

## Pupils in Year 2 should be taught to:

	Word Reading	Comprehension	Comprehension				
READING	Continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode wuntil automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent. Read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the soun taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes. Read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above. Read words containing common suffixes. Read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word. Read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and bl when they have been frequently encountered. Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without un hesitation. Re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word re	words  Listen to, discuss and express views about Discuss the sequence of events in books an Become increasingly familiar with and retell Be introduced to non-fiction books that are Recognise simple recurring literary languag Discuss and clarify the meanings of words, Discuss their favourite words and phrases. Continue to build up a repertoire of poems l Understand both the books they can alread Draw on what they already know or on back Check that the text makes sense to them at Make inferences on the basis of what is bei Answer and ask questions. Predict what might happen on the basis of Participate in discussion about books, poen	Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.  Discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.  Become increasingly familiar with and retell a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.  Be introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways.  Recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.  Discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary.  Discuss their favourite words and phrases.  Continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.  Understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to.  Draw on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.  Check that the text makes sense to them as they read and correct inaccurate reading.  Make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done.  Answer and ask questions.  Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.  Participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.				
	Spelling	Handwriting Con	mposition	ĺ	Vocabulary, Grammar and I	Punctuation	
WRITING	spell:  Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.  Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellin already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a fe common homophones.  Learning to spell common exception words.  Learning to spell more words with contracted forms.  Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's bearing the possessive apostrophe (singular) and near-homophones.  Add suffixes to spell longer words, including —ment, —ness, —ful, —less, —full, —less, —full, —ful	Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.  Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.  Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.  No. Jude words far.  Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.  No. Jude words far.	correct size relative to one another.  Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.  Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.  Use spacing between words that		Learn how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular).  Learn how to use: sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.  Expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly].  The present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form.  Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but).  The grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2.  Some features of written Standard English.  Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.		
	Number and Place Value Add	Idition and Subtraction	J. J	Multiplication and Division	on	Fractions	
	number, forward and backward.  Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones).  Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.  Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs.  Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.  Use place value and number facts to solve problems.	measures.  Apply their increasing knowledge of mental and written method Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, an Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial repdigit number and ones, a two-digit number and tens, two two-doshow that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (of from another cannot.	multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.  Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs.  Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division, of one number by another cannot.  Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.		write fractions 1/3, ¼, 2/4 and ¾ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity.  • Write simple fractions for example, ½ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and ½.		
	Measurement Calculations and solve missing number problems.		Properties of Shapes	Position and	I Direction	Statistics	
MATHEMATICS	<ul> <li>Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); tempera (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels.</li> <li>Compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using &gt;, &lt; and =.</li> <li>Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value.</li> <li>Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money.</li> <li>Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving chang</li> <li>Compare and sequence intervals of time.</li> <li>Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times</li> <li>Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.</li> </ul>		Identify and describe the properties of 2-I including the number of sides and line syrvertical line.     Identify and describe the properties of 3-I including the number of edges, vertices a Identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D example, a circle on a cylinder and a triar pyramid].     Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D everyday objects.	sides and line symmetry in a properties of 3-D shapes, edges, vertices and faces. he surface of 3-D shapes, [for lylinder and a triangle on a  mathematical objects in patterns and sequences.  • Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half		Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables.  Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity.  Ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.	