

## Ways to support your child in maths in Autumn A

We do not send weekly maths homework in Year 2 as there are maths choices on the homework activities. However, we are aware that some parents would like to work on maths during the week to support the work being done in class.

Please feel free to support your child by working on the concepts and strategies detailed below but it is not necessary to hand this in. **MWaters**

**Week 2:** Being able to tell the time is an important skill and something that we will return to regularly in Year 2. We will begin by telling the time to the hour and half hour this term and relate this to the digital times of 12:00/ 12:30. If your child is ready, then work with them on telling the time to the quarter hour. Buy them a watch and refer to the clocks around your home regularly.

*"When it is quarter to 6 we will have tea, can you tell me when that is?"*

**Week 3: Place value, ordering and counting.**

\*Count with your child forwards and backwards from any number within and beyond 100.

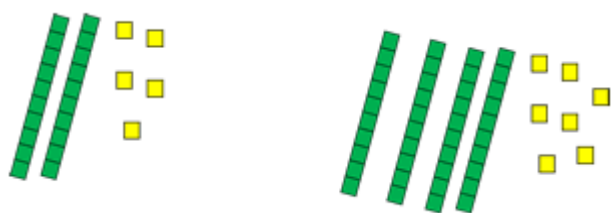
\*Ask them what the number before, after, between is.

\*Compare numbers: "Which is the largest number/smallest number?"

\*Order numbers at your child's level which may be to 10, 20 or 100. It makes it trickier to have 2 numbers with the same 10 digit: 13 54 67 51 99

\*Remember that when talking about a 2 digit number, we say the number has 2 **digits** not 2 numbers. In the number 37, we would refer to it as a 30 and a 7, not a 3 and a 7. We "partition" 37 into a 30 and a 7 which helps us later for addition and subtraction.

\*We use apparatus called deines to make 2 digit numbers:



25 and 47

**Week 4 Addition**

\*No matter what level your child is working at, learning all of the facts to 20 by heart will help them to become more fluent, quick and accurate with addition.

\*You could support them this week by practising the pairs to 10 ( $8 + 2$ ) and the related bonds to 20 ( $12 + 8$ ,  $18 + 2$ ) or 100 ( $20 + 80$ ).

\*Learning the doubles to 20 would be really useful.

\* Think about near doubles, if double 4 is 8 then  $4 + 3$  must be 7.

\*Think about place value:  $10 + 7$  must be 17 if you think about place value.

### **Week 5: Counting and place value**

\*This week you could count in multiples of 2,5,10. Say the next or previous number in a sequence and recognise the patterns: multiples of 5 end in a 5 or 0 and go in an odd/even sequence. You could ask, what is the 3<sup>rd</sup> multiple of 5 or how many 5s in 25.

\*We will learn how to add/subtract a ten to any 2 digit number using a number square. We will notice that when you add/subtract 10 the "ones" never changes because we are only changing the 10s. We will do this mentally, by drawing out, on a number square, in calculations including missing numbers:  $67 + 10$ ,  $34 - 10$ ,  $82 + \quad = 92$ ,  $47 - \quad = 37$ ,  $\quad + 10 = 43$ ,  $\quad - 10 = 45$  or put in the missing sign:  $32 \quad 10 = 42$

\*We will explore the more than less than signs  $<>$

$42 > 17$  / double 6  $< 15$  /  $6-3 > 10 - 2$

### **Week 6 Subtraction**

\*No matter what level your child is working at, learning all of the facts to 20 by heart will help them to become more fluent, quick and accurate with addition.

\*You could support them this week by practising the pairs to 10 ( $10-2 = 8$ ) and the related bonds to 20 ( $20 - 8$ ,  $20 - 2$ ) or 100 ( $100 - 80$ ). We talk about subtraction being the inverse or opposite of addition.

\*Learning the halves to 20 would be really useful.

\*Think about place value:  $17 - 7$  must be 10 if you think about place value.

### **Week 7: Shape**

\*Name circle, square, rectangle, triangle, pentagon, hexagon, octagon

\*Count sides and corners and discuss whether curved or straight.

\*Describe shapes: a rectangle has opposite sides equal, a square has all 4 sides equal, a circle has no corners,

\*Shapes with all sides and angles equal are called regular shapes (square, pentagon, regular triangle) if the sides and angles are not equal they are irregular (rectangle, irregular triangle)