Shincliffe CE Primary School New English Curriculum – Reading and Writing Y2 $\,$

READING -WORD READING Pupils should be taught to:	READING -COMPREHENSION Pupils should be taught to:	WRITING - TRAN
continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent	develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non- fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently	spell by: segmenting spok spelling many cor
read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes	discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related	learning new way
read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above	becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales	few common hor
read words containing common suffixes	being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways	learning to spell
read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word	recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry	learning to spell
	discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary	learning the poss
read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately,	discussing their favourite words and phrases	distinguishing be add suffixes to sp
automatically and without undue hesitation	continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	apply spelling rul
re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading	understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by: drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher	write from memo using the GPCs, o
	checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	
	making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done	
	answering and asking questions	
	predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far	
	participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	
	explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves	

WRITING - HANDWRITING Pupils should be taught to:	WRITING -COMPOSITION Pupils should be taught to:	WRITING-VOCAB
form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another	develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:	develop their und
	writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)	learning how to u
start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to		Appendix 2), inclu
one another, are best left unjoined	writing about real events	commas for lists a
write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters	writing poetry	learn how to use:
		sentences with di
use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters	writing for different purposes	
	and in what they are prime to write the face to arise in a but	expanded noun p
	consider what they are going to write before beginning by:	the present and p
	planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about	subordination (us
	writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary	but)
	encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	the grammar for
	make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:	some features of
	evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils	use and understa
		their writing
	re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form	
	proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]	
	read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear	

ANSCRIPTION Pupils should be taught to:

oken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, correctly

vays of spelling phonemes for which one or more Iready known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a nomophones

ell common exception words

ell more words with contracted forms

ossessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]

between homophones and near-homophones spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly

rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1

mory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words s, common exception words and punctuation taught so far

AB,GRAM.PUNCTUATION Pupils should be taught to:

nderstanding of the concepts set out in <u>English Appendix 2</u> by: o use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English cluding full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, ts and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)

different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

n phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] d past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form

(using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or

or year 2 in English Appendix 2 of written Standard English

stand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing

New English Curriculum- Spelling

The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	The sound spelt –ey	The sound spelt or after w
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The sound spelt a after w and qu	The sound spelt ar after w
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The sound spelt a before I and II	Contractions
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	The sound spelt s	The possessive apostrophe
Words ending –il	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly	Homophones and near-ho
The /ai/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	Words ending in -tion	Common exception words
The sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g	Adding the endings ing, ed, er, est and y to words ending in e with a consonant before it	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est
elsewhere in words before e, i and y $/d_3/$		consonant letter after a sir
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The /s/ sound spelt c before
Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant	The sound spelt o	
before it		

rw
rw
phe (singular nouns)
-homophones
rds
-est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single
a single vowel letter
efore e, i and y