

Welcome to Year Two

Class Teachers

- **Amber : Mr Neville**
- **Indigo: Mrs Ferguson**
- **Turquoise: Mrs Kelly**

Across all 3 classes have a Classroom Assistant to support children in class.

Amber: Ms Shepherd

Indigo: Ms Jones

Turquoise: Ms Laura

Topics this year

- Autumn One : It's a Bug's Life!
- Autumn Two : What a Wonderful World!
- Spring One : Space Explorers
- Spring Two : The Rainforest
- Summer One : Fire! Fire!
- Summer Two : Crystal Palaces.

Reading

- The expectation is that you will read with your child for **ten minutes at least five times a week**.
- For support with this please use the reading records and slips we stick in for each reading level.
- In class, we aim to read with the children **twice a week**, once with the class teacher and once with a teaching assistant.
- Shared reading
- Reading comprehension
- Independent reading time



Writing

- All children are expected to use capital letters and full stops accurately.
- We will cover a variety of genres this year in which children will effectively write coherently : diaries, letters, stories, information texts, recounts and news reports.
- **They will learn to:**
 - Use the past and present tense correctly and consistently
 - Use co-ordination (or/and/but) and subordination (when/if/because) to join clauses
 - Spell many common exception words
 - Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically plausible attempts at others
 - Make simple additions, revisions and proof read corrections to their own writing
 - Add suffixes to spell most words correctly, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly

Handwriting











- Form capital letters and digits 0 – 9 the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.
- Use spacing between words that reflects the size of their letters.
- It is important that children build their fluency this year, improving their speed with regards to sentence composition and punctuation.
- **To achieve greater depth writing in KS1 children must be joining their letters consistently.**

Phonics and spellings

- We are continuing to practise phonics every day and children who need additional support with reading or phonics will begin to have interventions with Ms McArthur or Ms Jones.
- We will revise the phonics taught in previous years.
- Our main focus in Year Two is teaching spelling patterns and rules after Christmas.
- We will draw upon their reading experiences so they can make the right choice of sound to spelling.











Phonics

Grow the code grapheme mat Phase 2, 3 and 5

 s ss c se ce st sc	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn kn gn	 m mm mb	 d dd	 g gg	 c ck cc ch	 r rr wr	 h
 b bb	 f ff ph	 l ll le al	 j jg dge ge	 v vv ve	 w wh	 x	 y z zz s se ze	 z zz s se ze	 qu
 ch tch ture	 sh ch ti ssi si ci	 th	 ng	 nk	 a	 e ea	 i y	 o a	 u o-e ou



Grow the code grapheme mat Phase 2, 3 and 5

 ai ay a a-e eigh aigh ey ea	 ee ea e e-e ie y ey	 igh ie i i-e y	 oa o o-e ou oe ow	 oo ue u-e ew ou ui	yoo ue u u-e ew	 oo u* oul	 ar a* al*
 or aw au aur oor al a oar ore	 ur er ir or	 ow ou	 oi oy	 ear ere eer	 air are ere ear	zh su si	

*depending on regional accent





The children are taught to break up a word into its component sounds.

For example...

snail

They use sound buttons and bars to support them in seeing those that are single sounds and those that are digraphs (2 letters making one sound) and trigraphs (3 letters making one sound) and the odd quad graph.

Maths

- Place Value
- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplication and Division
(2s, 5s and 10 times tables)
- Fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$
- Measurement
- Geometry
- Statistics

Foundation

- History
- Geography
- Science
- Music
- PSHE
- RE
- Computing
- Art
- DT
- PE

Knowledge organisers

Teachers and coordinators use these to assess successful learning within a topic.

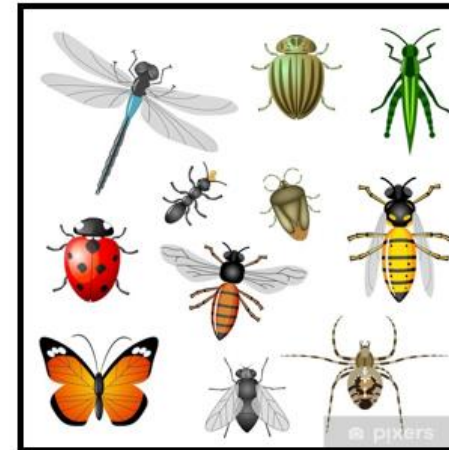
They detail the key knowledge and vocabulary for each topic.

Bees – Key vocab	
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings. Examples include flies, crickets, mosquitoes, beetles, butterflies, and bees.
Arachnid	A small animal with two body parts and 8 legs, examples include spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
Leg	A limb that an animal stands or walks on.
Head	One of the three main parts of the insect that contains the brain, mouth opening and the eyes.
Thorax	The middle of the three main part of an insect that has its legs and wings.
Abdomen	One of the three main parts of an insect that contains its heart and digestive organs.
Antenna/e	What insects use to smell.
Pollinate	To transfer pollen grains from one plant to another, so that the plant can make seeds.
Pesticides	A substance used for destroying insects harmful to farmers' crops.
Disease	Something that causes illness.

