## Stage 2 PROMPT sheet

2/1 Know the 2, 3, 5, 10 times tables

| 0 | $x$ | 2 | $=0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $x$ | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | $x$ | $=$ |  |
| 3 | $x$ | $=$ | 6 |
| 4 | $x$ | 2 | $=$ |
| 5 | $x$ | 2 | $=10$ |
| 6 | $x$ | 2 | 12 |
| 7 | $x$ | 2 | $=14$ |
| 8 | $x$ | 2 | $=16$ |
| 9 | $x$ | $=18$ |  |
| 10 | $x$ | $=20$ |  |
| 11 | $x$ | $=22$ |  |
| 12 | $x$ | $=24$ |  |


| 0 | $x$ | 5 | $=0$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $x$ | 5 | $=$ |
| 2 | $x$ | 5 | $=10$ |
| 3 | $x$ | 5 | $=15$ |
| 4 | $x$ | $=$ | 20 |
| 5 | $x$ | $=$ | 25 |
| 6 | $x$ | $=$ | 30 |
| 7 | $x$ | $=$ | 35 |
| 8 | $x$ | $=$ | 40 |
| 9 | $x$ | $=$ | 45 |
| 10 | $x$ | $=$ | 50 |
| 11 | $x$ | 5 |  |
| 12 | $x$ | $=$ |  |


| $0 \times 10=0$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $x 10=10$ |
| 2 | $x 10=20$ |
| 3 | $x 10=30$ |
| 4 | $x 10=40$ |
| 5 | $x 10=50$ |
| 6 | $x 10=60$ |
| 7 | $x 10=70$ |
| 8 | $x 10=80$ |
| 9 | $x 10=90$ |
| 10 | $x 10=100$ |
| 11 | $x 10=110$ |
| $12 \times 10=120$ |  |


| 0 | $x$ | 3 | $=0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | x | 3 | $=3$ |
| 2 | x | 3 | $=6$ |
| 3 | x | 3 | $=9$ |
| 4 | x | $3=12$ |  |
| 5 | x | $3=15$ |  |
| 6 | x | $3=18$ |  |
| 7 | x | $3=21$ |  |
| 8 | x 3 | $=24$ |  |
| 9 | x 3 | $=27$ |  |
| 10 | x 3 | $=30$ |  |
| 11 | x 3 | $=33$ |  |
| 12 | x 3 | $=36$ |  |

## Count in 10s



Counting up in tens this digit changes:
$\begin{array}{llllll}37 & 47 & 57 & 67 & 77 & 87\end{array}$
2/2 Place value

| $\stackrel{\text { n }}{\substack{\text { T }}}$ | $\stackrel{n}{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 8 |

28 means 2 tens and 8 units (ones) 20 and 8

## 2/3 Estimate numbers

- Eyeball estimate


Use this to estimate larger amounts


- Estimate on a number line

Fill in the half way number first
Then split up the half with the arrow


## 2/4 Order numbers

| Ten | Unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 6 |
| 6 | 2 |

- Begin at the tens and compare 76 is the biggest
62 is next biggest

| Ten | Unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 6 |
| 6 | 2 |

- Move to the units and compare

Order is: $\begin{array}{llll}76 & 62 \quad 37 & 32\end{array}$

$2 / 8$ Add \& subtract

## 2/13 Multiply \& divide

$7 \times 5=35$ is the same as $5 \times 7$
$35 \div 7=5$ is NOT the same as $7 \div 35$

## 2/14 Multiply \& divide

Example 1: Here are 20 sweets to share
Each child gets 5 sweets
How many children are there?

Divide them up into groups of 5 sweets-like this


There must be 4 children

Example2: Here are 12 marbles to share
There are 4 children.
How many marbles does each get?

Divide them up into 4 groups - like this


Each child gets 3 marbles

## Repeated addition (Multiplication)



Here are 3 footballers.
How many legs do they have altogether?

| Addition sentence | Multiplication sentence |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2+2+2=6$ | $3 \times 2=6$ |

Repeated addition is the same as multiplication

| Addition sentence | Multiplication sentence |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5+5+5+5=20$ | $4 \times 5=20$ |
| $10+10+10=30$ | $3 \times 10=30$ |

## Repeated subtraction (Division)

Repeated subtraction is the same as division

15
-5 (1)
10
-5 (2)
5
-5 (3)
0

This is the same as $15 \div 5=3$

Because 5 has been subtracted 3 times to get to 0

## 2/15 \& 16 Fractions

## To work out a half

Split into two equal parts


10sweets $\div 2=5$ sweets OR $\frac{1}{2}$ of $10=10 \div 2=5$

To work out a quarter
Split into four equal parts


8 strawberries $\div 4=2$ strawberries

$$
\text { OR } \frac{1}{4} \text { of } 8=8 \div 4=2
$$

## 2/17 Units of measure

METRIC units of length are:
Millimetre (mm)


- A big stride is about a metre

- Distance to Dublin is measured in kilometres


METRIC units of mass are:
Gram (g)
Kilogram (kg)


1 kilogram(kg) = 1000grams(g)

- An apple weighs 150 grams

- Baby chimp weighs 3 kg



## 2/17 Units of measure (continued)

METRIC units of capacity (liquids) are:
Millilitre (ml)
Centilitre (cl)

Litre (I)

- A medicine spoon holds 5 ml
- A 5-litre bucket

- Fuel for the car is measured in litres



## 2/18 Compare units of measure

Think of the units of mass then order:

a bar of chocolate your teacher
a blown-up balloon a loaf of bread

A blown-up balloon < a bar of chocolate < a loaf of bread < your teacher

Think of the units of length used then order:
How high you could jump in the air How far you can kick a football How far you can run in $\frac{1}{2}$ minute Length of a bug

Length of a bug < you could jump in the air < you can kick a football < you can run in half a minute

## 2/19 Money

To write amounts of money
£3 or $£ 3.00$
50 p or $£ 0.50$
$£ 3.50$ or 350 p BUT never $£ 3.50$ p or $£ 3.5$
Value of coins



## 2/20 Bills and change

To add amounts of money

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 p+32 p \\
= & 20 p+4 p+30 p+2 p \\
= & 20 p+30 p+4 p+2 p \\
= & 50 p+6 p \\
= & 56 p
\end{aligned}
$$

To find change from £1

Subtraction method £1-56p
$=\underbrace{\text { E1-50p }}-6 p$
$=50 p-6 p$
$=44 p$

Add-on method
$56 p+4 p=60 p$
$60 p+40 p=£ 1$
$=4 p+40 p$
$=44 p$

## 2/21 Sequence of time




## 2/27 Sequence of shapes

Make these shapes into a pattern


## 2/28 Describe position, direction \& movement



ANTICLOCKWISE


Clockwise (1 right angle) or $\frac{1}{4}$ turn


Anticlockwise(1 right angle) or $\frac{1}{4}$ turn


Half turn (2 right angles)

## 2/29 Tables and graphs



Tally chart showing animals in the zoo

| Animal | Tally | Number of animals |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Penguin | IIII | 4 |
| Lion | III | 3 |
| Snake | \#\#I I | 6 |
| Giraffe | II | 2 |
| Monkey | HII II | 7 |

Block graph to show animals in the zoo

| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $8$ |  |  |

## 2/30 Questions about tables and graphs

## Example:

Questions about 'Animals in the zoo'

1. How many animals are there altogether?

$$
4+3+6+2+7=22
$$

2. How many more monkeys are there than lions?
3. What animal is there least of?
giraffe
