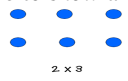



# Stanley Road School - Year 2 – Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 2

## Vocabulary dozen

<b>multiply</b>	to increase in numbers by adding one number to itself an amount of times –e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$ (5+5+5)	<b>divide</b>	to share into equal amounts	<b>inverse</b>	the opposite – e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$ , $15 \div 5 = 3$ . Addition and subtraction are inverses of each other, so are multiplication and division.
<b>array</b>	a regular pattern or structure to show a multiplication  $2 \times 3$	<b>graph</b>	a mathematical diagram	<b>tally</b>	to count numbers, items and totals using a symbol to count which = 5 
<b>data</b>	a series of observations, measurements or information	<b>multiples</b>	a number which can go into another number equal times 5 is a multiple of 5	<b>commutative</b>	giving the same result in the opposite order $3 \times 5 = 15$ , $5 \times 3 = 15$ addition and multiplication are commutative
<b>height</b>	the vertical distance from the bottom to the top	<b>mass</b>	an amount of a substance or the weight of it	<b>length</b>	the amount that it measures from one end to the other along the longest side

Length – millimetre (mm)   centimetres (cm)   metres (m)   kilometres (km)  
 10mm = 1cm   100mm = 10cm   100cm = 1m   1000m = 1km

Mass/Weight – grams (g)   kilograms (kg)  
 1000g = 1kg

### Multiplication Facts

2 X
$2 \times 1 = 2$
$2 \times 2 = 4$
$2 \times 3 = 6$
$2 \times 4 = 8$
$2 \times 5 = 10$
$2 \times 6 = 12$
$2 \times 7 = 14$
$2 \times 8 = 16$
$2 \times 9 = 18$
$2 \times 10 = 20$
$2 \times 11 = 22$
$2 \times 12 = 24$

5 X
$5 \times 1 = 5$
$5 \times 2 = 10$
$5 \times 3 = 15$
$5 \times 4 = 20$
$5 \times 5 = 25$
$5 \times 6 = 30$
$5 \times 7 = 35$
$5 \times 8 = 40$
$5 \times 9 = 45$
$5 \times 10 = 50$
$5 \times 11 = 55$
$5 \times 12 = 60$

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

### Division Facts

2 Division Facts
$2 \div 2 = 1$
$4 \div 2 = 2$
$6 \div 2 = 3$
$8 \div 2 = 4$
$10 \div 2 = 5$
$12 \div 2 = 6$
$14 \div 2 = 7$
$16 \div 2 = 8$
$18 \div 2 = 9$
$20 \div 2 = 10$
$22 \div 2 = 11$
$24 \div 2 = 12$

5 Division Facts
$5 \div 5 = 1$
$10 \div 5 = 2$
$15 \div 5 = 3$
$20 \div 5 = 4$
$25 \div 5 = 5$
$30 \div 5 = 6$
$35 \div 5 = 7$
$40 \div 5 = 8$
$45 \div 5 = 9$
$50 \div 5 = 10$
$55 \div 5 = 11$
$60 \div 5 = 12$

10 Division Facts
$10 \div 10 = 1$
$20 \div 10 = 2$
$30 \div 10 = 3$
$40 \div 10 = 4$
$50 \div 10 = 5$
$60 \div 10 = 6$
$70 \div 10 = 7$
$80 \div 10 = 8$
$90 \div 10 = 9$
$100 \div 10 = 10$
$110 \div 10 = 11$
$120 \div 10 = 12$

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