





# What will my child learn in Year 2?

By the end of Year 2, your child should be able to...

## Reading

- Read accurately most words of two or more syllables
- Read most words containing common suffixes
- Read most common exception words
- Read words accurately and fluently without sounding and blending e.g. at over 90 words per minute in age appropriate texts
- Sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation
- Check a familiar text, which they can read accurately and fluently, makes sense to them
- Answer questions and makes some inferences on the basis of what is being said and done in a familiar text

## Writing

- Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly
- Demarcate most sentences with capital letters and full stops
- Use question marks appropriately
- Use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- Use coordination - and / or / but
- Use some subordination - when, if, that, because
- Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spell many of these words correctly and make phonically plausible attempts at others
- Spell many KS1 common exception words
- Write capital letters and digits of correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters
- Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters

## Mathematics

### Number - Number and Place Value

- Count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from ) and in tens from any 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  $\leq$ ,  $\geq$  and  $=$  signs
- Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and words
- Use place value and number facts to solve problems

### Number - Addition and Subtraction

- Use concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
- Apply increasing knowledge of mental and written methods
- Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive and use related facts up to 100
- Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations and mentally, including a two-digit number and ones, a two-digit number and tens, two two-digit numbers and adding three one-digit numbers
- Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot
- Recognise and use the inverse relation ship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems

### Number - Multiplication and Division

- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 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 ( $\div$ ) 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

### Number - Fractions

- Recognise, find, name and write fractions  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity
- Write simple fractions for example  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$

## Mathematics

### Measurement

- Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length / height in any direction (m.cm); mass (kg/g); temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ); capacity (litres / ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels
- Compare and order lengths, mass, volume / capacity and record the results using  $\geq$ ,  $\leq$  and  $=$
- Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value
- Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change
- Compare and sequence intervals of time
- 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
- Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day

### Geometry - Properties of Shape

- Identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line
- Identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces
- Identify 2D shapes on the surface of 3D shapes (e.g. a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid)
- Compare and sort common 2D and 3D shapes and everyday objects

### Geometry - Position and Direction

- Order and arrange combinations of 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 and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise)

### Geometry - Statistics

- 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



## Reading in Year 2

Reading is an integral part of our learning in Year 2. We aim to develop a love of reading and will enjoy many times together during each week sharing a wide range of stories, poems and non-fiction texts. **Please ensure that your child has their book bag containing their reading book and Reading Diary in school every day.**

Throughout the week children in Year 2 will take part in whole class guided reading lessons and may also read individually with an adult. We encourage the children to read at home at least 5 times a week. Reading every day at home would be even better! Frequent, short sessions of 10 minutes are most beneficial. If your child is keen, do read for longer! **Children choose two reading books each week and then change them once a week to allow time to enjoy re-reading the books in order to develop their fluency and comprehension.**

Reading to your child develops their imagination and vocabulary. We appreciate the comments that you make in the reading records as this keeps us informed about how reading is going at home. You could discuss the events and characters in a story, ask your child to retell the story in their own words or make predictions about what may happen next. The children will need to demonstrate that they can apply all of the skills listed on their bookmark before they can move up to the next book band level.

The school reading scheme and book banding system provides the backbone for reading in school but it is important that your child reads and experiences other books as well. Please encourage them to make choices about what they would like to read at home and visit the local library with them.

## Maths Mastery

Our aim at the Queens' Federation is for all children to enjoy mathematics and have a secure and deep understanding of fundamental mathematical concepts and procedures.

Children are taught to be **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics, **reason** mathematically using mathematical language and apply their knowledge and understanding to **problem solving** tasks. In order to achieve these aims for all pupils, we have begun to embed a 'Teaching for Mastery' approach in Mathematics.

### 'Teaching for Mastery' ...

*\*Is achievable for all - high expectations and a positive 'can do' attitude help children develop resilience in the face of a challenge*

*\*Promotes deep and sustainable learning - lessons are designed with careful small steps*

*\*Builds on prior knowledge - pupils' learning of concepts is seen as a continuum across the school*

*\*Provides children with opportunities to reason about a concept and make connections - pupils are encouraged to make connections and spot patterns between different concepts (e.g the link between division and fractions) and use precise mathematical language*

*\*Promotes conceptual and procedural fluency - maths moves from one context to another (using objects, pictorial representations, calculations and word problems). There are high expectations for pupils to learn key number facts, times tables and develop a true sense of number.*

*\*Problem solving is central - this develops pupils' understanding of why something works so that they have a true appreciation of what they are doing rather than just learning to repeat routines without grasping what is happening*

*\*Provides challenge through greater depth - rather than accelerated content, teachers set tasks to deepen knowledge and improve reasoning skills within the objectives of the year group*

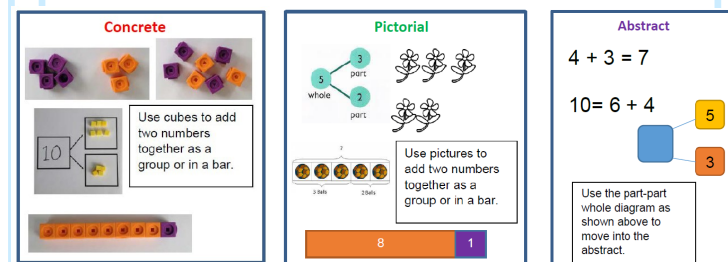
Teaching for Mastery has a CPA approach at its core.

**Concrete** - providing children with objects and resources to manipulate in order to demonstrate their mathematical thinking

**Pictorial** - providing opportunities for children to represent their mathematical thinking through diagrams, images, drawings or models

**Abstract** - providing opportunities for children to become more familiar with formal mathematical representations including signs, symbols and digits.

For example... when teaching addition...



**Reasoning:** Talking and thinking like a mathematician...

Mathematical language often uses common words in a new context e.g. table or right. It is crucial that children have a secure grasp of mathematical vocabulary. You can help at home by encouraging your child to explain how they have solved a problem and work with them to test, prove and explain patterns.

In school we use a variety of questions and prompts to boost children's mathematical thinking. Children answer questions in complete sentences using accurate mathematical vocabulary. Reasoning about and discussing maths problems in a way that others can understand demonstrates a depth of understanding - another fundamental aspect of mastering mathematics.

I already know that ... so ...

The pattern I noticed was ...

This is true here because ...