K ey I nstant R ecall F acts

Year 2 – Medium Term Plan

Focus 1	Focus 2	Focus 3	Focus 4	Focus 5	Focus 6
Number bonds to 20	Add and subtract any number within 20	Add and subtract 10 from any number	2 Times table	Double numbers to 20 and halve even numbers to 20	10 Times table and 5 times table

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts

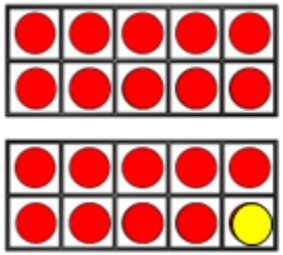
Number bonds to 20

Year 2 - Focus 1

Learn these facts off by heart

0 + 20 = 20	11 + 9 = 20
1 + 19 = 20	12 + 8 = 20
2 + 18 = 20	13 + 7 = 20
3 + 17 = 20	14 + 6 = 20
4 + 16 = 20	15 + 5 = 20
5 + 15 = 20	16 + 4 = 20
6 + 14 = 20	17 + 3 = 20
7 + 13 = 20	18 + 2 = 20
8 + 12 = 20	19 + 1 = 20
9 + 11 = 20	20 + 0 = 20
10 + 10 = 20	

What does this look like?



19 and 1 make 20

19 + 1 = 20

20 – 1 = 19

Concrete Representation | **Pictorial Representation** | **Abstract Representation**

What to do at home

Chants: Practise chanting the number bonds.

Say it, make it, write it: For each number bond, say it out loud, make it using everyday objects and then write it as a calculation.

Key Vocabulary

12 **add** 8 equals 20

18 **plus** 2 is the same as 20

20 **take away** 7 equals 13

20 **subtract** 3 makes 17

20 **minus** 9 equals 11

The **difference** between 20 and 12 is 8

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts

Add and subtract any number within 20

Year 2 - Focus 2

Learn these facts off by heart

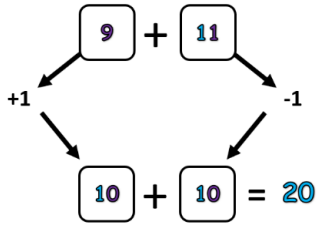
Children should know the number bonds to all numbers up to 20.

For example:
Number bonds to 15: 0 + 15 = 15, 1 + 14 = 15, 2 + 13 = 15, etc.
Number bonds to 16: 0 + 16 = 16, 1 + 15 = 16, 2 + 14 = 16, etc.

Children should know all the number bonds that total 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

What does this look like?

Concrete Representation



Pictorial Representation

9 + 11 = 20

Abstract Representation

What to do at home

Chants: Practise chanting the number bonds.

Everyday Objects: Gather together objects and separate them in as many different ways as possible. Write the calculation to match each one.

Key Vocabulary

2 **add** 11 equals 13

5 **plus** 12 is the same as 17

16 **take away** 7 equals 9

19 **subtract** 3 makes 16

18 **minus** 9 equals 9

The **difference** between 19 and 7 is 12

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts

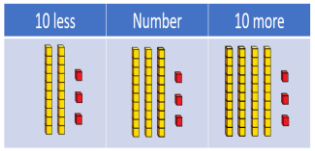
Add and subtract 10 from any number

Year 2 - Focus 3

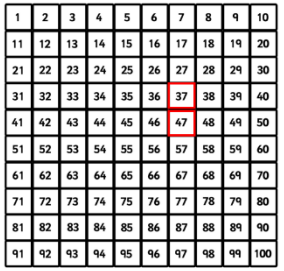
Learn these facts off by heart

0 + 10 = 10	100 – 10 + 90
10 + 10 = 20	90 – 10 = 80
20 + 10 = 30	80 – 10 = 70
30 + 10 = 40	70 – 10 = 60
40 + 10 = 50	60 – 10 = 50
50 + 10 = 60	50 – 10 = 40
60 + 10 = 70	40 – 10 = 30
70 + 10 = 80	30 – 10 = 20
80 + 10 = 90	20 – 10 = 10
90 + 10 = 100	10 – 10 = 0

What does this look like?



Concrete Representation



Pictorial Representation

53 + 10 = 63

98 – 10 = 88

10 + 84 = 94

Abstract Representation

What to do at home

What's my number: Pick a number between 10 and 100 and ask: "What is 10 more than my number?" or "What is 10 less than my number?"

Number Jump: Call out a starting number (e.g. 37). Then give a command: "Jump forward 10!" or "Jump back 10!" Children physically jump forwards or backwards and say the new number out loud.

True or False: When I add or subtract 10, the ones digit always stays the same.

