

Shape

You could take your child on a 'shape walk' around the supermarket to see what shapes they can spot. The shapes they may recognise in Year 2 as well as the old familiar ones are:

2D: *pentagon (5 sides) hexagon (6 sides) octagon (8 sides)*

3D: *sphere, cube, cuboid, pyramid, cylinder, cone*

Money

Receiving (and spending!) pocket money can make children very keen learners in this area! Use any shopping trips to encourage your child to be able to:

- *Recognise all the coins*
- *Total and write amounts that are over £1*
- *Work out change that should be given.*

Time

Make sure that there are both traditional and digital clocks around the house for your child to practise reading the time to the whole, half and quarter hour. You could suggest that they can have a smartie every time that they tell you (correctly!) that it is half past the hour. Encourage them to work out times when you are out and about e.g. *What time will swimming be finished if your lesson is half an hour?*

Measures

Cooking is a great way for your child to practise weighing and measuring in grams and kilograms.

Helping your child with maths in Year 2

This leaflet is to give you some ideas about how you can support your child's learning in maths in small, fun, practical ways at home this year.

Children's numeracy skills can be greatly boosted by help at home, in the same way that regular help with spelling and reading can nurture their literacy skills. Parents are often nervous to help in maths however, worried they may confuse their child by teaching them 'different' methods ("we didn't do it like this in my day...!").

At St. Anne's, we aim to teach children to work with number in lots of different ways. We know that what works for one child will not always make sense to another and that by giving them a range of different methods, they will be well equipped to select one which works for them. So please, be encouraged to talk about maths with your child, you never know, they may even teach you a new thing or two!

2 times table

$1 \times 0 = 0$

$1 \times 2 = 2$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

5 times table

$1 \times 0 = 0$

$1 \times 5 = 5$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

10 times table

$1 \times 0 = 0$

$1 \times 10 = 10$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$6 \times 10 = 60$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

Multiplication tables

Helping your child to learn multiplication facts and regularly going over them will benefit them enormously. They should learn to recite them in order as well as give 'quickfire' answers when they are jumbled up (e.g. "What are eight two's?", "How many two's make 12?"). This can be done on car journeys or whenever there is a spare 5 minutes.

By the end of Year 2, it is hoped that your child will know their 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

'Every day maths'

An important part of children's learning in maths involves applying their skills to everyday problems and situations. Encouraging them to practise their maths skills in daily life will benefit them enormously. The following questions may give you some ideas:

Useful websites

www.multiplication.com

www.happychild.org.uk/wks/math/key1/multiply/index.htm

www.topmarks.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks1bitesize/numeracy

*Children are no longer required to learn up to 12x because of the metric number system.