

2

- ◆ Add numbers, 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**).

- ◆ Subtract numbers, including:
 - a two-digit number and ones
 - a two-digit number and tens
 - two two-digit numbers
- ◆ Show that subtraction of two numbers cannot be done in any order.

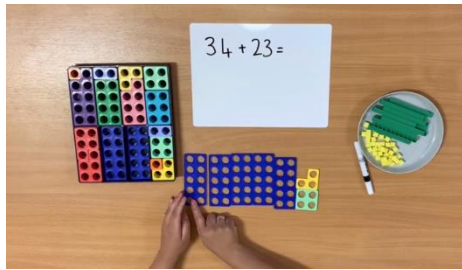
- ◆ Calculate multiplication statements within the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×) and equals (=) signs.
- ◆ Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (**commutative**).

- ◆ Calculate division statements within the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables and write them using the division (÷) and equals (=) signs.
- ◆ Show that division of numbers cannot be done in any order.

Addition of two two-digit numbers (no exchange):

$$34 + 23 = 57$$

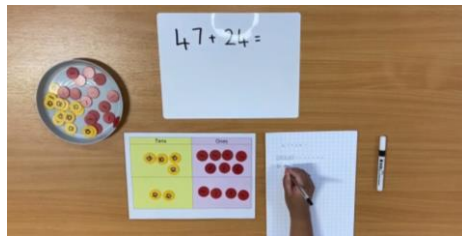
(Numicon and dienes)



Addition of two two-digit numbers (exchange)

$$47 + 24 = 71$$

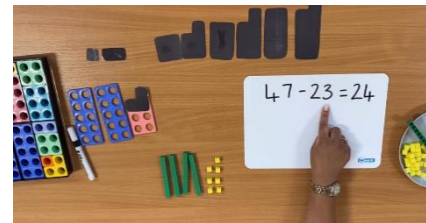
(Place value counters)



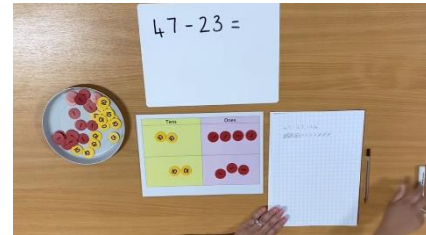
Subtraction two two-digit numbers (no exchange)

$$47 - 23 = 24$$

(Numicon and dienes)



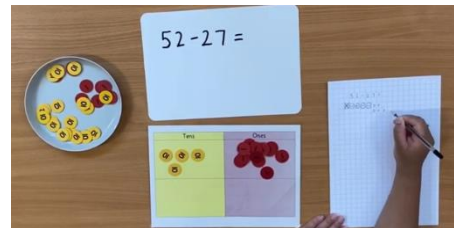
(Place value counters)



Subtraction of two two-digit numbers (exchange)

$$52 - 27 = 25$$

(Place value counters)

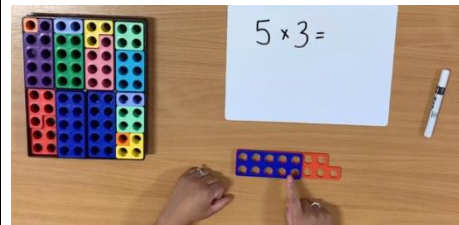


Multiplication of two numbers within the 2, 3, 5, 10 multiplication tables.

Introduce x sign to mean 'how many times' and model recording calculations

$$5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ or } 5, 3 \text{ times} = 15$$

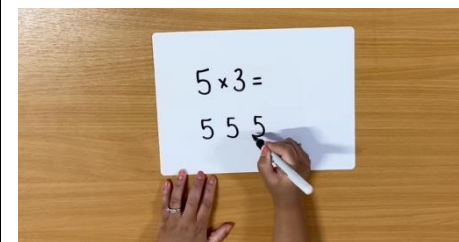
(Numicon)



(Arrays, ten frames and counters)



(Counters – one to many correspondence)



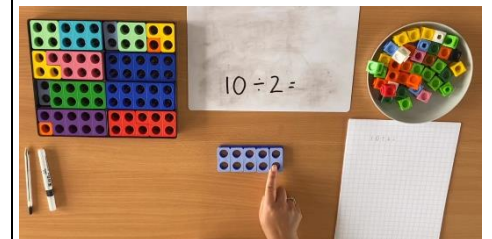
Division of numbers within known multiplication tables

Consolidate understanding of 'sharing' and 'grouping' as outlined within Year 1.

Grouping

How many 2s are in 10? What is 10 grouped into twos?

(Cubes, Numicon and counters)



(Counters – one to many correspondence)

