

# Maths in Year 2

March 2026



**Mrs Dodd**  
Maths Lead



**Mrs Gee**



**Mrs Thomas**



**Mrs Cooper**  
2D TA



**Mrs Williams**  
2GT TA



**Miss Bromley**  
2GT TA

## Aims:

- Gain an understanding of the fundamentals in Year 2 and their importance.
- Understand how we teach using the C.P.A approach.
- Complete activities alongside the children to see first hand how we approach making connections and problem solving.
- Recognise websites that can support at home and complete the afternoon with a quiz.

# Maths at Leasowes

## 'The Golden Thread' NUMBER

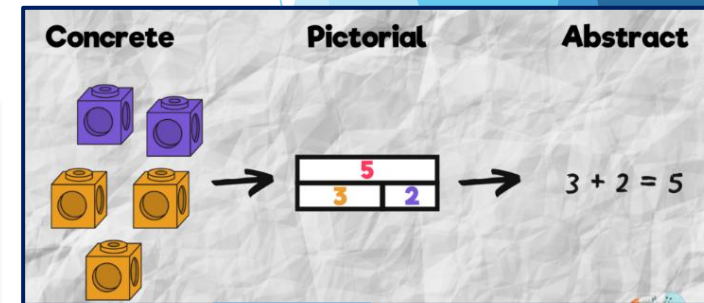


## Our Culture and Ethos of Maths

Understanding of **number** is a **fundamental life skill**. The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into **resilient** and **confident** learners. We incorporate sustained levels of challenge through varied and high-quality activities with a focus on **fluency**, **reasoning** and **problem solving** to meet the goal of '**True Fluency**'. We **instil courage** and an acceptance that challenge is often a necessary step in learning.'

## Maths Policy

'We understand, that the children who thrive in maths, flourish because they are able to **see the pattern and interconnections within the given concept**. The **CPA** approach gives all children the opportunity to do this, ensuring that our teaching of **Maths is equitable**. We use effective resources and scaffolding; creating many concrete and pictorial opportunities before introducing the abstract. This enables the children to **build a clearer understanding, connecting their knowledge and skills** and therefore visualising the problem at hand when working in the abstract form.'



C.P.A

doing

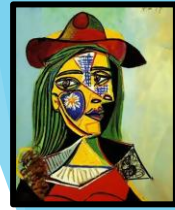
C

Concrete



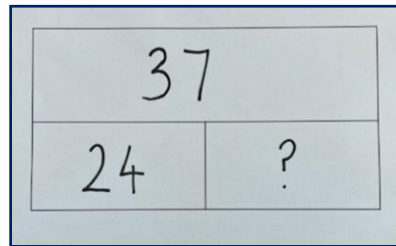
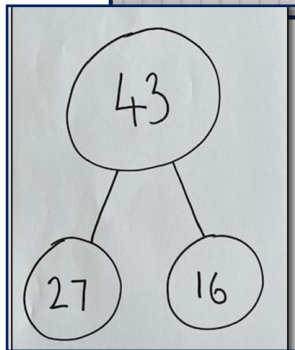
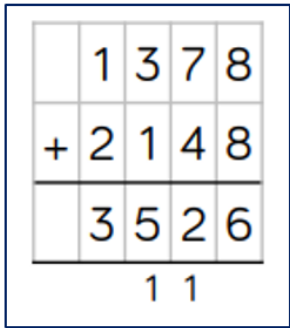
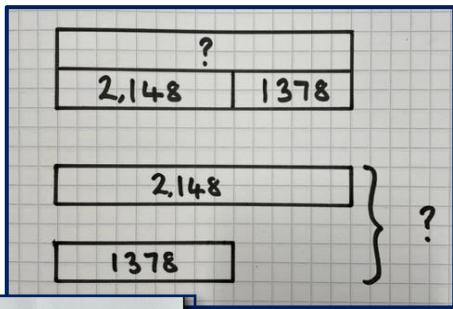
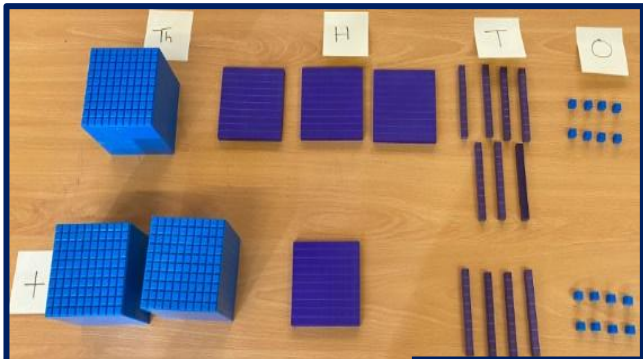
P

Pictorial



A

Abstract



If **15** pears were shared equally between **3** children, how many would they each get?

