Year 2 programme of study (statutory requirements)

Number and place value	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division	Fractions	Measurement	Geometry: properties of shapes	Geometry: position and direction	Statistics
Pupils should be taught to: ▪ count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or backward ▪ recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) ▪ identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line ▪ compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs ▪ read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words ▪ use place value and number facts to solve problems.	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ solve problems with addition and subtraction: - using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures - applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods ▪ recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 ▪ add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: - a two-digit number and ones - a two-digit number and tens - two two-digit numbers - adding three one-digit numbers ▪ show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot ▪ recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers ▪ calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs ▪ show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot ▪ solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity ▪ write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels ▪ compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = ▪ recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value ▪ find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money ▪ solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change ▪ compare and sequence intervals of time ▪ tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. ▪ know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and symmetry in a vertical line ▪ identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces ▪ identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] ▪ compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences ▪ use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise).	Pupils should be taught to: ▪ interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables ▪ ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity ▪ ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.