## As outcomes, Year 2 pupils should, for example:

Give examples to match statements such as:

- When I subtract 10 from a number the units number stays the same.
For example: $43-10=33 \quad 86-10=76$
- I can add 9 by adding 10 and taking away 1. For example: $\quad 16+9=16+10-1=25$
- If a number ends in 2 then it is even.

For example: 12, 32, 82

- If a number ends in 0 then it divides exactly by 10. For example: 10, 40, 90, 100
- There are three numbers less than 10 that divide exactly by 3.
For example: 3, 6, 9
- Odd numbers have 1 left over when you divide them by 2, but even numbers do not.
For example: $9 \div 2$ is 4 remainder 1 $15 \div 2$ is 7 remainder 1
- A cube has six square faces.


For example, explain orally or record that:

- $8+7 \quad$ I did $7+7+1$, which is double 7 plus 1 ; or I made the 8 into 10 then I added 5 .
- 23-7 I did 23-3 = 20 then $20-4=16$.
- $21+32$ I did $20+30=50$ then $1+2=3$, so it's 53 .


## As outcomes, Year 3 pupils should, for example:

Give examples to match statements such as:

- There are five odd numbers between 10 and 20.

For example: 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

- If you multiply numbers either way round, the answer is the same.
For example: $5 \times 6=6 \times 5=30$
- Any odd number is one more than an even number.
For example: $23=22+1 \quad 15=14+1$
- Any even number can be written as the sum of two odd numbers.
For example: $\quad 6=3+3 \quad 12=5+7 \quad 30=13+17$
- The multiplication table for 4 is always even. For example: $7 \times 4=28$, which is even.
- A multiple of 5 is always half a multiple of 10. For example: $15=30 \div 2 \quad 40=80 \div 2$
- All squares are rectangles.
- A square always has four equal sides and four right-angled corners.


For example, explain orally or write that:

- $23+17$ I added 17 and 3 to get 20 , then 20 more to get 40 .
- 50-29 I did 50 take away 30, which makes 20, then added 1 .
- $25 \times 225+25=50$, so $25 \times 2=50$.
- $46 \div 2$ I know double 23 is 46 , so half of 46 is 23 .

