




Count Money




Year 2 Money






There are four 10p coins.

The total **value** of the coins is 40p.



10 20 30 35 36







The total **value** of the coins is 36p.



There are four £5 notes.

The total **value** is £20

Matching Amounts

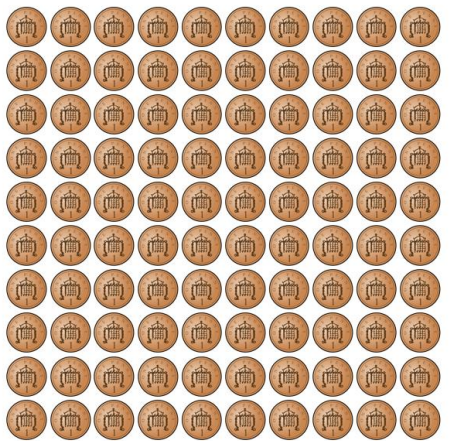

	
	
	



20 30 35 37 39


The total **value** is £39

What is a pound? 100p = £1

 = 

Make a pound


20p + 80 p = £1



There are 10 10p coins in £1

Calculate with money


Ron buys an apple and an orange.
How much does it cost altogether? **59p**




59p	
34p	25p

Vocabulary

Money pence pounds
worth value p / £
altogether amount
cost coins
greater than less than
> <
equal to
least most
greatest smallest
total
difference change

Sam has this money. 

She wants to buy a teddy bear. 

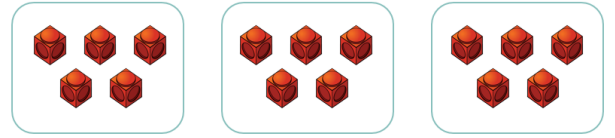
How much money does she have left?

£12

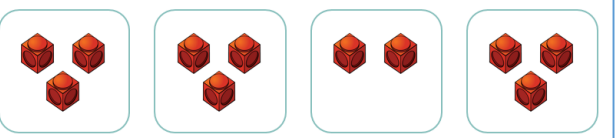
10 - 8 = 2
20 - 8 = 12



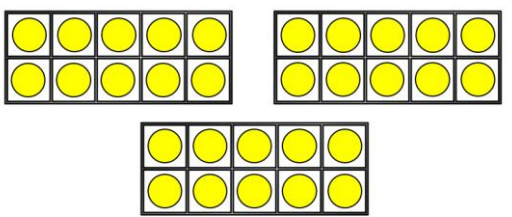
Equal and unequal groups



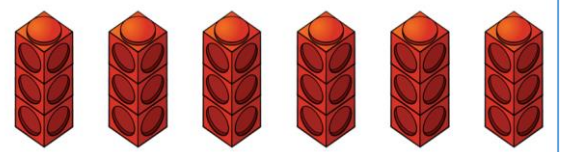
The groups are **equal**.
There are 5 cubes in each group.



The groups are **unequal**.
There are a **different number** of cubes in each group.



There are 3 **equal groups** with 10 in each group.



There are 6 **equal groups** with 3 in each group.

There are 18 cubes **altogether**.

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 18$$

Add equal groups

Year 2 Multiplication and Division (page 1)

Multiplication



"lots of"
"groups of"
"multiplied by"
"times"

There are **4 vases** with **2 flowers** in each vase. There are **8 flowers** altogether.

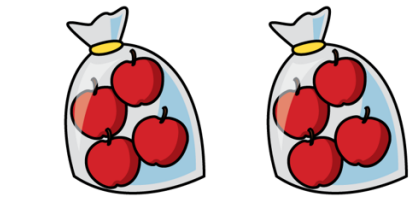


$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$$
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

"3 lots of 4 is equal to 12"
"3 groups of 4 is equal to 12"
"3 multiplied by 4 is equal to 12"
"3 times 4 is equal to 12"



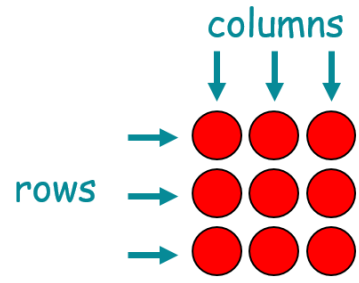
2 lots of 4 is equal to 8

2 multiplied by 4 = 8

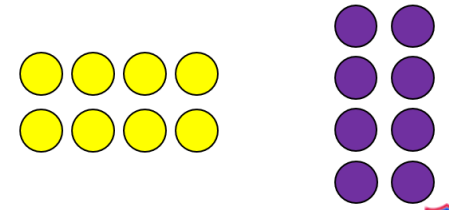
$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