Key Vocabulary

53 **add** 10 equals 63

83 **take away** 10 equals 73

10 **more than** 45 is 55

10 **less than** 67 is 57

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts

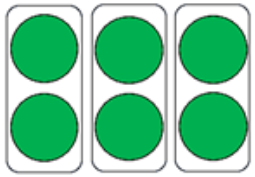
2 times table

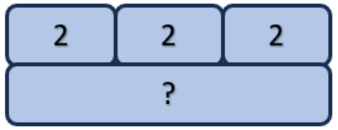
Year 2 - Focus 4

Learn these facts off by heart

1	×	2	=	2	2	÷ 2	= 1
2	×	2	=	4	4	÷ 2	= 2
3	×	2	=	6	6	÷ 2	= 3
4	×	2	=	8	8	÷ 2	= 4
5	×	2	=	10	10	÷ 2	= 5
6	×	2	=	12	12	÷ 2	= 6
7	×	2	=	14	14	÷ 2	= 7
8	×	2	=	16	16	÷ 2	= 8
9	×	2	=	18	18	÷ 2	= 9
10	×	2	=	20	20	÷ 2	= 10
11	×	2	=	22	22	÷ 2	= 11
12	×	2	=	24	24	÷ 2	= 12

What does this look like?





2 multiplied by 3 = 6

2 x 3 = 6 & 3 x 2 = 6

6 divided by 2 = 3

6 ÷ 2 = 3

Concrete Representation

Pictorial Representation

Abstract Representation

What to do at home

Chanting: Say the times table facts out loud, 1 times 2 is 2, 2 times 2 is 4 etc.

Double Trouble: Call a number from 1–12. Your child can race to shout the answer to 2x that number. Challenge: Try it backwards - "I have 16 shoes. How many pairs?"

Key Vocabulary

Multiply: Adding equal groups a certain number of times, e.g. 2 x 4 = 2+2+2+2 = 8. Can also be referred to as **groups of** or **lots of**.

Divide: **Sharing** or **grouping** numbers/objects into equal groups, e.g. 10 ÷ 2 = 5.

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts — Doubles and halves of numbers to 20

Year 2 - Focus 5

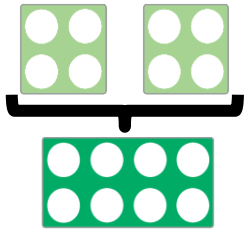
Learn these facts off by heart

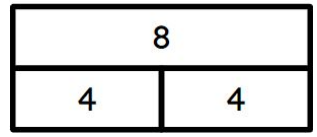
double 1	2
double 2	4
double 3	6
double 4	8

half of 2	1
half of 4	2
half of 6	3
half of 8	4

half of 10	5
half of 12	6
half of 14	7
half of 16	8

What does this look like?





Double 14 is 28

Half 28 is 14

Concrete Representation

Pictorial Representation

Abstract Representation

What to do at home

Doubling butterfly: Draw an outline of a ladybird, paint spots on one side; fold it over to show double that number. Write the calculation to go with it.

Doubles bingo: Choose 5 numbers between 1-20. Ask questions such as, what is double 6 or what is half of 18. Keep going until all numbers have been crossed off!

Key Vocabulary

Double: adding a number twice e.g. 16 + 16

Compensating: eg: 19 + 19 = 20 + 20 – 2 = 38

Half: splitting a number into 2, dividing by 2 e.g. 20 divided by 2 is 10.

KIRF Key Instant Recall Facts

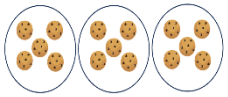
10 Times table and 5 times table

Year 2 - Focus 6

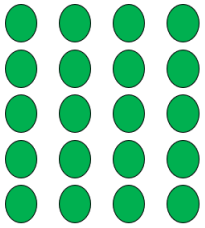
Learn these facts off by heart

1	×	5	=	5	1 × 10	=	10
2	×	5	=	10	2 × 10	=	20
3	×	5	=	15	3 × 10	=	30
4	×	5	=	20	4 × 10	=	40
5	×	5	=	25	5 × 10	=	50
6	×	5	=	30	6 × 10	=	60
7	×	5	=	35	7 × 10	=	70
8	×	5	=	40	8 × 10	=	80
9	×	5	=	45	9 × 10	=	90
10	×	5	=	50	10 × 10	=	100
11	×	5	=	55	11 × 10	=	110
12	×	5	=	60	12 × 10	=	120

What does this look like?



Concrete Representation



Pictorial Representation

5 multiplied by 3 = 15

5 x 3 = 15 & 3 x 5 = 15

15 divided by 3 = 5

15 ÷ 3 = 5

Abstract Representation

What to do at home

Chanting: Say the times table facts out loud, 1 times 5 is 5, 2 times 5 is 10 etc.

Double Trouble! One child calls a number from 1-12. Others race to shout the answer to 5 × that number then 10 x that number. Make it competitive or play in teams.

Key Vocabulary

Multiply: Adding equal groups a certain number of times, e.g.5 x 4 = 5 +5 + 5 +5 = 20. Can also be referred to as **groups of** or **lots of.**

Divide: Sharing or **grouping** numbers/objects into equal groups,
e.g. 30 ÷ 5 = 6