Year 2 Mathematics – End of Year Expectations

Place value	• The pupil can partition two-digit numbers into different combinations of tens and ones *(E.g. 23 is the same as 2 tens and 3 ones which is the same as 1 ten and 13 ones)* • The pupil can subtract mentally a two-digit number from another two-digit number when there is no regrouping required *(e.g. 74 – 33 = ___).*
Addition and subtraction	• The pupil can add 2 two-digit numbers within 100 (E.g. 48 + 35) and can demonstrate their method using concrete apparatus or pictorial representations • The pupil can use estimation to check that their answers to a calculation are reasonable (E.g. knowing that 48cm + 35cm will be less than 100cm or 1 metre) • The pupil can recognise the inverse relationships between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and work out missing number problems (E.g. Δ − 14 = 28)
Multiplication and division	• The pupil can recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary (*E.g. knowing they can make 7 groups of 5 from 35 blocks and writing 35 ÷ 5 = 7; sharing 40 cherries between 10 people and writing 40 ÷ 10 = 4; stating the total value of six 5p coins)*
Fractions	• The pupil can identify 1/3, 1/4 , 1/2, 2/4, ¾ and knows that all parts must be equal parts of the whole
Weight and Volume	• The pupil can read scales in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens in a practical situation where all numbers on the scale are given *(E.g. pupil reads the temperature on a thermometer or measures capacities using a measuring jug)*
Time	• The pupil can read the time on the clock to the nearest 15 minutes
Money	• The pupil can use different coins to make the same amount *(E.g. The pupil uses coins to make 50p in different ways; The pupil can work out how many £2 coins are needed to exchange for a £20 note)*
Geometry – Shape	• The pupil can describe properties of 2D and 3D shapes *(E.g. the pupil describes a triangle: it has 3 sides, 3 vertices and 1 line of symmetry. E.g. The pupil describes a pyramid: it has 8 edges, 5 faces, 4 of which are triangles and one is a square).*