End of Year Expectations for Year 2.

Ninelands Primary School

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What will my child learn in Year 2….

English

Reading – Word Reading

Children will:

- work on increasing their fluency using their phonics knowledge (knowledge of how sounds relate to letters);
- learn to read words containing common suffixes (for example, –ly, -ed, -ing, -ness);
- learn to read Year 2 common exception words;
- read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered.

Reading - Comprehension

As well as developing fluency, children must also understand what they are reading and what is being read to them.

Children will:

- listen to, discuss and give their own thoughts and opinions about a range of books including fiction and non-fiction texts and a range of poetry;
- be asked to check that their reading makes sense, make predictions about the type of book they are reading or the characters within it, answer and ask questions about their reading;

- make inferences. Inference involves using the clues in the story or picture to make a good guess. It involves figuring something out which isn't fully explained and draws on a child's existing knowledge of the world.
- sequence events within a book and retell stories with more detail;
- look at the structure of different non-fiction texts, such as non-chronological reports and explanation texts in order to support them to structure their own writing;
- extend their vocabulary by discussing and clarifying the meaning of new words.

Writing and Spelling

Children will:

- continue to develop their knowledge of graphemes (written form of sounds) and they will be using these to spell words, e.g n-igh-t, b-r-ea-k or ch-a-m-p;
- learn about homophones in order to develop their awareness that words can sound the same but have different spellings, e.g. knew and new;
- learn how to write contracted words (shortened forms), using an apostrophe to represent omitted letters, such as we've, they'll, they've;
- learn how to use the possessive apostrophe, e.g. the boy's bag (the bag belonging to the boy);
- develop their knowledge of suffixes which are added to the end of a root word to change its meaning, such as: –ness, -ful, -ment, -ly and –less.

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Year 2 Common Exception Words

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

Handwriting

Children will:

- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another;
- begin to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters;
- 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 reflects the size of the letters.

Writing - Composition

Children will:

- write a range of stories, non-fiction and poetry throughout the year;
- develop their ability to sustain writing for longer periods of time;
- consider what they are going to write before beginning, by planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about;
- learn to re-read their own and other's writing, looking for ways to edit and improve it.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Children will:

- begin to learn how two words can be put together to create a new word, e.g play + ground = playground or foot + ball = football. These are known as compound nouns;
- learn how to use adverbs (words that describe the verb), by adding the suffix '-ly' to certain words, e.g slow*ly*, quick*ly*, patient*ly*;

- continue to learn how to use conjunctions to write extended sentences, using words such as when, if, because, or, and, but;
- learn how to use the past and present tenses correctly and consistently;
- 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).

Mathematics

Number – Number and Place Value

Children will:

- learn how to count in jumps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forwards and backwards;
- develop their understanding that a two digit number is made up of tens and ones (place value);
- estimate where numbers might appear on a blank number line, compare and order numbers up to 100 using symbols (<, > and =);
- use their understanding of place value to solve problems, for example 24 > 12 (24 is more than 12), 9 < 78 (9 is less than 78) or 10 + 9 = 11 + 8 (the same as);
- be able to identify odd and even numbers;
- be able to write numbers to 100 in numerals and in words.

Number – Addition and Subtraction

Children will:

- learn how to solve addition and subtraction problems involving numbers, measures (e.g length, capacity, weight or time) and quantities (e.g money). This will be both mentally and with written calculations, using pictures or practical equipment to help them.
- develop their fluency in recalling and using number bonds to 20, and will use this knowledge to add and subtract up to 100, e.g 55 + 45 = 100, 100 – 63 = 27;
- use mental maths, pictures or practical equipment to add and subtract a two and one digit number, a two digit number and multiple of ten, 2 two digit numbers and adding three single digits;
- understand that addition can be carried out in any order (commutativity) but subtraction cannot;
- develop their understanding of the inverse. This means that addition and subtraction are the opposite. We can use them to check calculations or solve missing number problems, e.g. 10 – ? = 7, 7 + 3 = 10, therefore the missing number must be 3.

Number - Multiplication and Division.

Children will:

- be able to use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables, e.g 6 x 2 = 12, 12 ÷ 6 = 2, recording calculations correctly;
- learn that multiplication, similarly to addition, can be done in any order. However, this rule doesn't apply to division;

- use their knowledge to solve simple word problems, becoming familiar with different words which mean the same as 'multiply' and 'divide', such as 'lots of' or 'share'.

Number – Fractions

Children will:

- be taught to name, write and find 1/3, 1/4, 2/4, 3/4 of a shape, length or set, writing and solving calculations such as ½ of 8 = 4;
- will begin to recognise equivalent fractions, such as 2/4 is the same as ½;
- be able to order fractions on a number line, understanding that they are part of a whole.

Measurement

Children will:

- learn to choose the correct units to estimate and measure mass (g/kg), temperature (°C), height or length in any direction (cm/m) and capacity in (l/ml);
- learn to compare using symbols (<,> and =);
- learn to tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes and be able to show these times on a clock face;
- know the number of minutes in an hour and how many hours are in a day;
- investigate different combinations of coins or notes to make a given amount, recognising £ and p symbols;
- solve money problems, including giving change.

Geometry - Shape

Children will:

- identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and lines of symmetry;
- identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces;
- identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid;
- compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

Geometry – Position and Direction

Children will:

- use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement. This will include movement in a straight line and a rotation as a turn.

Statistics

Children will:

- 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.