

Blue indicates priority in the Autumn Term
 Purple indicates priority in the Spring Term
 Orange indicates priority in the Summer Term
 Black indicates ongoing/continuous work

PoS Objectives – For the Full Term

Spoken Language (ongoing)

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Reading – Word Reading (addressed through daily Phonics/Spelling teaching, individual and guided reading) *See separate phonics planning*

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

Reading – Comprehension (addressed through general English teaching, individual and guided reading sessions)

- 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,
 - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related,
 - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales,
 - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways,
 - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry,
 - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary,
 - 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.
- 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,
 - 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 - Composition

- develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:**
 - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) (repeated) (repeated)
 - writing about real events
 - writing poetry (repeated) (repeated)
 - writing for different purposes (repeated)
- 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
 - 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 and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]
 - read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

Writing – Transcription (ongoing within lessons and through progression through relevant spelling rules in Appendix 1 – see separate phonics/spelling plan)

Spelling (see [English Appendix 1](#) and separate phonics/spelling plan)

- spell by:
 - segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly
 - learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones
 - learning to spell common exception words
 - learning to spell more words with contracted forms
 - learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]
 - distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
- add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
- apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in [English Appendix 1](#)
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far. (repeated) (repeated)

Writing – Handwriting (ongoing)

- 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 unjoined
- 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.

Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar, Punctuation

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in [English Appendix 2](#) by:
 - learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
- learn how to use:
 - sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
 - expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
 - the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
 - subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
 - the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
 - some features of written Standard English
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Appendix 1: Year 2 Spelling		<i>black text indicates examples only – not statutory</i>
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	race, ice, cell, city, fancy	
The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw	
The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	write, written, wrote, wrap, wrong	
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	table, apple, bottle, little, middle	
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel,	
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal	
Words ending –il	pencil, fossil, nostril	
The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July	
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	flies, cries, copies, babies, carries	
Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied, but crying, copying, replying	
Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	
Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	patting, patted, humming, hummed, sadder, fatest	
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	all, ball, call, walk, talk	
The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday	
The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley,	
The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash	
The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	word, work, worm, world, worth	
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	war, warm, towards	
The /ʒ/ sound spelt s	television, treasure, usual	
The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –ly		
Contractions	couldn't, didn't, I'll, it's	
The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		
Words ending in –tion	station, fiction, motion, national, section	
Homophones and near-homophones	there/their/they're; here/hear; quite/quiet; see/sea; one/won; our/are; to/too/two	
Common exception words	(repeat) (repeat)	

Appendix 2: Year 2 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Word:

Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as *–ness*, *–er* and by compounding [for example, *whiteboard*, *superman*]

Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as *–ful*, *–less*

(A fuller list of **suffixes** can be found on page 4 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)

Use of the **suffixes** *–er*, *–est* in **adjectives** and the use of *–ly* in Standard English to turn adjectives into **adverbs**

Sentence:

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

Expanded **noun phrases** for description and specification [for example, *the blue butterfly*, *plain flour*, *the man in the moon*]

How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command

Text:

Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing

Use of the **progressive** form of **verbs** in the **present** and **past tense** to mark actions in progress [for example, *she is drumming*, *he was shouting*]

Punctuation:

Use of **capital letters**, **full stops**, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences**

Commas to separate items in a list

Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, *the girl's name*]

Terminology:

noun, noun phrase

statement, question, exclamation, command

compound, suffix

adjective, adverb, verb

tense (past, present)

apostrophe, comma