

## St. Peter's CE Primary School.

Year 2

## English: Long Term Plan-Objectives.

Year Group-2 Spring 2 Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1 Summer 1 Summer 2 Continue to apply phonic Read accurately words of two or Read words containing common Read most words quickly and accurately when they have been frequently encountered without overt knowledge and skills as the more syllables that contain the suffixes sounding and blending route to decode words until same GPCs as above automatic decoding has become Read further common exception Re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading. embedded and reading is fluent words, noting unusual correspondence between spelling Read accurately by blending the and sound and where these occur sounds in words that contain in the word Reading – Word the graphemes taught so far, reading especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation

Reading - comprehension	Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding Listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of poetry (including contemporary and classic), stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently Discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are Becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales Predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so	Recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry Discussing their favourite words and phrases Continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear Making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done Answering and asking questions	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 Checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading	Participate in discussion about boo they can read for themselves, takin	oks that are structured in different ways ks, poems and other works that are read to them and those that g turns and listening to what others say ding of books, poems and other material, both those that they or themselves
Writing- composition	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: Writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) Writing about real events Consider what they are going to write before beginning by: Planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about Writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary	Writing poetry Encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence	Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: Evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils 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	Writing for different purposes In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub- headings Evaluate and edit by: Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements	Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, e.g. the accurate use of pronouns in sentences Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

Writing- Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation	Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid Using fronted adverbials Use and understand the grammatical terminology in Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.	Indicate grammatical and other features Using commas after fronted adverbials Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, e.g. when, if, because, although Using and punctuating direct speech	Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and	Learning the grammar in column 1 Indicating possession by using the singular and plural nouns	
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Commas to separate items in a list Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon Co-ordination (using or, and, or but)	Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress Subordination (using <i>when</i> , <i>if</i> , <i>that</i> , or <i>because</i> )	Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command	Apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness</i> , <i>-er</i> Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful</i> , <i>-less</i> Use of the suffixes <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs	
Spelling Writing – transcription	Learning new ways of spelling pho a few common homophones Apply spelling rules and guidelines	, as listed in Appendix 1	raphemes, spelling many correctly ngs are already known, and learn some ude words and punctuation taught so f	Add suffixes to spell longer words, e.g. <i>—ment, —ness, —ful, —</i> <i>less, —ly</i> Learning to spell more words with contracted forms	Distinguishing between homophones and near- homophones Learning to spell common exception words	
Spelling Appendix 1	The /ai/ sound spelt –y at the end of words Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter–y Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonant-letter–y The /i:/ sound spelt –ey Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –	The /o/ sound spelt a after w and qu The /3:/ sound spelt or after w The /3:/ sound spelt ar after w	a after w The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words The /J/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words or after w The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words		The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful and -less	Homophones and near- homophones Common exception words

	y to words of one syllable		The /ʒ/ sound spelt s		Contractions		
	ending in a single consonant						
	letter after a single vowel letter				The possessive apostrophe		
	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –				(singular nouns)		
	er, –est and –y to words ending				Words ending in -tion		
	in vowel-letter-consonant-						
	letter–e						
Phonics	Continue with current organisation	ontinue with current organisation.					
	Form lower-case letters of the	Use spacing between words that	Write capital letters and digits of	Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which			
Handwriting	correct size relative to one	reflects the size of the letters.	the correct size, orientation and	letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined			
	another		relationship to one another and to				
			lower case letters				
	Listen and respond	Ask relevant questions to extend	Articulate and justify answers,	Consider and evaluate different vie	wpoints, attending to and building or	the contributions of others	
	appropriately to adults and their	their understanding and build	arguments and opinions	Select and use appropriate register	a for offective communication		
	peers	vocabulary and knowledge	Participate in discussions,	Select and use appropriate register	s for effective communication		
	Maintain attention and	Use spoken language to develop	presentations, performances and				
Spoken	participate actively in	understanding through	debates				
Language	collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating	speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas	Gain, maintain and monitor the				
	and responding to comments	in agining and exploring ideas	interest of the listener(s)				
		Give well-structured					
	Speak audibly and fluently with	descriptions and explanations					
	an increasing command of						
	Standard English						