



# Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2

Autumn 1

## I know all addition and subtraction facts to 10

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

+	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

Adding 1 and 2   Bonds to 10   Adding 10   Doubles   Adding 0   Near Double   Compensating and Adjusting

**Use what you already know** – Use number bonds to 10 (e.g.  $7 + 3 = 10$ ) to work out related number bonds to 20 (e.g.  $17 + 3 = 20$ ).

**Use practical resources** – Make collections of 20 objects. Ask questions such as, “How many more conkers would I need to make 20?”

Play games –

**Pelmanism** – Children match number fact cards that have the same answer.

**Totalled** – Share out a pack of playing cards (with picture cards removed). Agree a total (e.g. 10). Children take turns to place a card on the table. The first player to spot a combination that makes the chosen total wins all of the cards on the table.



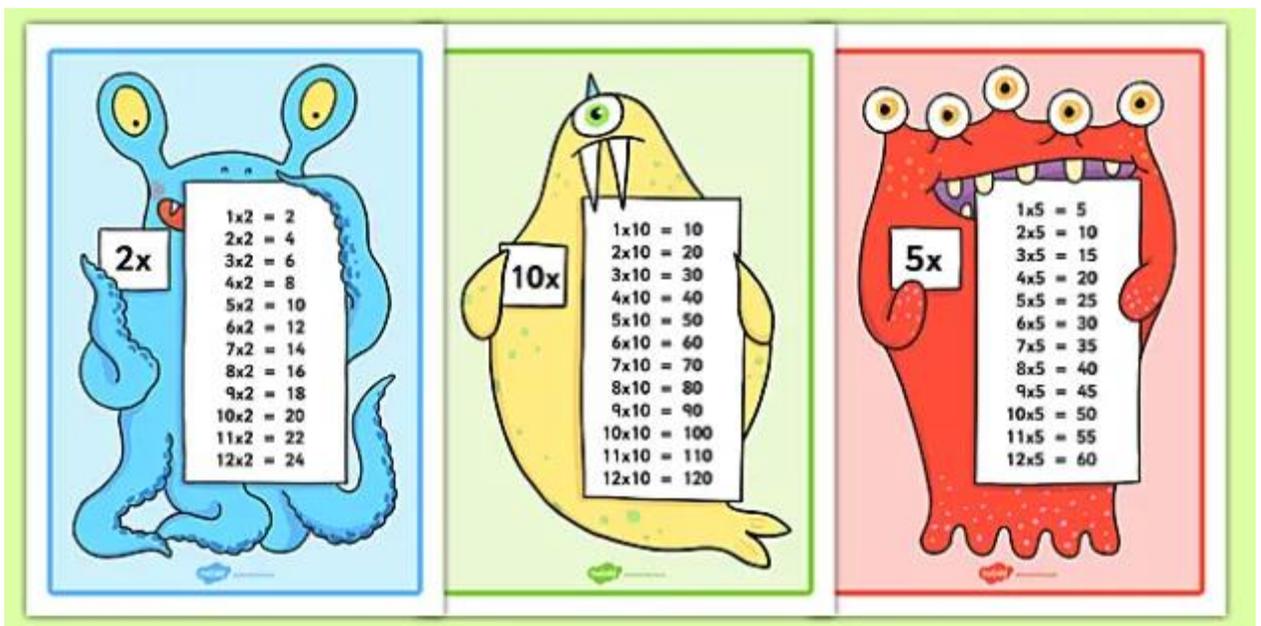
# Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2

Autumn 2

## I know 2x, 5x and 10x tables

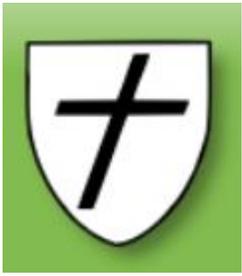
By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.



**Songs and Chants** – You can listen to Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.

**Use what you already know** – If your child knows that  $2 \times 5 = 10$ , they can use this fact to work out that  $2 \times 6 = 12$ .

**Test the Parent/ Carer** – Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 18 divided by 2? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.



## Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2

Spring 1

I know doubles and halves of numbers to 20

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

Children will be expected to understand and begin to read and write a variety of terms associated with doubling and halving, including: Double, twice, half, halve, divide by two, divide into two.