# Year 2 Fundamentals Addition Example

Adding 1 and 2	Bonds to 10	Adding 10	Bridging/ compensating	Y1 facts Y2 facts
Doubles	Adding 0	Near doubles		

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0+0	0+1	0+2	0+3	0+4	0+5	0+6	0+7	0+8	0+9	0+10
1	1+0	1+1	1+2	1+3	1+4	1+5	1+6	1+7	1+8	1+9	1+10
2	2+0	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	2+5	2+6	2+7	2+8	2+9	2+10
3	3+0	3+1	3+2	3+3	3+4	3+5	3+6	3+7	3+8	3+9	3+10
4	4+0	4+1	4+2	4+3	4+4	4+5	4+6	4+7	4+8	4+9	4+10
5	5+0	5+1	5+2	5+3	5+4	5+5	5+6	5+7	5+8	5+9	5+10
6	6+0	6+1	6+2	6+3	6+4	6+5	6+6	6+7	6+8	6+9	6+10
7	7+0	7+1	7+2	7+3	7+4	7+5	7+6	7+7	7+8	7+9	7+10
8	8+0	8+1	8+2	8+3	8+4	8+5	8+6	8+7	8+8	8+9	8+10
9	9+0	9+1	9+2	9+3	9+4	9+5	9+6	9+7	9+8	9+9	9+10
10	10+0	10+1	10+2	10+3	10+4	10+5	10+6	10+7	10+8	10+9	10+10

# Year 2 Fundamentals

## Number and Place Value

- Read, write, partition and count numbers up to 100

## Addition and Subtraction

- Use counting to add, including crossing through tens
- Use efficient strategies to add and subtract: 2-digit and 1-digit, 2-digit and a ten, 2-digit and a 2-digit

## Multiplication

- Have a clear understanding of how multiplication works, including that when multiplying by ten, the number is ten times bigger, and the relationship between addition and multiplication (eg.  $3 \times 3 = 3 + 3 + 3$ )
- Know 2x, 5x, 10x, 3x tables

## Fractions (division)

- Know how to find a half, a quarter, two quarters, three quarters and a third

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

$$50 + 60 = 110$$

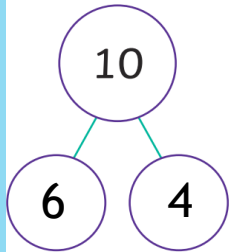
$$40 + 70 = 110$$

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

$$4 + 7 = 11$$

$$10 = 4 + 6$$

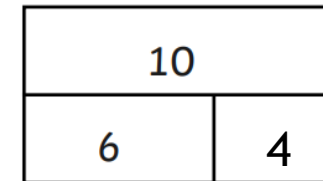


$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 = 6 + 4$$

$$40 + 60 = 100$$

$$10 - 4 = 6$$



$$60 + 40 = 100$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

$$4 + 16 = 20$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$16 + 4 = 20$$

$$100 - 40 = 60$$

Inverse + / -

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

$$\text{Half } 6 = 3$$

$$\text{Double } 3 = 6$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

$$6 = 3 \times 2$$

6	
3	3

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$20 \times 3 = 60$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

• • •  
• • •

$$30 \times 2 = 60$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

**Inverse + / -**

$$60 \div 30 = 2$$

$$60 \div 20 = 3$$

6		
2	2	2

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

## Team Challenge!

Choose one of these number sentences and make as many connections as you can.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

*Inverse  $\times$  /  $\div$*

$$2 + 8 = 10$$

*Inverse  $+$  /  $-$*

**Ready...Steady...5 minutes starts...NOW!**

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

‘...children who thrive in maths, flourish because they are able to **see the pattern and interconnections within the given concept.**’

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

There is a difference between knowing what these fractions are and truly **understanding** what they are and the concept of what each one means.

