

Year 2 Recall Cards Set 2

Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd. October 2017

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold nor transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with nor endorsed by any other company, organisation or institution.

[This page is intentionally blank]

Numbers

To **count** is...

Numbers

Addition is ...

Numbers

The **sum** is ...

Numbers

Number bonds are...

Numbers

... finding the **total**.

Numbers

... finding out how
many are in a group.

Numbers

... different **pairs** of numbers which
make up the **same** number.
For example, the number bonds for
10 are 1+9, 2+8, 3+7, 4+6 and 5+5

Numbers

... what you get when
you **add** numbers.

Numbers

Least means...

Numbers

Most means ...

Numbers

More is a ...

Numbers

Less is a ...

Numbers

... the **greatest** or
largest amount.

Numbers

... the **smallest**
amount.

Numbers

... **smaller** number.

Numbers

... **larger** number.

Numbers

The sign = is
used to ...

Numbers

Equal means

Numbers

More than means ...

Numbers

Less than means
that ...

Numbers

... exactly the same
amount or value.

Numbers

... show equal
quantities or numbers.

Numbers

... the number is smaller
or one group has less in it
than another group.

Numbers

... that the number is larger
or one group has more in it
than another group.

Numbers

Division is to ...

Numbers

Subtraction is ...

Numbers

Doubling is ...

Numbers

The **difference** is ...

Numbers

... taking away one
number or quantity
from another.

Numbers

... share or group
things equally.

Numbers

... found when you
subtract numbers.

Numbers

... the same as
multiplying by 2.

Numbers

An **even number** is ...

Numbers

An **odd number** is ...

Numbers

Total is ...

Numbers

Altogether is ...

Numbers

... any number that
cannot be divided
exactly by 2.

Numbers

... any number that
can be divided
exactly by 2.

Numbers

... how much there is
in total.

Numbers

... how much there is
altogether.

Numbers

Multiplication is ...

Numbers

A **multiple** of a
number is ...

Numbers

An **array** is formed
by arranging a set of
objects into ...

Numbers

A **sequence** is a set of
things that are in ...

Numbers

... the number you get when you **multiply** that number by any whole number.

Numbers

... **adding** the **same** number again and again (**or** repeated addition).
For example; $4 \times 3 = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

Numbers

... **order** and follow a pattern or **rule**.
For example, house numbers might follow a sequence of even numbers:
2, 4, 6, 8 and so on,

Numbers

... **rows** and **columns**.
Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number as the other rows.

Numbers

A **pattern** is an arrangement of ...

Numbers

The symbol $<$ means ...

Numbers

The symbol $>$ means ...

Numbers

The symbol $=$ means ...

Numbers

... less than e.g. $2 < 3$

Numbers

... numbers, lines or
shapes that follow a rule.

Numbers

... equal to
e.g. $3 + 2 = 4 + 1$

Numbers

... greater than
e.g. $4 > 3$

Numbers

Place **value** is ...

Numbers

The **tens** represent ...

Numbers

The **ones** represent ...

Numbers

The **quantity** is ...

Numbers

... the value of the digit in the **second** place value column.
The value of the tens in the number 78 is 7 tens (70).

Numbers

... the value of each **digit** in a number.
It means understanding that 82 is made up of 8 tens (80) and 2 ones (2).

Numbers

... how **much** there is of something.

Numbers

... the value of the digit in the **first** place value column.
The value of the ones in the number 92 is 2 ones (2).

Fractions

A **fraction** is an ...

Fractions

The **denominator**
is the ...

Fractions

The **numerator** is
the ...

Fractions

Half is...

Fractions

... bottom number in a fraction, which tells us how many equal parts the whole has been split into.

Fractions

... equal part of a whole.

Fractions

... one of two equal parts.

Fractions

... top number in a fraction, which tells us how many of the equal parts we are dealing with.

Fractions

A **quarter** is ...

Fractions

A **third** is ...

Fractions

Equivalent means ...

Fractions

Equivalent fractions
are fractions with
the ...

Fractions

... one of three equal
parts.

