

Cherry Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 2

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

- I can recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently

$18 + 2 = 20$ $2 + 18 = 20$ $20 - 18 = 2$ $20 - 2 = 18$			
$15 + 5 = 20$ $5 + 15 = 20$ $20 - 15 = 5$ $20 - 5 = 15$			

- I can derive and use related facts up to 100



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

- I can show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot



$$6 + 3 = 9$$



$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$14 + 6 = 20$$

$$6 + 14 = 20$$

~~$$14 - 6 = 20$$~~

~~$$20 - 14 = 6$$~~

- I can recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

$$17 + 3 = 20$$

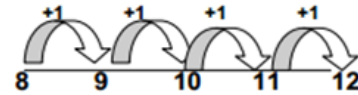
$$3 + 17 = 20$$

$$20 - 3 = 17$$

$$20 - 17 = 3$$

$$8 + \underline{4} = 12$$

$$12 - 8 = 4$$



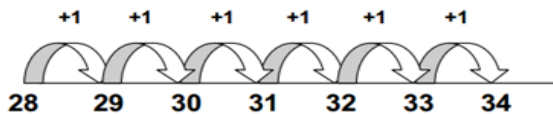
'The difference between 8 and 12 is 4.'

- I can add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones, a two-digit number and tens, two two-digit numbers and adding three one-digit numbers

Year 2 written methods for addition

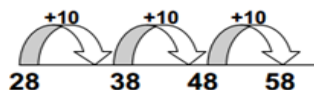
Counting on in ones using an **empty number line**, within 100...

$$28 + 6 = 34$$



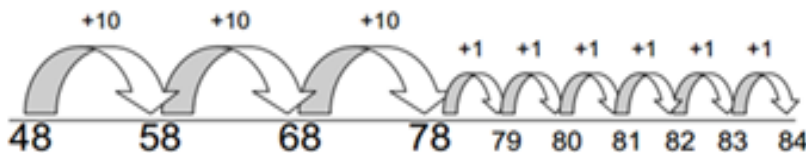
...and in tens

$$28 + 30 = 58$$



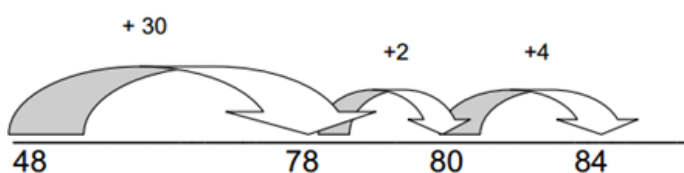
$$48 + 36 = 84$$

'Put the biggest number first (48), and then partition the smaller number (36 = 30 + 6) and count on: 48 + 30 + 6.'



If children are confident, use more efficient jumps...

Also use the **partitioning method** to add two two-digit numbers:



$$43 + 25 = 68$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

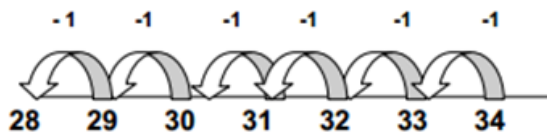
$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$60 + 8 = 68$$

Year 2 written methods for subtraction

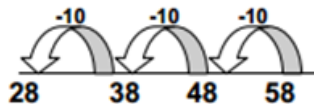
Counting back using an empty number line within 100, in ones...

$$34 - 6 = 28$$



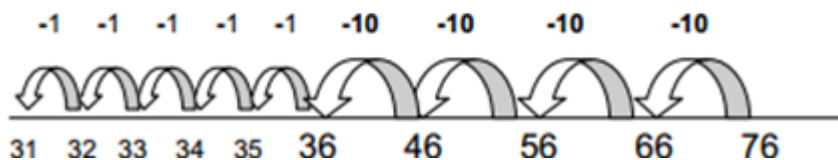
...and in tens:

$$58 - 30 = 28$$



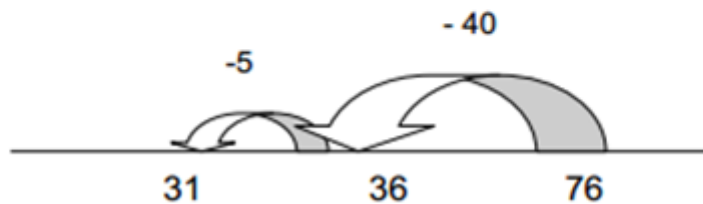
Subtraction, using partitioning, on an empty number line:

$$76 - 45 = 31$$



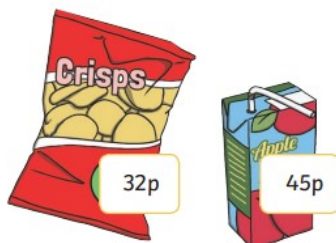
If children are confident, use more efficient jumps:

$$76 - 45 = 31$$



- I can solve problems with addition and subtraction: * using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures * applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods

1. Annie buys a packet of crisps and a drink. How much do they cost altogether?



If you count 85 ladybirds in your garden and 21 fly away, how many ladybirds would be left?



Cherry Class Learning Journey

English, Term 1

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

- I can make the correct choices between the past and present tense in my writing

Present Tense	Past Tense
Today I am painting a picture	Yesterday I ainted a picture
Mum takes Ella breakfast in bed	Mum took Ella breakfast in bed
The sun is shining	The sun was shining
Azif gives out the paint pots	Azif gave out the paint pots

- I can use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence. It is also used to mark a proper noun.

On Saturday morning, Sarah travelled to Scotland with her family.

A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.

An exclamation mark is used to mark an exclamation sentence, usually beginning with how or what.

What a beautiful picture you've drawn!

How wonderful the weather is today!

A question mark is used to mark the end of a question, which always starts with a question word.

Do you like art?

How did you solve the problem?

What are you going to watch at the cinema?

- I can use commas to separate items in a list.

Archie the hamster eats seeds, nuts and dried fruit every day.

The museum shop sells posters, mugs and badges.

English

- I can use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns

Words	Contraction
Did not	Didn't
I will	I'll
You have	You've
It is	It's
I am	I'm
Can not	Can't

Those are Jim's books.

Lucy's bag is green and blue.

I am going round Dee's house.

- I can identify and name the four word classes

A **noun** is a person a place or a thing— *table, Tim, Hadlow, apple, kitchen*

An **adjective** describes a noun— *beautiful, stretchy, gold, tall, kind*

A **verb** is an action/ doing word— *walking, swim, stopped, write, ran*

An **adverb** describes or changes a verb— *quickly, silently, carefully, softly, gently.*

An expanded noun phrase is a sentence that includes a **noun** and at least one **adjective**— *I ate the yummy, cold ice cream.*

- I can identify and use a range of sentence types.

There is a pony in the field.

One day, Ali decided to make a toy robot.

Pack away your paints now.

Wait for the seeds to grow.

Statements are sentences which tell you something. They usually end with a full stop.

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something, They are found in instructions but can also be urgent or angry. They can be very short.

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They end with a question mark.

Exclamations are full sentences starting with 'What' or 'How' . It includes a verb and ends with an exclamation mark.

Are we going swimming?

What would you like for dinner?

What an interesting painting!

How kind of you to buy me a gift!