Arrays

An **array**
Made up of **equal rows** and **columns**



Arrays to show **4 x 2**



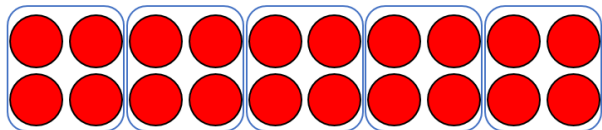
Vocabulary
Equal unequal
groups same
different altogether
represent addition
number sentence
repeated addition
multiplication
multiply x symbol
lots of
multiplied by
array row column
division ÷
symbol
share sharing
times-table
double halve half
odd even



Make equal groups - grouping

20 divided by 4 is equal to 5

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$



There are 20 counters **altogether**.

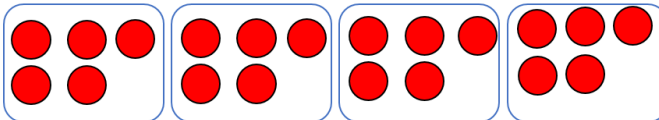
I have put them into **equal groups** of 4

There are 5 groups.

Make equal groups - sharing

20 divided by 4 is equal to 5

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$



There are 20 counters **altogether**.

I have **shared them** into 4 equal groups.

There are 5 in each group.

Year 2 Multiplication and Division (page 2)

There are 15 cookies **altogether**.

I have put them into equal groups of 3

There are 5 groups.



Grouping

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$



There are 15 cookies **altogether**.

They are shared into 3 equal groups.

There are 5 in each group.



Sharing

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$



The children are split into 2 **equal** teams.



There are 6 children **altogether**.

There are 2 **equal groups**.

There are 3 in each group.

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Odd and Even Numbers

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

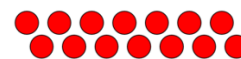
Even numbers have 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0 in the ones column.

Odd numbers have 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 in the ones column.

Divide by 2

Grouping

Here are 14 counters.



Put them into groups of 2



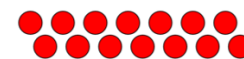
There are 7 equal groups of 2

$$14 \div 2 = 7$$



Sharing

Here are 14 counters.



Put them into 2 equal groups.



There are 2 equal groups of 7

$$14 \div 2 = 7$$






Year 2 Multiplication and Division (page 3)


Times tables

Doubles

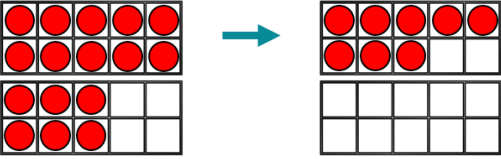


$5 + 5 = 10$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 Double 5 = 10

Halving

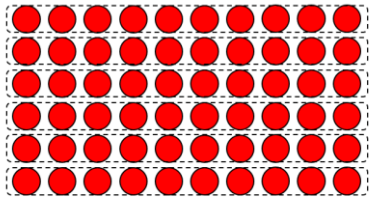


$10 \div 2 = 5$
 Half of 10 = 5

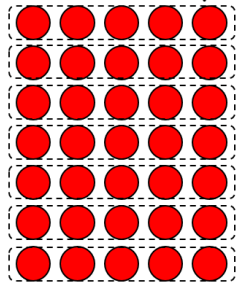


$16 \div 2 = 8$
 Half of 16 = 8

Divide by 5 and 10



$10 \times 6 = 60$
 $60 \div 10 = 6$



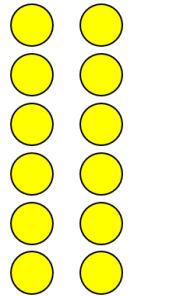
$5 \times 7 = 35$
 $35 \div 5 = 7$

2 times table

$1 \times 2 = 2$
 $2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $7 \times 2 = 14$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $11 \times 2 = 22$
 $12 \times 2 = 24$

