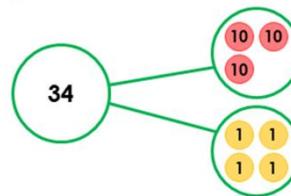# Year 2 Firecrests
Mathematics
Autumn 2

Number
Addition and Subtraction
Geometry
Shape

Part – whole models

In a part – whole model, numbers can be split into parts. The 2 parts add up to the whole. E.g., 30+4=34
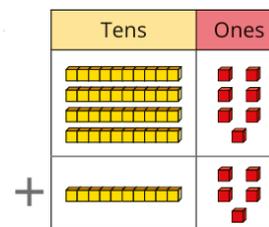

It could also be split as 2 tens and 14 ones.

Number bonds

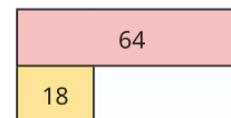Number bonds are a pair of numbers that add together to make another specific number.

	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Addition and Subtraction	addition	To combine two or more numbers together to make a bigger number.
	fact family	Group of equations that use the same numbers.
	number line	A line on which numbers are marked at intervals used to help with maths equations
	number sentence	An equation which uses numbers and symbols to represent a problem
	part-whole model	Numbers being split into parts
	subtraction	To take one number away from another
Geometry	2D shapes	2D shapes have sides and vertices and are completely flat
	3D shapes	3D shapes have 3 dimensions – length, width and depth. They have faces, edges and vertices
	geometry	A form of maths concerned with the properties and relations of points, for example shape
	symmetry	A line down the middle where both sides are equal, mirror versions of each other.

Addition

The first step is to add the ones together and then add the tens. In this example there are 12 ones so an extra ten would be formed. The answer would be 62.
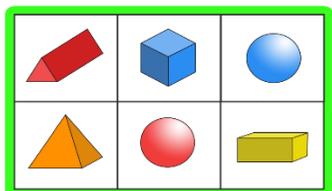
Subtraction

Subtraction is taking one number away from another. The bar model shows a missing amount. 64 – 18 will find the answer. You could subtract 20 and then add two back on = 46
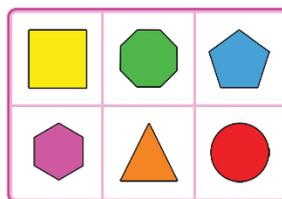
3D-Shapes

3D stands for 3-dimensional. They are solid and have 3 ways they can be measured – length, depth and width. 3D shapes occupy space which means we are able to touch and feel them. The world around us is made up of 3D shapes.

2D-Shapes

2D stands for 2-dimensional. These shapes are flat and only have 2 ways they can be measured – height and length.

One more and one less

Add one to find one more and subtract one to find one less.