

Year Two Parents' Information

Helping your child at home



Your child will take home one reading book and library book each week.

Reading together ...

Aim for little and often. Find a comfortable place without distractions.

Encourage your child to read fluently (reading without stopping to blend or sound out words) and with expression. Your child can track words as they read with their finger. Discuss any new vocabulary in the text.

After reading, use some of these question starters to discuss the book ...

- What does this... word/phrase/sentence... tell you about... character/setting/mood etc?
- How has the writer made you and/or character feel ...happy /sad/angry/ frustrated/lonely/bitter etc? Can you find those words?
- Where/when does the story take place?
- What did s/he/it look like?
- How do you feel about...? What makes you think that?
- Can you explain why...? Which words give you that impression?
- What will happen next? Why do you think this? Are there any clues in the text?
- Can you think of another story, which has a similar theme; e.g. good over evil; weak over strong; wise over foolish? Do you think this story will go the same way?

Reading Diaries

Staff will record in your child's reading record when they have read at school. They will inform you of the focus in the lesson.

At home - Record when your child reads at home (including when you read to your child) and encourage your child to record their own home reading in their diary.

Common Exception Words

Below are lists for the Year 1 and Year 2 common exception words. By the end of Year 2, children are expected to read and spell these words.

Year 1

of	I			they
said	the	pull	once	me
put	a	house	one	she
are	do	our	ask	be
is	to	love	school	he
his	no	come	says	we
has	go	were	push	your
today	where	there	full	you

Year 2

floor	most		sure	pretty
poor	only		sugar	grass
door	both		break	pass
because	old	everybody	steak	class
mind	cold	parents	great	fast
kind	clothes	who	told	last
behind	water	Christmas	gold	past
find	again	beautiful	hold	father
after	busy	whole	even	could
wild	money	plant	half	would
child	Mr	path	people	any
children	Mrs		hour	bath

Maths

By the end of Year Two, we expect children to have developed simple methods for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Below are some of the recorded methods of 'working out' that we teach and encourage the children to use independently when solving problems.

Add 1s

$$21 + 4 = 25$$

t	o
	o
	ooo
2	5

Add 10s

$$14 + 20 = 34$$

t	o
	oooo
3	4

Add tens and ones (not crossing 10)

$$25 + 13 = 38$$

t	o
	oooooo
	ooo
3	8

Add tens and ones (crossing 10)

$$38 + 14 = 52$$

t	o
	oooo oooo
	ooo
5	2

(group 10 ones, add a 10)

Subtract (not crossing 10)

$$36 - 12 = 24$$

t	o
	ooo oooo
2	4

(subtract the tens and ones, count what's left)

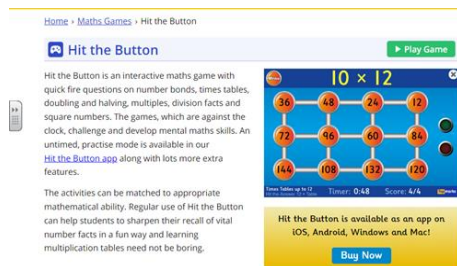
Subtract (crossing 10 - exchanging)

$$43 - 9 = 34$$

t	o
	ooo oooo ooo
3	4

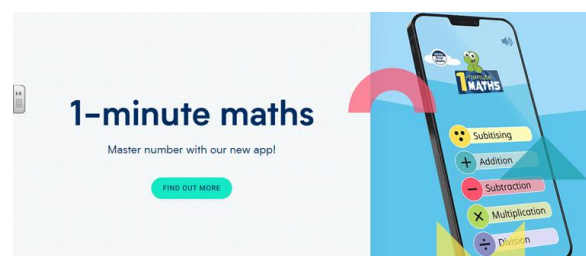
(exchange a ten for 10 ones, then subtract)

Online games to support maths learning



Hit the Button—

Quick-fire games for number bonds, doubles, halves, times tables etc.



White Rose—1 minute maths



BBC Bitesize—Games, quizzes, challenges on addition, subtraction, shapes, fractions, etc.

Top Tips

Be positive about maths.

Try not to say things like "I can't do maths" or "I hated maths at school" – your child may start to think like that themselves.

Point out the maths in everyday life.

Include your child in activities involving numbers and measuring, such as shopping, cooking and travelling.

Praise your child for effort

rather than for being "clever". This shows them that by working hard, they can always improve.

Other Maths Skills to Practise at home ...

Learn the 2, 5 and 10 times table

Counting in 3s

Telling the time at o'clock, $\frac{1}{2}$ past, $\frac{1}{4}$ to/past

Measuring – e.g. when cooking

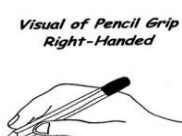
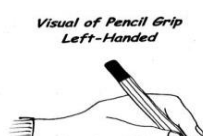
Money – recognising coins and notes, helping to pay when shopping

Making an amount, adding amounts of money/ finding change



Letter formation

It is really important that children practise their letter formation. When forming letters, children should start their letters in the correct place (as indicated by the dots) and of the correct size. They also need to be able to form their capital letters



Spelling rules

Silent letters k, g and w (as in 'knock', 'gnat' and 'write')

Words ending le, el, al and il (as in 'meddle', 'tunnel', 'animal', 'pencil')

Verbs ending y which then changes to ies and ied (as in 'copy', 'copies' and 'copied')

Dropping the e off the end of a word when adding -ing, -ed, -er (as in 'hiking', 'hiked' and 'hiker')

Words which need a consonant to be doubled before adding -ing, -ed (as in 'pat', 'patting', 'patted')

Unusual uses of vowels, such as 'o' being used for the 'u' sound ('other') and 'a' being used for the 'o' sound ('warm')

Words containing suffixes (groups of letters added to the end of a word) including -ly, -ment, -ful, -ness and -less

Words where apostrophes are used to show contractions, such as: 'do not' changing to 'don't'

Words ending -tion such as ('fiction')

Homophones, which are pairs of words that sound the same, but are spelt differently (such as: 'hear' and 'here')

Dictated Sentences

Dictated sentences provide repetition and opportunities for children to practise and develop key writing skills. It requires children to practise and apply learnt spellings and punctuation taught. It also enables children to practise their letter formation and recording all of the words they can hear within a sentence.

Some examples of dictated sentences...

- It took Mrs Kenny an hour to paint her beautiful picture.
- The children should not have eaten all of that sugar.
- I will plant some pretty flowers to improve my garden.
- I would not like to climb the tree after last time.
- Everybody loves Christmas even though it is a busy time of year.
- The kind people gave some water to the children.
- Where would you like me to put the money?
- What a beautiful day we had in the garden!
- The school bus was busy because it was full of children.
- I need to move the plant because it could break.
- How can you improve your old clothes?
- Where can I find the sugar?
- Would you like to go to Antarctica?
- Antarctica is the coldest continent.
- What a cold place the South Pole is!
- The penguins move slowly in a trundle.
- Do you need to wear lots of clothes in Antarctica?
- What a beautiful iceberg!
- The whole of Antarctica is covered in ice.
- You need to push both the doors shut.
- Can you come to my house at Christmas?
- Today I should have a bath after school.
- What a kind and lovely friend you are!
- Would you like any fruit after break?