

P2 Maths Cheat Sheet

Every formula and key fact for Primary 2, from the latest (2026) MOE syllabus

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NUMBER & ALGEBRA

Numbers to 1000

Term 1

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
4	7	2

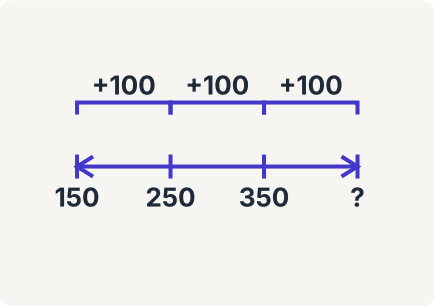
Hundreds, tens and ones
472 is 4 hundreds, 7 tens and 2 ones. 10 tens make 1 hundred.
| $400 + 70 + 2 = 472$

Numeral	In words
615	six hundred and fifteen
208	two hundred and eight

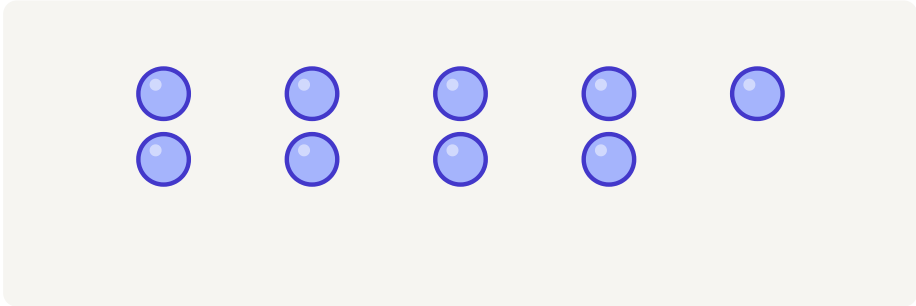
Numbers in words
Keep the "and" after the hundreds.
No tens? Say nothing for them.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
7	5	3
7	3	5

Compare and order
Compare the hundreds, then the tens, then the ones: 753 is greater than 735.



Count on in hundreds
Find the step, then keep adding it.
Here it goes up by 100.
| next $\rightarrow 350 + 100 = 450$



Odd and even
Pair them up. Even leaves none over; odd leaves one: 9 is odd. Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.



NUMBER & ALGEBRA

Addition and Subtraction within 1000

Term 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 256 \\ + 138 \\ \hline 394 \end{array}$$

Add in columns

Add the ones first. 10 ones make 1 ten: regroup it into the tens.

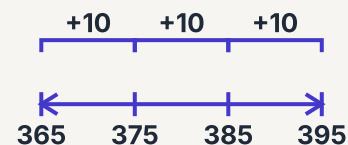
$$256 + 138 = 394$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ 542 \\ - 217 \\ \hline 325 \end{array}$$

Subtract in columns

Subtract the ones first. Not enough ones? Regroup 1 ten into 10 ones.

$$542 - 217 = 325$$



Add in your head

Adding tens or hundreds? Only that place changes.

$$365 + 30 = 395$$

$$365 + 200 = 565$$

Multiplication and Division

Term 2

	$\times 2$	$\times 5$	$\times 10$
1	2	5	10
2	4	10	20
3	6	15	30
4	8	20	40
5	10	25	50
6	12	30	60
7	14	35	70
8	16	40	80
9	18	45	90
10	20	50	100

Times tables of 2, 5 and 10

Count in equal steps.
 4×5 is the same as 5×4 .



$\times$ and $\div$ are a pair

Every $\div$ fact has a $\times$ fact behind it. Check a division by multiplying back.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$



Sharing

You know how many groups. Find how many in each.

$$18 \div 2 = 9$$



Grouping

You know how many in each group. Find how many groups.

$$10 \div 5 = 2$$



NUMBER & ALGEBRA

Multiplication Tables of 3 and 4 Term 3

	$\times 3$	$\times 4$
1	3	4
2	6	8
3	9	12
4	12	16
5	15	20
6	18	24
7	21	28
8	24	32
9	27	36
10	30	40

Times tables of 3 and 4

Learn them by heart. 3×8 is the same as 8×3 .



