

# New National Curriculum 2014 Year 2 Coverage

Autumn T1&2

Spring T3&4

Summer T5&6

Class:

## Year 2 programme of study

## Year 2 problem solving references

<b>Number – number and place value</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or 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.						

<b>Number – addition and subtraction</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
solve one-step 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						

<b>Number – multiplication and division</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
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 ( $\times$ ), division ( $\div$ ) 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.						

<b>Number – fractions (including decimals)</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity						
write simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of two quarters and one half.						

<b>Measurement</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
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						
<b>solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change</b>						
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						

<b>Geometry – properties of shapes</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and 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.						

<b>Geometry – position and direction</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns						
use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise), and movement in a straight line.						

<b>Statistics</b> Pupils should be taught to:	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
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 compare categorical data.						