$0 + 0 = 0$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 0 = 0	
$1 + 1 = 2$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 = 1	$11 + 11 = 22$
$2 + 2 = 4$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 4 = 2	$12 + 12 = 24$
$3 + 3 = 6$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3	$13 + 13 = 26$
$4 + 4 = 8$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4	$14 + 14 = 28$
$5 + 5 = 10$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 = 5	$15 + 15 = 30$
$6 + 6 = 12$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 = 6	$16 + 16 = 32$
$7 + 7 = 14$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = 7	$17 + 17 = 34$
$8 + 8 = 16$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 = 8	$18 + 18 = 36$
$9 + 9 = 18$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 = 9	$19 + 19 = 38$
$10 + 10 = 20$	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 = 10	$20 + 20 = 40$

They should also understand that  $\frac{1}{2}$  means a half. It will be expected that children will be able to recall the doubles of numbers up to 20 and the corresponding halves.

### Top Tips

**Use what you already know** – Encourage your child to find the connection between the 2 times table and double facts.

**Ping Pong** – In this game, the parent says, “Ping,” and the child replies, “Pong.” Then the parent says a number and the child doubles it. For a harder version, the adult can say, “Pong.” The child replies, “Ping,” and then halves the next number given.

Practice number facts online:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>



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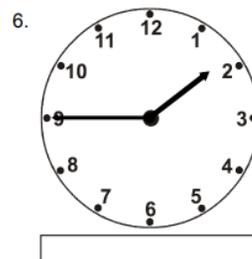
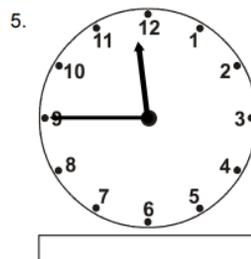
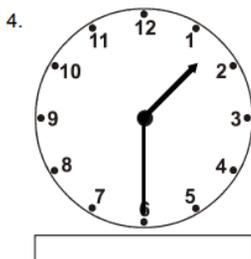
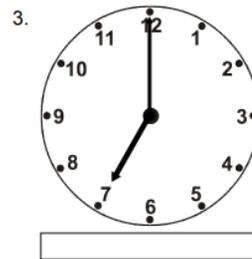
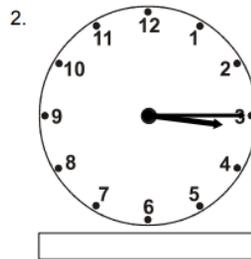
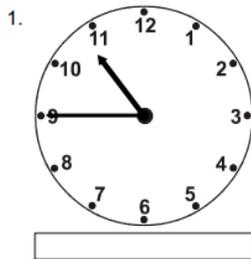
Year 2

Spring 2

I can read the time on a clock to the nearest 15 minutes

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

◆ Write the time shown on each clock...



## Hints and tips for telling the time

Draw attention to time. Mention the time at different points in the day. For example, you could say, 'it's 5 o'clock - time for tea,' or 'it's 7 o'clock - time for a bath.'

Do fun activities that include measuring time:

- use a timer for baking
- play a board game with a sand timer
- use a stop watch to time a race or challenge

Make sure your child is confident with numbers and counting from 1-60 as this will make telling the time easier. Practising the five times table will also be a big help.

Start with analogue clocks rather than digital clocks. Focus on telling time to the hour and half hour before moving on to quarter to and past.

Put a clock in your child's bedroom. Ideally it should have a clear hour hand and half hour hand as this will help them to understand that the short hand shows the hour and the long hand shows the minutes.

Talk about what you regularly do at different times in the day. Compare and contrast weekdays and weekends, if there are differences. Use time vocabulary such as today, yesterday, now, afterwards.

# Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 2

Summer 1



## **I know facts about time**

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

There are 24 hours in a day.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 14 days in a fortnight.

There are 28, 29, 30 or 31 days in a month.

There are 365 days in a year.

There are 366 days in a leap year.

There are 52 weeks in a year.

There are 12 months in a year.

There are 10 years in a decade.

There are 100 years in a century.

There are 1000 years in a millennium.