**Mathematics Year 2 – Programme of Study Descriptors**

**Number and Place Value:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
* recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
* identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
* compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs
* read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
* use place value and number facts to solve problems.

**Number – Addition and Subtraction:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* solve problems with addition and subtraction:
	+ using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
	+ applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods
* recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100
* add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
	+ a two-digit number and ones
	+ a two-digit number and tens
	+ two two-digit numbers
	+ adding three one-digit numbers
* show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot
* recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

**Number – Multiplication and Division:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* 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 (×), 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.

**Number – Fractions:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* recognise, find, name and write fractions , ,  and  of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity
* write simple fractions for example,  of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of  and .

**Measurement:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels
* compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =
* 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 a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change
* compare and sequence intervals of time
* tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times
* know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.

**Geometry – Properties of Shape:**

Pupils should be taught to:

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

**Geometry – Position and Direction:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences
* use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise).

**Statistics:**

Pupils should be taught to:

* interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables
* ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity
* ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.