5 times table

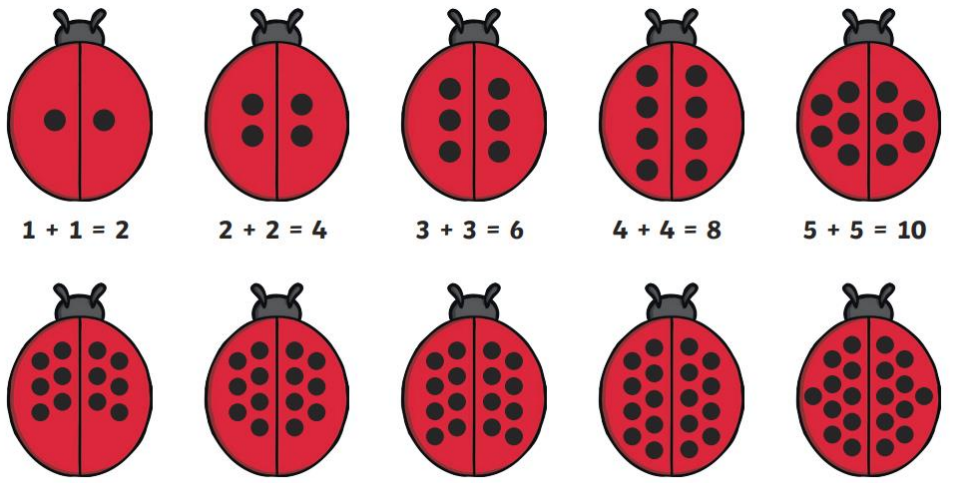
$1 \times 5 = 5$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $7 \times 5 = 35$
 $8 \times 5 = 40$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $11 \times 5 = 55$
 $12 \times 5 = 60$



$2 \times 6 = 12$

10 times table

$1 \times 10 = 10$
 $2 \times 10 = 20$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $5 \times 10 = 50$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $7 \times 10 = 70$
 $8 \times 10 = 80$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$
 $11 \times 10 = 110$
 $12 \times 10 = 120$

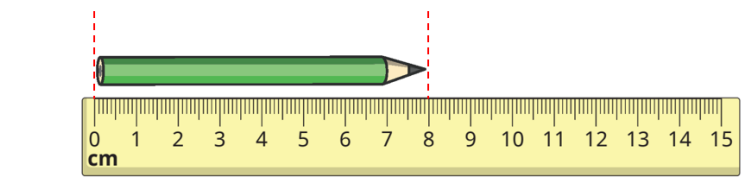
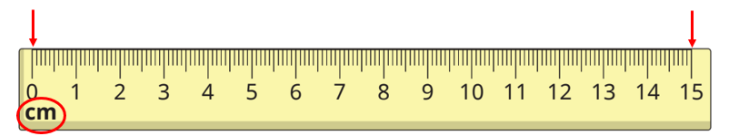


$1 + 1 = 2$ $2 + 2 = 4$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $4 + 4 = 8$ $5 + 5 = 10$
 $6 + 6 = 12$ $7 + 7 = 14$ $8 + 8 = 16$ $9 + 9 = 18$ $10 + 10 = 20$



Measuring in cm

We can measure **length** and **height** in **centimetres** using a ruler.



The start is lined up with 0 cm.
The end is lined up with 8 cm.
The **length** of the pencil is 8 cm.

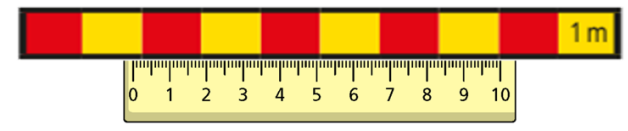
How long is the chew bar?

The start is lined up with 2 cm.
The end is lined up with 11 cm.
The length of the chew is 9 cm.
 $11 - 2 = 9$

Year 2 Length and Height

Measuring in metres

We can also measure length and height in **metres**.



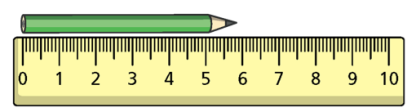
Which is longer, 1 cm or 1 m?

What is the length of the desk?
2 m

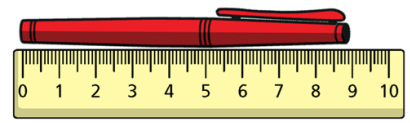


The **height** of the giraffe, to the nearest metre is 3m

Compare Length and Height



The pencil is 6 cm long.



The pen is 9 cm long.

9 is greater than 6

The pen is **longer** than the pencil.



The bus is 5 m long.



The car is 3 m long.

The car is **shorter** than the bus.

The bus is **longer** than the car.

Vocabulary

- Length
- height
- centimetres
- cm
- metres
- m
- measure
- longer than
- longest
- shorter than
- shortest
- taller
- tallest
- greater than
- less than
- equal to
- > < =

The bear is 9 cm tall.

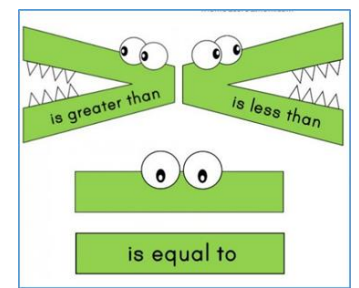
The bottle is 12 cm tall.

