single digit (not breaking 10)
Example: 49 - 6 = 43

Two-digit - tens
Example: 45 - 20 = 25
Cross out the tens.
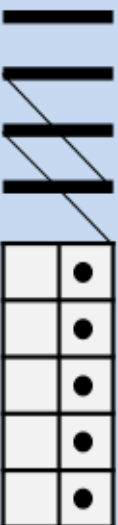
Two-digit - two-digit (not breaking 10)
Example: 45 - 33 = 12
Cross out the ones, followed by the tens.
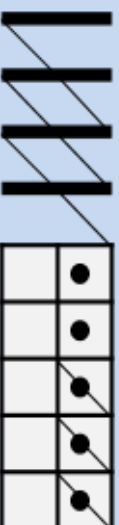
Two-digit - two-digit (breaking 10)
Example: 63 - 28 = 35
We exchange a ten for ten ones, then cross out ones starting from the original ones. We then cross out the tens.