

## Year 2 Maths Planning 1.6.20 - 5.6.20

<p>Monday Odd and Even Watch bbc bitesize to learn about odd and even numbers. <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zknsgk7/articles/zt4jj6f">www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zknsgk7/articles/zt4jj6f</a> Complete the quiz.</p> <p>Circle the even numbers in these</p> <p>1. 8, 12, 11, 9, 3    2. 2, 1, 0, 7, 10, 14 2. 22, 14, 15, 17,    4. 40, 13, 21, 18, 30</p> <p>Circle the odd numbers in these .</p> <p>5. 11, 8, 9, 13, 4    6. 42, 10, 19, 23, 25 7. 37, 81, 44, 56    8. 52, 71, 95, 100, 80,</p> <p>Now use a die at home to roll, make 10 2 digit numbers. So, roll the die twice to make your number. Then sort your numbers to show if they are odd or even.</p>	<p>Tuesday Odd and Even Investigate these questions. Explain what you find. When I add two odd numbers together is the answer odd or even?  When I add two even numbers together is the answer odd or even?  When I add an odd and an even number together is the answer odd or even?</p>	<p>Wednesday Greater than, less than, equal to symbols Look at the slide show about Chomp <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjxmxc">www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjxmxc</a> Then watch the bbc bitesize video about these symbols. Complete the “practise” activity adding in the correct symbol. Now print out the sheet listed below. Use the correct symbol to compare different amounts of money.  <a href="http://bam.files.bbc.co.uk/bam/live/content/zrqjq3/pdf">bam.files.bbc.co.uk/bam/live/content/zrqjq3/pdf</a></p>
<p>Thursday Comparing sums using greater than, less than and equal to symbols. Recap on symbols from yesterday. Look at slide show again to remind what each symbol means. Look at the sum <math>8 + 3</math> <input type="checkbox"/> <math>7 + 2</math></p> <p>Explain that we will need to choose the correct symbol (<math>&gt;</math>, <math>&lt;</math> or <math>=</math>) into the box to make the number sentences correct. To do this we need to find answer to both sums. <math>8+3 = 11</math> <math>7+2 = 9</math> 11 is greater than 9 so we would choose <math>&gt;</math> symbol. Repeat with more examples of your own. See tapestry for work to complete today.</p>		<p>Friday Add in missing numbers. Recap on the use of the <math>=</math> symbol. Explain this can be used at the beginning or end of a sum to show the answer. Eg <math>12 = 10 + 2</math> or <math>10 + 2 = 12</math> Explain it can also be used to show when two equations/sums are the same. When they are they are called a balance sum. <math>10 + 2 = 8 + 4</math> Both sides/sums make 12 They are equal to each other. If a number is missing, work out what one side is and make the other side the same. <math>8 + 2 = 7 + ?</math> We know <math>8 + 2 = 10</math> so <math>7 + ?</math> must make 10 <math>7 + 3</math> makes 10 so the missing number is 3. Complete sums set on tapestry.</p>

