



Mathematics

Number - Number and Place Value (Tens and Ones)

Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.

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.

Use place value and number facts to solve problems.

Count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward

Number - Addition and Subtraction

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; adding three one-digit numbers.

Show that the addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot.

Solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures; applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods.

Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

Measurement - Money

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.

Science

Working Scientifically

Science is a great way of finding out about the world around us. In lessons, children are encouraged to raise questions about the world around them and from this, take part in a scientific enquiry, learning different ways in which they can answer their initial question. This strand of the Science curriculum is known as 'Working scientifically' through which all topics are taught.

During an investigation, your child may compare living things, materials or objects and group them accordingly.

They may also observe how things change over time and look for patterns, making simple measurements to gather and record data. They will have the opportunity to discuss what they found out and answer their initial question.

Living Things And Their Habitat

Your child may learn about the differences between living things, things that have died and things that have never been alive.

Children in Year 2 might also learn about a variety of plant and animal habitats, finding out about how different living things are best suited to their specific habitat. Children may also learn about food chains.



Reading

Reading

Your child will work on increasing their fluency using their phonics knowledge (knowledge of how sounds relate to letters).

Reading Comprehension

Fluency isn't everything! Children must also understand what they are reading and what is being read to them.

Children in year 2 will listen to, discuss and give their own thoughts and opinions on a range of books including stories, non-fiction text and a wide range of poetry at a level beyond their own reading ability.

Whilst reading independently, your child may 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 and 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.

Your child might also be asked to sequence events within a book and retell traditional and fairy stories with more detail.

Writing

Writing and Spelling

Your child's knowledge of graphemes (written form of sounds) will be building and they will be using these to spell words, eg. n-igh-t, b-r-ea-k or ch-a-m-p.

Handwriting

Falling into bad habits with pencil grips can be a hard thing to correct later on, so it's best to start as we mean to go on and ensure your child is using the 'froggy fingers' pencil grip to ensure comfort and accuracy.

Children will continue to work on forming lower case letters correctly, making sure they are all of a similar size and spacing between words is good too (this is the same case for capital letters and numbers). Your child may have already started in Year 1, but most children begin being taught how to join up in Year 2.

Writing - Composition

Generally, Year 2 children are encouraged to sustain writing for longer periods of time in comparison to Year 1.

Before writing, children are reminded to plan what they will write in their head first so that their writing makes sense.

Children will be encouraged to use more detailed descriptions in their writing and re-read their own and other's writing, looking for ways to edit and improve it.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

In Year 2, children may learn different ways of joining ideas together to make longer, more detailed sentences using words such as when, if, because, or, and, but.

Your child may work on changing tenses and writing in a specific tense and consistent use of punctuation.