Year 2

Maths Curriculum Map

2023/24

Autumn 1						
Week 1	**Week 2**	**Week 3**	**Week 4**	**Week 5**	**Week 6**	**Week 7**
Place Value Numbers to 20	Count objects to 100 by making tens Recognising tens and ones Using place value chart Partition numbers to 100.	Write numbers to 100 in words Flexibly partition numbers to 100 Write numbers to 100 in expanded form Tens on the number line to 100	Tens and ones on the number line to 100 Estimate numbers on a number line Compare objects Compare numbers Order objects and numbers	Count in 2s/5s &10s Count in 3s	**Addition & Subtraction** Bonds to 10 Fact families to 20 Related facts	Bonds to 100 Add and subtract ones Add by making 10
Key Vocab numerals words tens ones column digit partition start point end point intervals estimate more/fewer than greater/less than equal to most/fewest greatest/least count forwards count backwards **Key knowledge** You can only write the digits 0–9 in any single place value column. 10 ones make up 1 ten. An estimate is a rough calculation, close enough to the correct value. The symbol for less than is < and the symbol for greater than is >. The further to the right on a number line a number is, the greater it is in value. When counting forwards, the numbers get greater. When counting backwards, the numbers get smaller. When counting in 10s, the ones digit does not change.						
	KIRF - Can I recall all number bonds to 20?					

Autumn 2							
Week 1	**Week 2**	**Week 3**	**Week 4**	**Week 5**	**Week 6**	**Week 7**	**Week 8**
Add three one-digit numbers Add to the next ten Add across a ten Subtract across ten	Subtract from a ten Subtract a one-digit number from a two-digit number across ten Ten more ten less	Add and subtract tens Add two two-digit numbers not crossing ten Add two two-digit numbers crossing ten	Subtract two-digit numbers not crossing ten Subtract two-digit numbers crossing ten	**Shape** Recognise 2D and 2d shapes Count sides on 2D shapes Count vertices on 2D shapes Draw 2D shapes	Lines of symmetry Use lines of symmetry to complete shapes Sort 2D shapes	Count faces on 3D shapes Edges on 3D shapes Vertices on 3D shapes	Sort 3D shapes Make patterns with 2-D and 3-D shapes
Key Vocab number bond add subtract ones tens partition commutative more less exchange **Key knowledge** Addition is commutative, subtraction is not. 10 ones can be exchanged for 1 ten, and vice versa. When adding or subtracting 10s, the ones digit does not change. When adding or subtracting 2-digit numbers, you should start with the ones.				**Key Vocab** 2-D shape 3-D shape polygon side vertex/vertices symmetrical line of symmetry mirror line face edge pattern **Key knowledge** A 2-D shape is a flat shape with width and height. A 3-D shape is a shape that has depth as well as width and height. Names of common 2-D and 3-D shapes. A polygon is a closed 2D shape with straight sides. The orientation of a shape does not change its name or properties. A curved surface is not a face, since it is not flat. Patterns can be repeated or symmetrical.			
	KIRF - Can I recall additions through 10 from 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9?						

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Spring 1</th></tr>
<tr><th>Week 1</th><th>Week 2</th><th>Week 3</th><th>Week 4</th><th>Week 5</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition & Subtraction

Mixed addition and subtraction

Compare number sentences

Missing number problems</td>
<td>Money

Count money - pence

Count money - pounds (notes and coins)

Count money - pounds and pence

Choose notes and coins</td>
<td>Make the same amount

Compare amounts of money

Calculate with money

Make a pound</td>
<td>Find change

Two-step problems</td>
<td>Multiplication & Division

Recognise equal groups

Make equal groups

Add equal groups

Introduce the multiplication symbol

Multiplication sentences</td>
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<td colspan="3">Key Vocab
coin note pence pound value worth amount price spend change
Key knowledge
Coins have different values, a bigger coin does not necessarily have a greater value.

Notes are also a form of money. They represent different values of pounds.

The notation for pence is p and the notation for pounds is £.

100p is equal to £1.