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

‘...children who thrive in maths, flourish because they are able to **see the pattern and interconnections within the given concept.**’

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

## Key Questions:

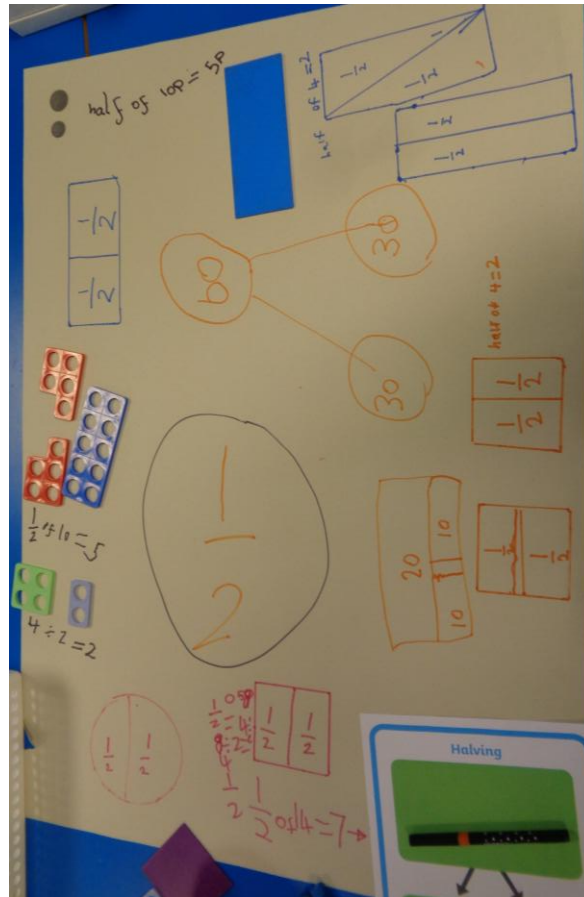
- Do they know this is sharing into 2 equal parts?
- Can they relate this to  $\div 2$ ?
- Can they make links to the 2 times table?
- Can they use their knowledge of doubles to find halves of amounts?
- Can they show this using the C.P.A approach?
- Do they understand in terms of objects, pictures, shapes and numbers?

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

‘...children who thrive in maths, flourish because they are able to **see the pattern and interconnections within the given concept.**’

## Resources:

- Shapes
- Counters
- Money
- Numicon
- Base 10 (diennes)
- Felt tips
- Fraction mats
- Bar model
- Part-whole model
- Numbers



Get ready for...

**Team  
Challenge  
Number 2!**

# Year 2 Fundamentals - Make Connections

‘...children who thrive in maths, flourish because they are able to **see the pattern and interconnections within the given concept.**’

## Resources:

- Shapes
- Counters
- Money
- Numicon
- Base 10 (diennes)
- Felt tips
- Fraction mats
- Bar model
- Part-whole model
- Numbers

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

1. Choose a fraction from the choices above.
2. Using the **concrete resources**, **pictorial representations** and **abstract number sentences**, show what you know about that fraction and what it means.

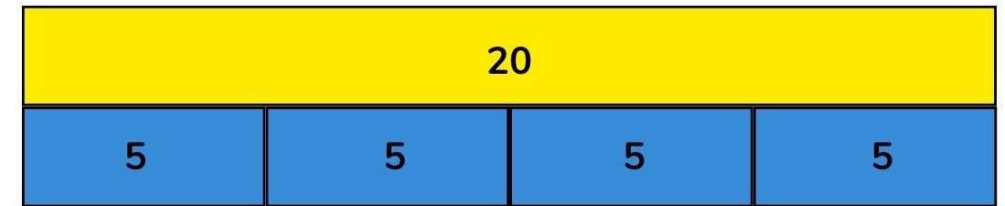
**Ready...Steady...10 minutes starts...NOW!**

# The Importance of Times Tables!

One of the Year 2 fundamentals is for children to know the:  
2x, 5x, 10x and 3x tables.

## The need to:

- Have quick recall of these times tables out of order.
- Understand the corresponding division facts.
- Make connections between multiplication and repeated addition.
- Make connections between 2x and double as well as  $\div 2$  and half.



$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

By the end of Year 4 all children complete the Multiplication Check and need to know all of the times tables to 12 x

# A New Way to Problem Solve!

The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into **resilient** and **confident** learners.

Tom has 72 rubber ducks. He is given 17 more. How many does he have altogether?

72 + 17 = 89

Tom has 89 ducks altogether.

**My Turn**

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

Teacher - led scaffolding that requires the children to text mark to connect the knowledge to the problem.

