

St Nicholas' CE Primary School

2024-2025 Medium Term Planning – Maths

Term 3; Year 2

Date w/c	Strand	NumberSense (number facts)	Learning Objectives
06.01.25	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers 1.14	Stage 5, book 3. Doubles and near doubles.	Step 3 – Knowledge of number facts within ten can be applied to adding or subtracting multiples of ten to/from a two digit number.
13.01.25	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers 1.14 Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers 1.15	Stage 5, book 3. Doubles and near doubles.	Step 4 – two – digit numbers can be partitioned in different ways. Step 1 – known strategies can be combined to add two multiples of ten to two single-digit numbers. Step 2 – Two two-digit numbers can be added by partitioning one or both of them into tens and ones.
20.01.25	Addition and subtraction of two-digit numbers 1.15 Subtraction: two digit and two-digit numbers.	Stage 5, book 3. Doubles and near doubles.	Step 2 – Two two-digit numbers can be added by partitioning one or both of them into tens and ones. Step 1 – known strategies can be used to subtract a multiple of ten and a single-digit number from a two-digit number.

	1.16		
27.01.25	Subtraction: two digit and two-digit numbers. 1.16	Stage 5, book 4. Adjusting	Step 2 – a two-digit number can be subtracted from a two-digit number by partitioning the subtrahend into tens and ones.
03.02.25	Structures: multiplication representing equal groups. 2.2	Stage 5, book 4. Adjusting	<p>Step 1 – objects can be grouped into equal or unequal groups.</p> <p>Step 2 – when describing equally grouped objects, the number of groups and the size of the groups must both be defined.</p> <p>Step 3 – equal groups can be represented with a repeated addition expression.</p> <p>Step 4 – equal groups can be represented with a multiplication expression.</p>
10.02.25	Structures: multiplication representing equal groups. 2.2 Times tables: groups of two and commutativity 2.3	Stage 5, book 4. Adjusting	<p>Step 5 – multiplication expressions can be written for cases where groups each contain zero items and for cases where the groups each contain an item.</p> <p>Step 1 – for equally grouped objects, the number of groups is a factor, the group size is a factor and the overall number of objects is the product.</p> <p>Step 2 – counting in multiples of two can be represented by the two times table.</p>