6



6



6



6

Double the 2s

4×6 is double 2×6 .

$$4 \times 6 = 12 + 12 = 24$$



7



7



7

Divide with the tables

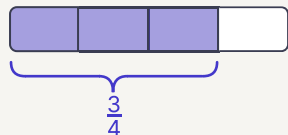
3 rows of 7 make 21. So 21 shared into 3 equal rows is 7 in each.

$$21 \div 3 = 7$$



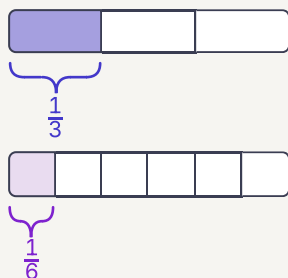
NUMBER & ALGEBRA

Fractions Term 3



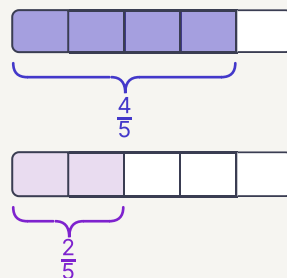
Equal parts of a whole

The bottom number counts the equal parts. The top counts the shaded ones: 3 quarters.



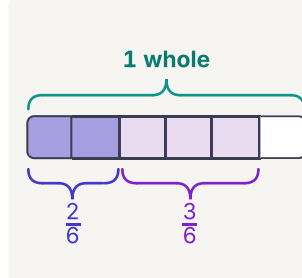
Unit fractions

More equal parts means smaller parts: one third is greater than one sixth.



Like fractions

Same bottom number? The greater top number is the greater fraction.



Add like fractions

Add the top numbers. The bottom number stays the same.

$$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$$

Money Term 4



Count notes and coins

Count the notes first, then the coins.

$$\begin{aligned} \$5 + \$2 &= \$7 \\ 50 + 20 &= 70 \text{ cents} \\ \$7 + 70 \text{ cents} &= \$7.70 \end{aligned}$$

In dollars	In cents
\$3.45	345¢
\$0.80	80¢

Dollars and cents

Dollars before the point, cents after, always 2 places. \$1 is 100 cents.

$$\begin{aligned} \$3.45 &= 345 \text{ cents} \\ 80 \text{ cents} &= \$0.80 \end{aligned}$$

Dollars	Cents
4	60
4	25

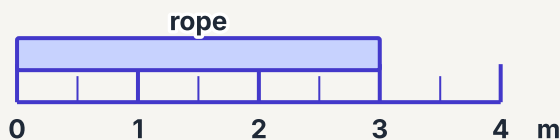
Compare amounts

Compare the dollars first. Same dollars? Then compare the cents. 60 cents is more than 25 cents.



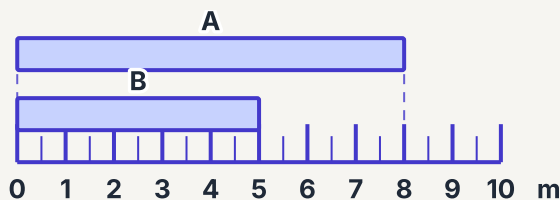
MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

Length Term 1



Centimetres and metres

Short things in cm, like a pencil. Long things in m, like this rope: 3 m. Start at 0.

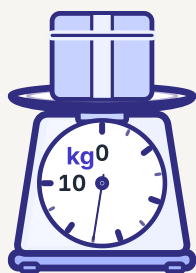


Compare lengths

Start them on the same line. Then compare the numbers.

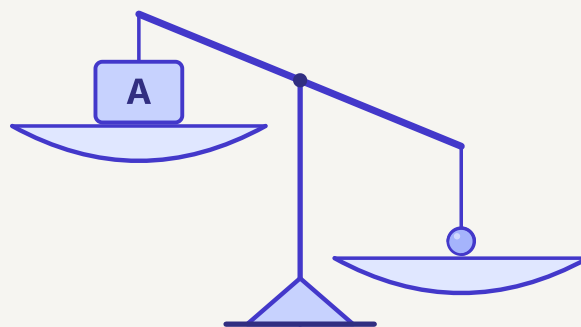
how much longer $\rightarrow 8\text{ m} - 5\text{ m} = 3\text{ m}$

Mass Term 2



Read a scale

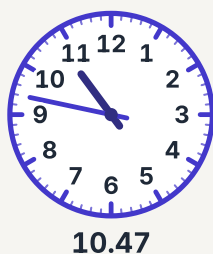
Find what one small mark is worth first. The numbers go up in 2s, so each mark is 1 kg: 7 kg.