The bear is **shorter** than the bottle.
The bottle is **taller** than the bear.

This wall of blocks is 12 cm long.

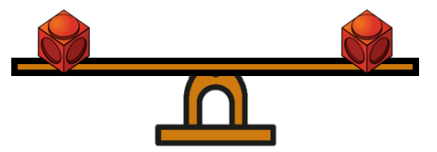
12 cm
What is the length of each block?
There are 6 blocks.
 $12 \div 6 = 2$
Each block is 2cm long.

Solving problems

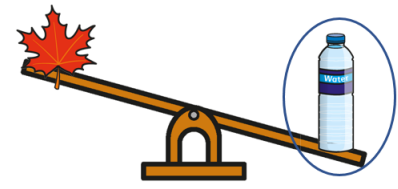




Mass



The **scales** are **balanced**.



The bottle is **heavier** than the leaf.
The **mass** of the bottle is **greater** than the **mass** of the leaf.



The leaf is **lighter** than the bottle.
The **mass** of the leaf is **less** than the **mass** of the bottle.

Year 2 Mass, Capacity and Temperature (page 1)

Measuring Mass

We can measure **mass** in **grams**.



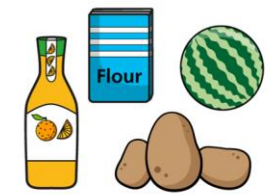
1 g = 1 gram

A paperclip has a mass of about 1 g.

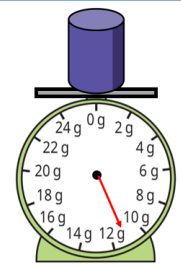
We can also use **kilograms** to measure mass.



A paper clip has a mass of about 1 g.



These items each have a **mass** of about 1 kg.



The arrow is pointing between 10 and 12
The cylinder has a mass of 11 g.

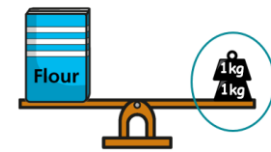
About 5 kg

About 20 kg

About 25 kg

About 50 kg

Solving problems involving Mass



What is the mass of 6 bags of flour?

$2 \times 6 = 12$ **12 kg**



What is the **mass** of 1 cube?

$30 \div 5 = 6$ **6 g**

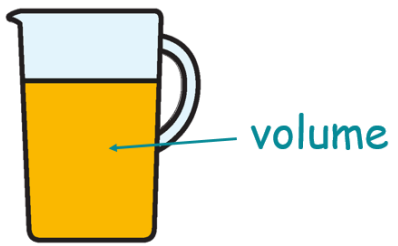
- Vocabulary**
- Heavier lighter
 - < > = greater less smaller
 - mass
 - balance scales
 - circular scales
 - grams g
 - kilograms kg
 - capacity
 - volume
 - millilitres ml
 - litres l
 - full half-full empty
 - temperature
 - degrees Celsius C
 - hot warm cold



Volume

Volume

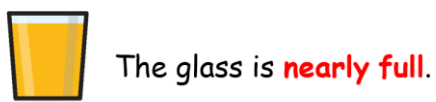
The amount of something **actually inside** a container.



How can we describe the volume?



The glass is **nearly empty**.



The glass is **nearly full**.



The glass is **empty**.



The glass is **full**.

Year 2 Mass, Capacity and Temperature (page 2)

Capacity

Capacity

The **maximum amount** that something can hold inside it.

Which do you think can **hold more water**?



The bath has a greater **capacity**.

Solving problems involving Volume and Capacity

Sam pours **3** bottles of water into the bucket.

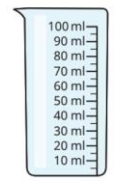


$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Show where the water will reach.

Measuring Volume and Capacity

We can measure **capacity and volume** in **millilitres**.



A teaspoon has a **capacity** of about 5 ml.

We can also measure capacity and volume in **litres**.

There are more than 100 teaspoons in 1 litre!



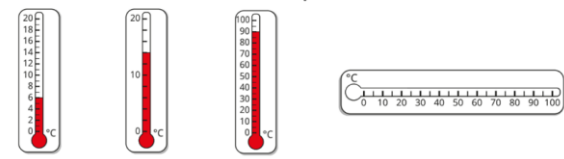
Temperature

Temperature

How **hot or cold** something is.

We can measure temperature in "**degrees Celsius**" or **°C**.

We can use a **thermometer** to measure temperature.



The **temperature** is 15°C.

