

**Miss Ditchfield
Year Two**

Study Support Information
2021– 2022



Important Information

All children should come to school in their PE kits on **Wednesday**.

Water bottle – please make sure that your child brings this to school each day.

Book change day is on **Monday**. Please make sure that your child brings their reading log on Monday for checking. Every child should read at least 3 times a week and should have their reading diaries signed by an adult **three times each week too**.

Homework will be given out weekly on google classrooms. Children will also be given weekly spellings to learn.

What do we learn about in Year Two?

Our Timetable

In Year Two the children are given the opportunity to access a rich and varied curriculum. We complete **English, Mathematics** and **Spelling/Phonics** sessions in the morning. In the afternoons we have different sessions each day including **Science, Topic, R.E, P.E, Drama, Music** and **Computing**.

Letters and Sounds

Throughout Year Two the children will be continuing following the systematic phonics programme – Letters and Sounds.

Letters and Sounds is split into 6 phases and the children in Year Two will be learning across Phase 5 and Phase 6.

When the children are ready, they will then be taught from the Year 2 spelling programme.

Our Letters and Sounds sessions will be streamed according to the child's prior knowledge so all children are given the time to become comfortable with the sounds from a certain phase before having to move on. This results in the children feeling confident and leaves no gaps in learning.

New graphemes for reading

ay day **oy** boy **wh** when **a-e** make

ou out **ir** girl **ph** photo **e-e** these

ie tie **ue** blue **ew** new **i-e** like

ea eat **aw** saw **oe** toe **o-e** home

au Paul **u-e** rule

TRICKY WORDS:

Oh, their, people, Mr, Mrs, looked, called, asked, would, should and could

Please all refer to the **YEAR 2 COMMON EXCEPTION WORD LISTS**.

Teachers will need to have evidence that a pupil demonstrates attainment of **all** the statements within that standard **and all** the statements in the preceding standards.

Reading – How you can help!

Knowledge of vocabulary - when reading a new text, explain the meaning of new vocabulary to your child.

i.e. For years he's drained me and dirtied me. What does the word drained mean?

i.e. Find and copy two words that describe how scared the king was.

Comprehension – holds the highest marks in the reading paper. Your child needs to be able to read the text, process it and understand its meaning.

Inference – being able to read between the lines. When reading with your child ask them questions such as;

i.e. Why do you think the character is feeling like that? What do you think might happen next?

Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling



How you can help!

Spellings- Do not accept incorrect spellings at home. Make sure that your child can spell the **days of the week** and the **months of the year** correctly. They still struggle to spell these consistently, even when they are on the board everyday!

Grammar – grammar is taught in school and the correct grammatical terms are used such as **adjectives, nouns, proper nouns, verbs** etc..

Punctuation – children must use **capital letters** and **full stops** to demarcate sentences. They should use **question marks** when writing a question and develop their use of a range

of punctuation such as exclamation marks (starting with **HOW** or **WHAT**), commas in a list and apostrophes.

Mathematics Test

There are two papers

Paper 1: arithmetic - the focus is on assessing whole numbers, place-value and counting.

Paper 2: reasoning – the focus is on problem solving and reasoning skills.

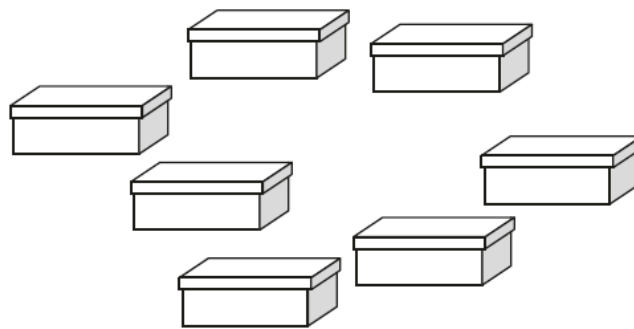
How you can help!

Times Tables – Please practise the 2, 5 and 10 times tables with your child. They need to recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

Arithmetic – quick recall of times tables, number bonds, place value, mathematical language.

Reasoning – children use their prior maths knowledge and apply it to everyday problems such as

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Sita puts **2** shoes in each of these boxes.

How many shoes are there altogether?

Adding and Subtracting

- In Year Two, we use a number line or a number square for adding and subtracting numbers.

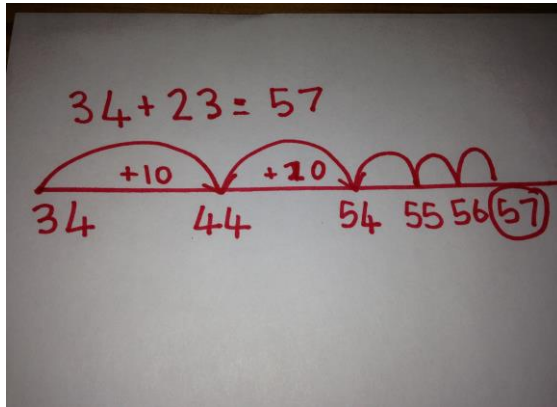
- When adding, start on the biggest number. For example, **$23 + 6 = ?$**

- Support your child placing their finger on the largest number **23** and then help them jump to the right (getting bigger) the number you are adding. **So place your finger on the number 23 and then jump 6 places to land on 29. $23 + 6 = 29$**

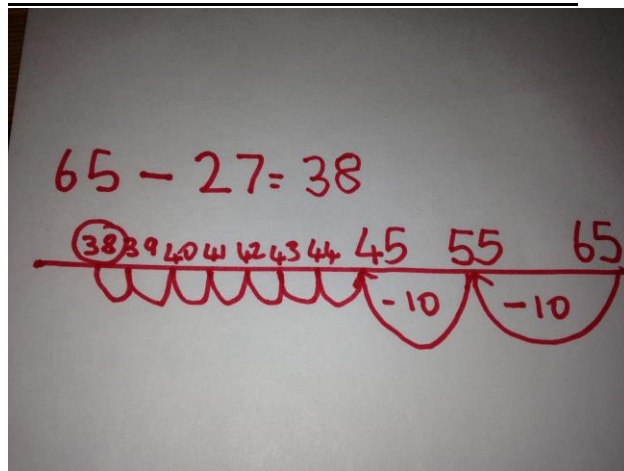
- When subtracting, follow the same pattern but jump to the left (getting smaller).

- We then progress to using empty number lines. (See next page.)

EMPTY NUMBERLINE EXAMPLE ADDITION:



EMPTY NUMBERLINE SUBTRACTION:



Other useful resources.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

2 Times Table

1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18
10	x	2	=	20
11	x	2	=	22
12	x	2	=	24

5 Times Table

1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15
4	x	5	=	20
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	5	=	30
7	x	5	=	35
8	x	5	=	40
9	x	5	=	45
10	x	5	=	50
11	x	5	=	55
12	x	5	=	60

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10 Times Table

1	x	10	=	10
2	x	10	=	20
3	x	10	=	30
4	x	10	=	40
5	x	10	=	50
6	x	10	=	60
7	x	10	=	70
8	x	10	=	80
9	x	10	=	90
10	x	10	=	100
11	x	10	=	110
12	x	10	=	120

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