Mathematics Enhancement Programme
TEACHING SUPPORT: Year 2

FACTS TO KNOW AND REMEMBER

Number bonds up to 20

For example, for 16, $0 + 16 = 16$, $1 + 15 = 16$, $2 + 14 = 16$, $3 + 13 = 16$, etc.

Multiplication tables   Up to 10×10

Numbers
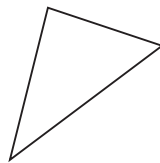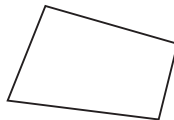
$$1 \text{ T} = 10$$
$$1 \text{ H} = 10 \text{ T} = 100$$

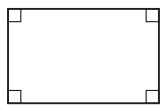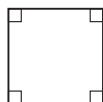### *Roman Numerals*

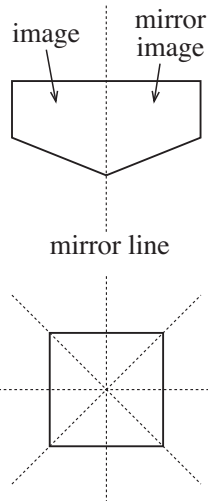|	
1	I
5	V
10	X
50	L
100	C

Even / Odd

Whole numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are EVEN (and divisible by 2 with no remainder).

Whole numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are ODD (and have remainder 1 when divided by 2).

Shapes : 2D

Triangle (3 straight sides)

Quadrilateral (4 straight sides)

Rectangle (opposite sides equal and parallel and four right angles)

Square (all sides equal and four right angles)

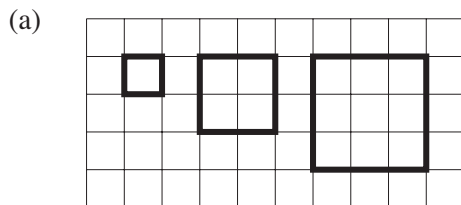(Note that all squares are rectangles and all rectangles are quadrilaterals.)
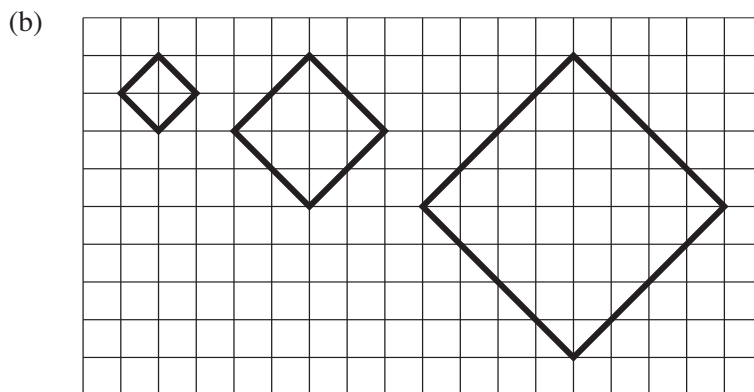
Symmetry

image   mirror image

The whole shape has one line of symmetry.

mirror line

Four lines of symmetry are shown here.

Similarity
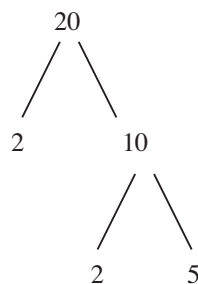
(a)

These shapes are similar.

(b)

These shapes are similar.

(The sides are in the same ratio, that is, 1 : 1 in (a) and 1 : 2 (i.e, 2 : 4 and 3 : 6) in (b).

Factors

Any whole number that divides exactly into a whole number is called a *factor*.

For example, the factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20. We can write

$$20$$
$$2 \qquad 10$$
$$2 \qquad 5$$

giving $20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$.