

Year 2

Useful websites

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/>

<https://whiterosemaths.com/>

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/>

<https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/>

<http://www.primaryresources.co.uk/>

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/advice-for-parents/fun-ideas-learning-at-home/>

Please don't panic about where your child should be. I've included the end of year expectations for each subject but if your child is not there yet, just do what you can and make learning as fun as possible.

Please continue with the Mathematics and TT rock stars as these are great resources to use.

Maths –

There are

These are the expectations for children at the end of Year 2 in Maths - Number

- ♣ recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
- ♣ count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
- ♣ identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- ♣ compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs
- ♣ read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- ♣ use place value and number facts to solve problems

Play games with the children as often as you can – Bingo, jigsaw numbers, what goes with 36 to make 100 etc.

Expectations in 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 (\times), 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.

The children need to know their fact families and the related facts

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$30 \div 5 = 6$$

$$30 \div 6 = 5$$

Measurement

Pupils should be taught to:

♣ 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 $>$, $<$ 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.

This can be done in a really fun way. Baking, making a shop to spend money, planning a timetable for the day, measuring objects around the house etc.

Writing

spell by:

- i. learning to spell common exception words
- ii. learning to spell more words with contracted forms – ie can't / don't
- iii. [learning the possessive apostrophe \(singular\) - Harry's coat](#)
- iv. distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones ie, sea / see / here / hear

Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words:

Year 1			Year 2		
the	they	one	door	gold	clothes
a	be	once	floor	hold	busy
do	he	ask	poor	told	people
to	me	friend	because	every	water
today	she	school	find	great	again
of	we	put	kind	break	half
said	no	push	mind	steak	money
says	go	pull	behind	pretty	Mr
are	so	full	child	beautiful	Mrs
were	by	house	children	after	parents
was	my	our	wild	fast	Christmas
is	here		climb	last	everybody
his	there		most	past	even
has	where		only	father	
I	love		both	class	
you	come		old	grass	
your	some		cold	pass	

Writing

form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another

start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined

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.

- i. writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) – Write about their favourite story
 - ii. writing about real events – write a diary
 - iii. writing poetry
 - iv. writing for different purposes – instructions / persuasive letters
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- i. planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
 - ii. writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
 - iii. encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence

Grammar

- i. Punctuation, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive

Learn how to use:

- i. sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- ii. [expanded noun phrases to describe and specify- hot, sandy desert](#)
- iii. the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
- iv. Conjunctions to join sentences - subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)

Science

asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways

Sc2/1.2 observing closely, using simple equipment

Sc2/1.3 performing simple tests

Sc2/1.4 identifying and classifying

Sc2/1.5 using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Sc2/1.6 gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Sc2/2.1 Living things and their habitats

Sc2/2.1a explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive

Sc2/2.1b identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other

Sc2/2.1c identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats

Sc2/2.1d describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Sc2/2.2 Plants

Sc2/2.2a observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants

Sc2/2.2b find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Sc2/2.3 Animals including humans

Sc2/2.3a notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults

Sc2/2.3b find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)

Sc2/2.3c describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Sc2/3.1 Uses of everyday materials

Sc2/3.1a identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for different uses

Sc2/3.1b compare how things move on different surfaces.

Sc2/3.1c find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching