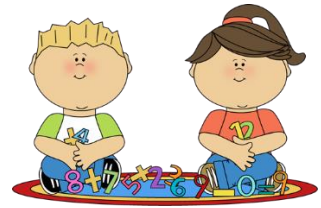
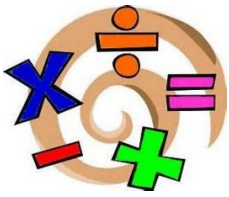


Learn Its



Year 2

Summer term

The aim of these 'Learn Its' which are focused on in school and for **Home Learning** is to give the children **regular** but **short practice** at key maths facts. Some of the facts may seem quite basic, but this practice will help them develop their **confidence** and **recall**, which will help them **apply** them in their maths learning.

Wherever we can we want to make this **practice fun** and **practical**. Please feel free to make up your own games / activities, or adapt / swap the ones suggested below. We also need lots of opportunities to **talk** about the maths and to show that we as adults **enjoy** it too.

To read and write whole numbers beyond 100.

- Spot and read numbers in magazines, books, on the television / computer / phone that are more than 100. Can your child say them aloud? Do they know what each column is titled?
- Choose 4 playing cards at random. What different numbers could be made? How would we say them? How would we write them?

Add and subtract mentally combinations of 1 digit and 2 digit numbers.

- When visiting the local shop and buying just one or two items: ask your child what the total will be. Ask how much change they would receive for one item from £1 or £2.
- Select 4 cards, or roll a dice 4 times. Using the number created what addition and subtraction sums can you make and answer. Explain how you are working them out in your head.

To count on and back in 1's, 10's and 100's starting from any 2 or 3 digit number.

- When you spot numbers (*e.g. in shop windows, house numbers, car registrations*) ask your child to count aloud in 1s, 10s and 100s forwards and backwards
- When watching or discussing a sports score, ask your child to count aloud in 1s, 10s and 100s
- 'Number Battleship'. Write 9 numbers on a 3 x 3 grid. The central number is the one you have to tell your opponent and the other 8 numbers must all be created by adding or subtracting 1s, 10s or 100s from the central number. Take it in turns trying to guess your opponents numbers and cross all their numbers off
- Play online games with a countdown in seconds to finish the game

To partition 3 digit numbers into multiples of 100, 10's and 1's.

- Write a 3 digit number and ask your child how many hundreds, tens and ones there are. Can they write them out? (*e.g. 427 would be $400 + 20 + 7$*)
- Give your child 3 number cards. Which numbers can they make? Which is the biggest and smallest and why? Encourage them to say the number and explain the value of each digit
- Give your child a 3 digit number. Ask them to make it using a piece of paper to represent each hundred, a pencil or pen to represent each ten and a small object (*e.g. a marble*) to represent each of the ones. (*This can also be done well with coins using £1, 10p and 1p coins*)
- Your child could also draw the number, in school we sometimes make them using Diennes. This will look similar to the paper, pens and smaller objects practical. A large square represents each hundred, a vertical line or a thin vertical rectangle represents each ten, and a clear dot represents each one

To find doubles of all multiples of 5 to 50 (e.g. $35 + 35 =$) and then 100 (e.g. $75 + 75 =$).

- Play a target game like darts, with the numbers 5 to 50 on a paper grid. Flick a counter onto the sheet. Whatever number your counter lands on you double your score
- 'Double your money'. Pick some silver coins at random with your eyes closed. Count how much you have in total. How much would you have if you had double? (You could actually pair up in the same coins in two rows, to make this more obvious)

To know doubles up to 100 and derive near doubles to 100 (e.g. $49 + 50 =$).

- Practice practically with a set of objects. Give your child a set of objects (e.g. toys, coins, lego, marbles...) How many would there be if they had the same amount again? Could they split the first set given into two equal groups?
- With cards or verbally, give your child a number. Ask them what double that number would be? Can it be halved? How many questions can your child answer in 1 minute?
- Practice adding a pair of numbers that are only 1 apart (e.g. $32 + 33$, by doubling 32 and then adding 1 more)

Know by heart 2, 5 and 10 X tables and use these to solve problems.

- Practice saying these tables aloud. This could be done in pairs, with each person taking it in turns
- Use Times Tables Rockstar, Purple Mash or other online games to practice these tables
- Consider and discuss, when we might need to count or calculate things in 2s, 5s and 10s (e.g. pairs of socks / shoes, coins, numbers of fingers...)

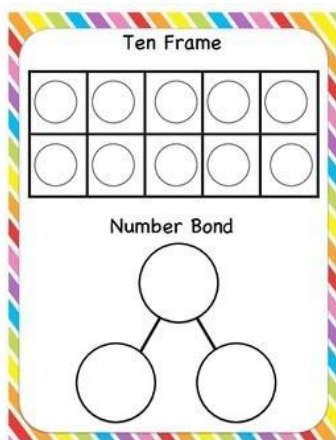
Understand and use £ and p notation.

- Discuss prices when shopping. Why do some prices have a £ sign with a decimal point and others just have a price in pence
- Ask your child to read prices and say how much different items cost. Which is cheaper / more expensive?

Recognise unit fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ and use them to find fractions of shapes and numbers.

- Write a unit fraction (from the list above) and ask your child to draw a shape, split it into the correct number of equal sections and colour in one section to show the fraction. What shape could you use? (*Generally circles, rectangles and squares are generally easiest*)
- Have a group of objects. Can they be shared equally into 2 groups? What about 3, 4, 5 or 10 groups? Discuss and record the fraction sentences. (E.g. 10. $12 \div 2 = 6$ so $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 = 6. $12 \div 3 = 4$ so $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4. $12 \div 4 = 3$ so $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = 3)

Bar Model



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