The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into **resilient** and **confident** learners.

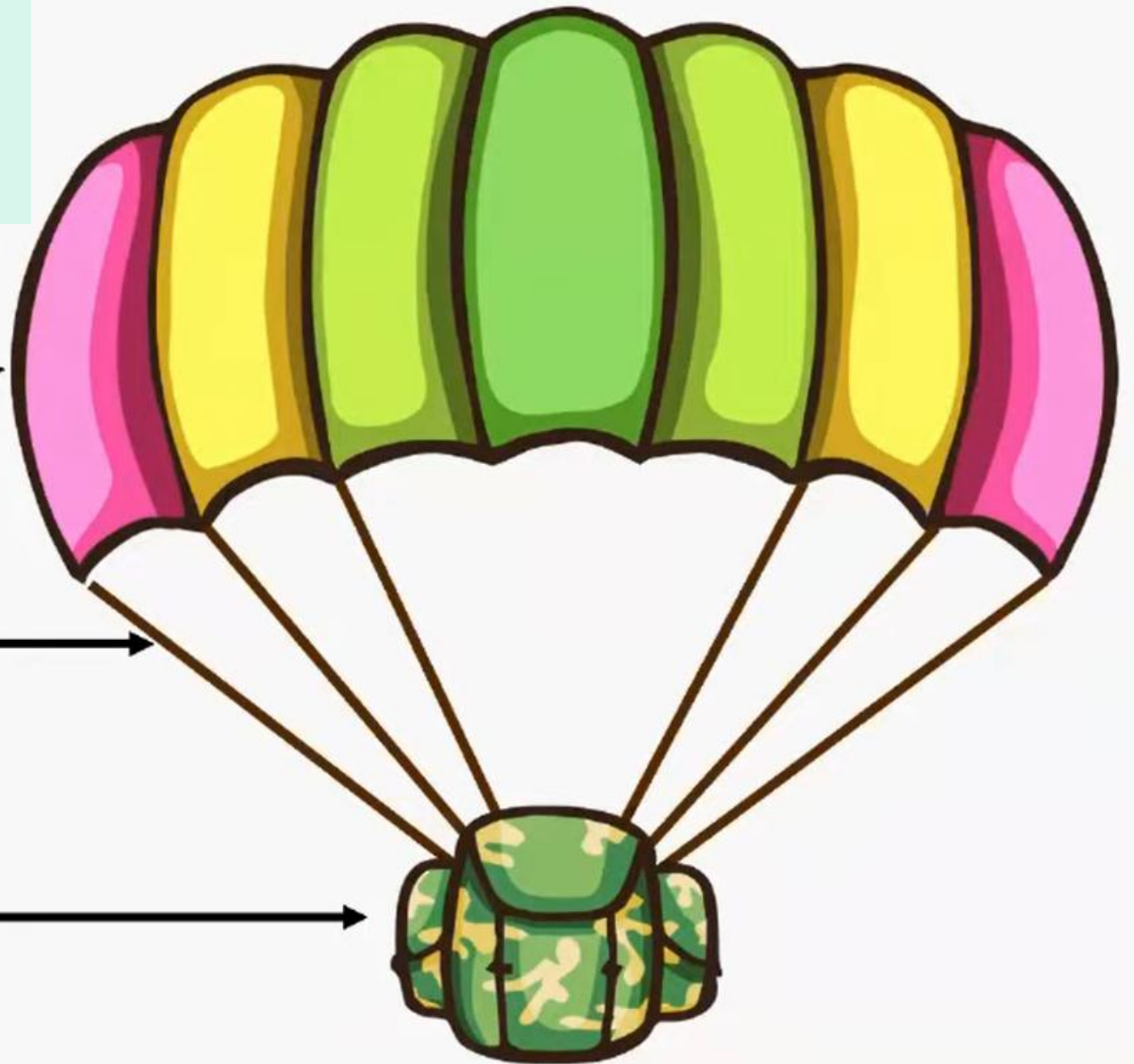
Problem solving and reasoning



Making connections and applying the knowledge



Knowledge



# A New Way to Problem Solve!

The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into **resilient** and **confident** learners.

**The Teacher's Turn**

Tom has 72 rubber ducks. He is given 17 more. How many does he have altogether?

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

Tom has 89 ducks altogether.

**Our Turn**

If you have 50 beads and find 29 under the sofa how many do you have in total?