Bees – Key Information	
Why are bees important:	Pollinate, create wildflowers, make honey.
How bees are in danger:	Pesticides, Loss of habitat, Disease, Loss of wildflowers.
How to help bees:	More hives, buy local honey, Plant wildflowers, don't use pesticides.

It's a Bug's Life!

Unifying Question:
Why are bugs important?



Science - Habitats	
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant. A habitat provides all the things that plants and animals need to survive such as shelter, food and water. Examples of habitats: desert, ocean, woodland and polar regions.
Microhabitat	A very small habitat within a larger habitat. Examples of microhabitats: under logs, pile of leaves, under rocks and on the bark of a tree.
Suited/ Adapted	Plants and animals live in habitats to which they are suited. For example, a worm is suited/ adapted to live underground because: It has a streamlined body to move easily through the soil. It has tiny hairs attached to their body to help them grip. It is made up of muscles and no bones which helps movement.



Science - Living/Life Processes	
Living	Living things have certain characteristics. They breathe, eat, reproduce, grow, move and get rid of waste.
Non-living	Something that is no longer living (e.g. fallen leaves were once part of a living tree).
Never been alive	Something that had never been able to breathe, eat, reproduce, grow or get rid of waste (e.g. rock, metal).
There are seven key characteristics of living things called life processes:	
Moving	Being able to choose move, not just being blown by the wind or carried by a tide.
Breathing	Taking in gases from air to stay alive.
Sensing	Noticing changes.
Nutrition	Taking in nutrients from food or the soil to stay alive and grow.
Getting rid of waste	Getting rid of substances that aren't needed or harmful.
Having young	Have babies or producing seeds for new plants.
Growth	Getting bigger.



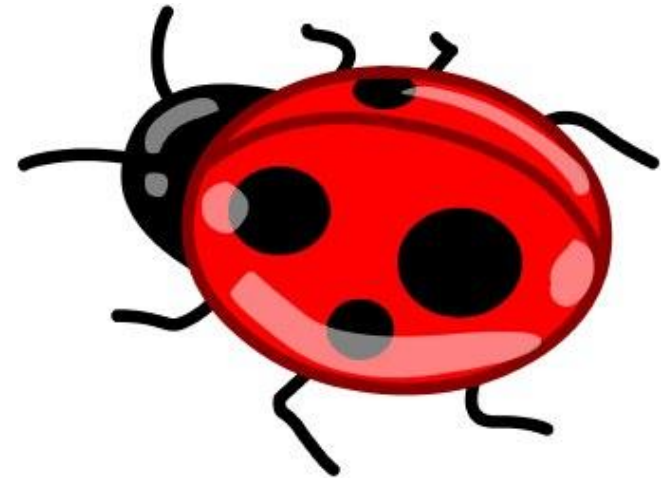
Science and Computing	
Sort	To divide a large group into smaller groups because of a common feature or behaviour.
Classify	To decide which group or groups something belongs to.
Group	A set of creatures that have similar features or behaviour.
Data	Pieces of information collected together for analysis.
Chart	A visual way of displaying data.

Computing	
Computer	An electronic device for storing and processing information.
Networking	The linking of computers to allow them to operate with each other.
Internet	A global computer network providing different information and ways to communicate.
Email	Message sent from one computer to another.

Art	
Sketching	Make a rough drawing of objects or a landscape.
Drawing	A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.
Shading	Using a pencil to add shadow or darkness. Need to press hard or light to effect shade.
Oil pastels	A painting and drawing medium, like wax crayons
Blend pastels	Start with the lightest colour and gradually build the layers of oil pastels to mix with the dark shadings of the darker colours.
Colour mixing	Colours can be mixed to make a new colour.

Broad Experiences

- Observational drawings
- Clay making
- Zoo Lab
- Woodlice Investigation
- Bug Survey
- Frankenstein Bug
- Dance Workshop
- National Dress Day
- Weaving
- Zoo Trips
- Museum trips



Sats and Assessments

In 2024, Key Stage 1 SATs are no longer compulsory national tests.

However, KS1 SATs have been 'replaced' by optional KS1 SATs tests. These optional SATs tests will continue to be authored, published, printed and distributed by the STA.

Housekeeping

- **Label everything; with winter round the corner, do remember to label gloves and scarfs too.**
- **Water bottles everyday.**
- **Bookbags everyday.**
- **When you read with your child, make a note of it in the reading record, even if it's just your initials.**
- **PE kits and trainers to be worn for outdoor sports. Indoor PE will need plimsoles/trainers.**

Class Dojo



Questions?

TEACHERS
who LOVE
teaching,
..... teach
children
To love LEARNING.