Change is the money returned after paying for something with more money than it costs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td colspan="4">KIRFs - Can I recall the 2 times table facts?</td>
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Spring 2					
Week 1	**Week 2**	**Week 3**	**Week 4**	**Week 5**	**Week 6**
Use arrays Make equal groups – grouping Make equal groups – sharing The 2 times-table Divide by 2	Doubling and halving Odd and even numbers The 10 times-table Divide by 10 The 5 times-table	Divide by 5 The 5 and 10 times-tables	**Length & Height** Measure in centimetres Measure in metres Compare lengths and heights Order lengths and heights Four operations with lengths and heights	**Mass, capacity and temperature** Compare mass Measure in grams Measure in kilograms Four operations with mass Compare volume and capacity	Measure in millilitres Measure in litres Four operations with volume and capacity Temperature
Key Vocab equal groups repeated addition lots of multiplied by commutative array group share times table divide by double halve **Key knowledge** Multiplication is the same as repeated addition. The symbol for multiplication is x and the symbol for division is ÷. Multiplication is commutative, division is not, The greater the number you multiply by, the greater the answer. The greater the number you divide by, the smaller the answer. Doubling is multiplying by 2 and halving is dividing by 2, Zero multiplied by any number is 0.			**Key Vocab** length height centimetres metres shorter than longer/taller than longest/tallest/smallest **Key knowledge** Rulers, metre sticks and measuring tapes are used to measure lengths and height. Metres are longer than centimetres The abbreviations cm and m	**Key Vocab** mass lighter heavier balance scale circular scale grams kilograms volume capacity container full half full empty millilitres litres temperature degrees Celsius hot warm cold **Key knowledge** Scales are used to measure mass, containers are used to measure volume and thermometers are used to measure temperature. Kilograms are heavier than grams Litres are greater than millilitres. The abbreviations g, kg, ml, l and ℃	
	KIRFs - Can I recall the 10 times table facts?				

Summer 1					
Week 1	**Week 2**	**Week 3**	**Week 4**	**Week 5**	**Week 6**
Fractions Introduction to parts and whole Equal and unequal parts Recognise a half Find a half Recognise a quarter	Find a quarter Recognise a third Find a third Find the whole Unit fractions	Non-unit fractions Recognise the equivalence of a half and two quarters Recognise three-quarters Find three-quarters Count in fractions up to a whole	**Time** O'clock and half past Quarter past and quarter to	Tell time past the hour Tell time to the hour Tell the time to 5 minutes	Minutes in an hour Hours in a day
Key Vocab part equal part whole numerator denominator half quarter third unit fraction non-unit fraction equivalent			**Key Vocab** clock minute hand hour hand O'clock half past quarter past quarter to past to minutes hours day morning afternoon evening		
Key knowledge Fractions are equal parts of a whole. The formal notation of a fraction has a numerator over a denominator. To find a half, you divide by 2, to find a quarter, you divide by 4 and to find a third, you divide by 3. One-half is equivalent to two-quarters. When counting in fractions, the numerator increases but the denominator stays the same.			**Key knowledge** There are 60 minutes in 1 hour. The twelve sections of a clock represent 5-minute intervals. The right-hand side of a clock shows times that are "past" the hour, while the left-hand side shows times that are "to" the hour. There are 24 hours in a day. Each time appears twice in the day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon/evening.		
	KIRFs - Can I recall the 5 times table facts?				

Summer 2					
Week 1	**Week 2**	**Week 3**	**Week 4**	**Week 5**	**Week 6**
Statistics Make tally charts Tables Block diagrams	Draw pictograms (1-1) Interpret pictograms (1-1)	Draw pictograms (2, 5 and 10) Interpret pictograms (2, 5 and 10)	**Position & Direction** Language of position Describe movement	Describe turns Describe movement and turns Shape patterns with turns	
Key Vocab data tally gate tally chart table block block diagram symbol pictogram key row column horizontal vertical **Key knowledge** Data is information that has been recorded. Tallies are efficient for collecting data because it is faster than writing numbers or words. Block diagrams and pictograms can be represented horizontally or vertically. Symbols in a pictogram can represent more than one.			**Key Vocab** up down left right above below between quarter turn half turn three-quarter turn full turn clockwise anti-clockwise pattern **Key knowledge** Directions change, depending on which way a person or object is facing. Following a half turn, you will be facing in the opposite direction. Following a full turn, you will be facing in the same direction.		
	KIRFs - Can I tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes?				