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + 29 \\ \hline 79 \end{array}$$

I have 79 beads in total.

**Our Turn**

Tilly is given 43p in her pocket money. She then finds 24p in her pocket. How much pocket money does she now have?

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$

Tilly has 67 p.

Addition	Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
$8972 + 9322 = 18294$ ✓	$7324 - 5326 = 1998$ ✓	$783 \times 9 = 7047$ ✓	$984 \div 3 = 328$ ✓

Mr Locke has read 3251 books and Mrs Croton has read 2799 books. Mr Coombs has read 3423 more than both Mr Locke and Mrs Croton combined. How many books did Mr Coombs read?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3251 \\ + 2799 \\ \hline 6050 \end{array}$$

Mr Coombs read 9473 books. // Mrs Croton's turn.

Lila has 2452 marbles, and Lailahand gives her 459 marbles. Later, Hamlet gives Lila 23 more marbles. How many marbles does Lila have now?

$$\begin{array}{r} 2452 \\ + 459 \\ + 23 \\ \hline 2934 \end{array}$$

Lila has 2934 marbles. // Our turn.

Chahal saved £2645 and Lailahand saved £3489. How much money do they have in total?

$$\begin{array}{r} 2645 \\ + 3489 \\ \hline 6134 \end{array}$$

They have £6134 in total. // Our turn.

Lila planted 4978 flowers, and Hamlet planted 3652 flowers. Later, Chahal planted 2471 flowers. How many flowers were planted altogether?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4978 \\ + 3652 \\ + 2471 \\ \hline 11101 \end{array}$$

They planted 11101 plants altogether. // Our turn.

Lailahand bought 123 balloons, and Chahal bought 6478 balloons. They then blew up an additional 2539 balloons. How many balloons did they have in total?

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ + 6478 \\ + 2539 \\ \hline 9140 \end{array}$$

They have 9140 balloons. // Our turn.

# Scaffolded teacher - led worked examples

## The FAME approach

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

Once the children have experienced complete teacher-led worked examples, scaffolding can be structured to move towards independence.

# Faded Approach

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

This involves progressively reducing support—starting with fully worked examples, then partially worked examples, and finally independent problem solving.


- Smooth Transition to independence
- Children gradually take on more responsibility, which builds confidence and autonomy.
- Scaffolded complexity reduces the risk of failure by slowly increasing difficulty and cognitive demand.
- Encourages deep understanding by filling in missing steps over time, children internalise the problem-solving processes.

- F - fading
- A - alternating
- M - minimalist
- E - explanation

# Faded Approach

## The Teacher's Turn

Tom has 72 rubber ducks. He is given 17 more. How many does he have altogether?



89	
72	17


Tom has 89 ducks altogether.

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 17 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$$

Here the problem has been gradually faded. As long as the children text mark then they will be able to solve it.

## Our Turn

If you have 50 beads and find 29 under the sofa how many do you have in total?




79	
50	29

I have 79 beads in total.

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ + 29 \\ \hline 79 \end{array}$$

## Our Turn

Tilly is given 43p in her pocket money. She then finds 24p in her pocket. How much pocket money does she now have?



67	
43	24

Tilly has 67 p.

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$

There is a copy of this on your desks.

# Alternating Approach

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

This involves switching between worked examples and problem-solving tasks in an I do / you do sequence.

- **Reduces cognitive load** gradually because children alternate between observing and applying. This prevents overload by breaking down complex tasks into **manageable chunks**.
- **Promotes active engagement** - by alternating it keeps children mentally active. After seeing an example, they immediately apply the concept, reinforcing learning.
- **Supports immediate transfer** - children can directly connect the example to their own attempt, strengthening the link between theory and practice.
- Beneficial for lower attainers or children who need both frequent guidance but also opportunities to practice without feeling overwhelmed.

# Teacher-led worked example - Alternating

3 How many counters are there in each group?  
Find half of each group.

a)



Half of  is

I do

3 How many counters are there in each group?  
Find half of each group.

a)



Half of  is

You do

# Minimalist Approach

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

This involves providing only essential information and steps and avoiding any unnecessary details. It reduces cognitive load and encourages active learning.

- Helps prevent confusion and mental overload.
- Speeds up learning
- **Improves retention** focusing on core ideas makes it **easier** for children to **remember key strategies**.
- Reinforces **fundamental skills** without distractions.
- **Builds confidence**

# Minimalist Approach

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

**3** At the weekend, Dad drives 208 miles from London to Manchester and then he drives 213 miles to Glasgow. How far did he travel altogether?