Heavier and lighter

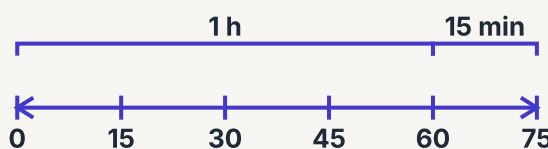
On a balance, the heavier side goes down. The small ball is heavier than the big box A.

Time Term 2



Tell the time to the minute

Hour hand first. Count the minute hand in fives, then in ones: 45, 46, 47.



Hours and minutes

1 h is 60 min. Change the hours into minutes, then add.

$1\text{ h } 15\text{ min} = 60\text{ min} + 15\text{ min} = 75\text{ min}$

$100\text{ min} = 1\text{ h } 40\text{ min}$



MEASUREMENT & GEOMETRY

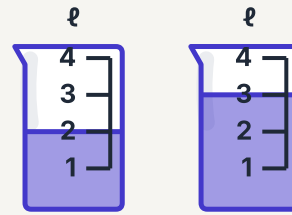
Volume

Term 3



Measure in litres

Find what one small mark is worth first. Here each mark is 1 ℓ.



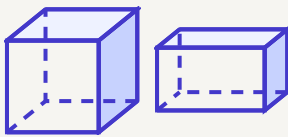
Compare the litres

Read each container's litres, then compare the numbers. B holds more.

how much more in B $\rightarrow 3 \ell - 2 \ell = 1 \ell$

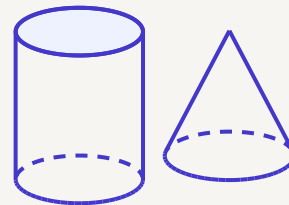
Shapes and Patterns

Term 4



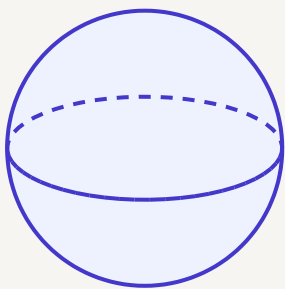
Cube and cuboid

All flat faces, so they stack and slide. A cube's 6 faces are squares.



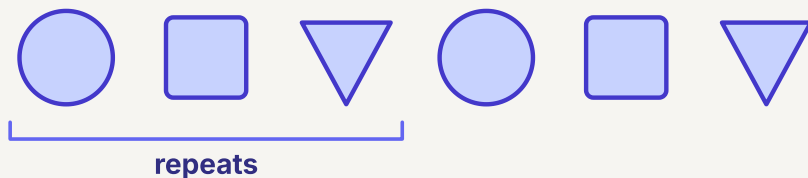
Cylinder and cone

A curved surface rolls. A cylinder has 2 flat faces; a cone has 1.



Sphere

One curved surface and no flat faces, like a ball. It rolls every way.



Repeating patterns

Find the part that repeats, then say what comes next. A pattern can change by size, shape, colour or turn.



STATISTICS

Picture Graphs Term 4

★ = 5 books



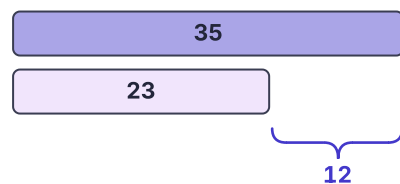
Read the key first

One picture can stand for more than 1. Multiply by the key.

Tuesday → $4 \times 5 = 20$

how many more on Tuesday than Monday → $20 - 10 = 10$

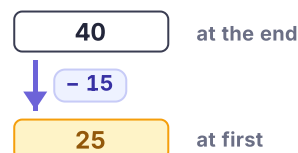
PROBLEM SUMS: HOW TO SPOT EACH METHOD



Bar model

"More, fewer, altogether"

Start both bars on one line. The longer bar has more; the gap is the difference.



Working backwards

"Start from the end"

Start from the end and undo each step.

On the paper

- Write the number sentence, then the answer.
- Write the unit: cm, m, g, kg, ℓ, \$ or cents.

Units

\$1 = 100 cents

1 h = 60 min