Fractions

... one of four equal
parts.

Fractions

... same value though each
has a different numerator and
denominator e.g. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$

Fractions

... 'worth the same'

Measures

Mass is ...

Measures

Scales can be
used to ...

Measures

Hours are a
measure ...

Measures

There are **7 days** in ...

Measures

... measure mass.

Measures

... a measure of how
heavy something is.

Measures

... 1 week.

Measures

... of time.

Measures

Quick means ...

Measures

Slow means ...

Measures

Full means ...

Measures

Empty means ...

Measures

... taking a long time.

Measures

... moving fast.

Measures

... holding nothing.

Measures

... holding the most
amount.

Measures

Capacity is ...

Measures

Length is ...

Measures

Height is ...

Measures

An **analogue clock**
has ...

Measures

... the **distance** from
end to end.

Measures

... how much
something **holds**.

Measures

... hands (or pointers) to show
the **time**.
The **short hand** shows the **hours**.
The **long hand** shows the **minutes**.

Measures

... the **vertical** distance
from the ground.

Measures

There are
60 minutes in ...

Measures

There are **24 hours**
in ...

Measures

Metres (m) are units
for measuring ...

Measures

Centimetres (cm) are
units for measuring ...

Measures

... 1 day.

Measures

... 1 hour.

Measures

... length.

Measures

... distance or length.

Measures

Kilograms (kg) are
units for measuring ...

Measures

Grams (g) are units for
measuring ...

Measures

Temperature is how ...

Measures

Temperature is
measured in

Measures

... mass or weight.

Measures

... mass or weight.

Measures

... degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Measures

... hot or cold
something is.

Measures

A **thermometer** is an instrument for ...

Measures

One pound (£1) =

Measures

The symbol **£** means ...
The symbol **p** means ...

Measures

Width is ...

Measures

... 100 pence.

Measures

... measuring
temperature.

Measures

... the horizontal
distance from side
to side.

Measures

... pounds.
... pence.

Geometry

A **2D-shape** is...

Geometry

A **square** is ...

Geometry

A **triangle** is ...

Geometry

A **rectangle** is ...

Geometry

... a 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where:

- all sides have equal length
- all corners are the same.

Geometry

... a flat shape.

Geometry

... a 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where:

- all corners are the same
- opposite sides are equal length.

Geometry

... a 3-sided flat shape with straight sides.

Geometry

A **3-D shape** is ...

Geometry

Position is ...

Geometry

A **pentagon** is ...

Geometry

A **hexagon** is ...

Geometry

... where something is
located in relation to
something else.

Geometry

... a **solid** shape.

Geometry

... a polygon with **six**
straight sides.

Geometry

... a polygon with **five**
straight sides.

Geometry

An **octagon** is ...

Geometry

A **semi-circle** is ...

Geometry

An **edge** is ...

Geometry

A **face** is ...

Geometry

... half of a circle.

Geometry

... a polygon with eight straight sides.

Geometry

... one of the flat or curved surfaces of a 3-D shape.

Geometry

... where two faces meet on a 3-D shape.

Geometry

A **vertex** is ...

Geometry

A **sphere** is a ...

Geometry

A **cube** has ...

Geometry

A **cuboid** has ...

Geometry

... 3-D object shaped like a **ball**. Every point on the surface is the same distance from the centre.

Geometry

... a **point** at which two or more lines meet in an object or shape.

Geometry

... **6** rectangular faces, **8** vertices and **12** edges.

Geometry

... **6** square faces, **8** vertices and **12** edges.

Geometry

Clockwise is ...

Geometry

Anti-clockwise is ...

Geometry

A **turn** is ...

Statistics

A **pictogram** uses ...
Each symbol
represents...

Geometry

... the **opposite** direction
to the way the hands on a
clock turn.

Geometry

... the **direction** that
the hands of a
clock travel.

Statistics

... **pictures** or **symbols** to
display information.
... an **amount**, and you can use part of
a symbol to show a smaller amount.

Geometry

... a **rotation** around
a point.