The original problem.

**3** Dad drives **208 miles** and then **213 miles**. How far did he travel **altogether**?

208 miles	213 miles



Minimalist adapted version.

# A New Way to Problem Solve!

F - fading  
A - alternating  
M - minimalist  
E - explanation

The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into **resilient** and **confident** learners.

## Helping your child at home...

- Encourage annotations and text – marking on problems.
- Complete one alongside your child so they can see and hear your thinking.
- When playing games, play “My turn / Your Turn” for example the child asks you a question and you ask one back.

# Quiz

For each question, you will have 10 seconds to write your answers in the box.



**Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!**

# Question 1



What does **C.P.A.** stand for?



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 2



What is this pictorial image?



$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$$

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!



# Question 3



Which of these **is** a Year 2  
fundamental?

- a) Know number bonds to 10 and to 20.
- b) Know 2x, 5x, 10x, 3x tables.
- c) Identify one more / one less.

**Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!**



# Question 4



What is this called when we encourage writing on the word problems?

Tom has 72 rubber ducks. He is given 17 more. How many does he have altogether?

72	17
----	----

Tom has 89 ducks altogether.

**My Turn**

72
+ 17
89

Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!



# Question 5



Can you fill in the missing words in our  
Maths Curriculum Ethos?

The culture and ethos at Leasowes is about **breaking the perception** of 'I can't do maths', **converting reluctant mathematicians** into   
and  learners.

Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!



# Quiz Part 2



For each question, you will have 5 seconds to write your answers in the box.



**Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!**

# Question 6

$$6 \times 2 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 7

$$8 \times 5 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 8

$$11 \times 10 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 9

$$40 \div 10 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 10



$$55 = ? \times 5$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 11

$$3 \times 3 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 12



$$16 \div 2 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 13



$$? = 5 \times 5$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 14

$$8 + 3 + 7 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Question 15



$$6 + 5 + 6 =$$



Ready...Steady...the quiz starts...NOW!

# Let's Swap and Mark



Are you ready for the answers?

# Answers...

1. Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract
2. Bar model
3. It was b - Know 2x, 5x, 10x, 3x tables. (The others were Year 1)
4. Text - marking
5. Resilient, confident
6.  $6 \times 2 = 12$
7.  $8 \times 5 = 40$
8.  $11 \times 10 = 110$
9.  $40 \div 10 = 4$
10.  $55 = 11 \times 5$
11.  $3 \times 3 = 9$
12.  $16 \div 2 = 8$
13.  $25 = 5 \times 5$
14.  $8 + 3 + 7 = 18$
15.  $6 + 5 + 6 = 17$



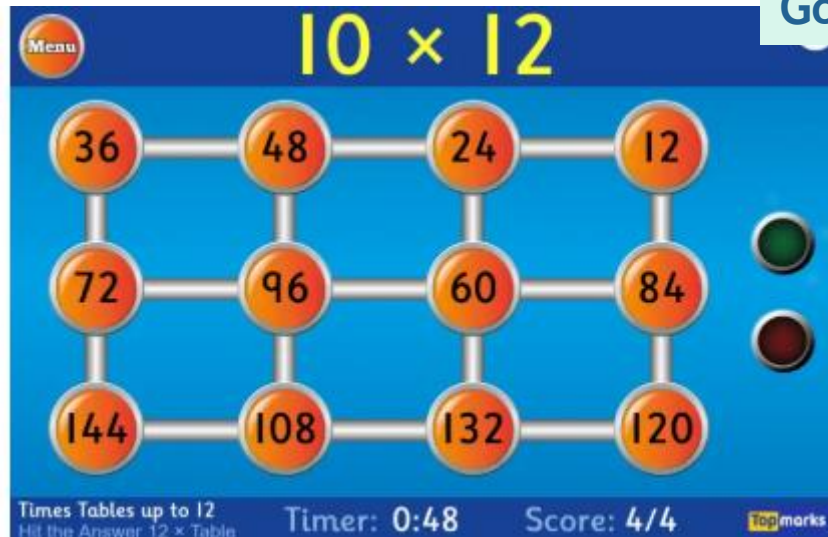
# Resources



TT Rockstars



Google: Hit the Button



# At home...

