

# Reading

### Working at the expected standard

### The pupil can:

- read accurately most words of two or more syllables
- read most words containing common suffixes\*
- read most common exception words.\*

### In age-appropriate books, the pupil can:

- read most words accurately without overt sounding and blending, and sufficiently fluently to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words<sup>2</sup>
- · sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation.

### In a book that they can already read fluently, the pupil can:

- check it makes sense to them, correcting any inaccurate reading
- answer questions and make some inferences
- explain what has happened so far in what they have read.

# Reading

 We follow the <u>Little Wandle Fluency</u> reading scheme - <u>whole class reading</u> opportunities.

We will stamp their reading record book when we have read with them.

Reading words

Understanding



Expression

# Reading at home

- Please use the questions in the reading reading book
- Cover all the key skills

#### Vocabulary Questions with Victor Can you find a noun/adjective/verb

- Can you find a noun/adjective/verl that tells/shows you that...?
- Why do you think that the author used the word... to describe...?
- Which other word on this page means the same as...?
- Find an adjective in the text which describes...

# eans of

#### Retrieval Questions with Rex

- · Who is/are the main character(s)?
- When/where is this story set? How do you know?
- Which is your favourite/worst/funniest/ scariest part of the story? Why?
- Tell me three facts you have learned from the text.
- Find the part where...



#### Sequencing Questions with Suki

- What happens in the story's opening?
- How/where does the story start?
- What happened at the end of the...?
- What is the dilemma in this story?
   How is it resolved?
- Can you retell the story to me in 20 words or less?



### If They Can't Read a Word, Say:

- · Can you break it up?
- · Which sounds do you know?
- · Do you know a word that looks like it?
- · Have a good guess.

### Year 2 Questions for Reading Bookmark

Cut out the shapes below and stick them back to back. Whilst reading with your child, try to choose one question from each section. You could ask more than one type of question per page. This will check that your child really understands what they are reading and could lead you into further conversations about the book.

#### Inference Questions with Iggy

- What do you think.... means?
   Why do you think that?
- · Why do you think ...?
- · How do you think ....?
- · When do you think ....?
- · Where do you think ...?
- How has the author made us think that...?



#### Prediction Questions with Pip

- Where do you think.... will go next?
- · What do you think... will say/do next?
- · What do you think this book will be about? Why?
- How do you think that this will end?
   What makes you say that?
- Who do you think has done it?
- · What might.... say about that?



#### If They Are Not Sure, Say:

- · Have a guess. What could it be?
- · What would you do if you were...?
- · If you had done that, what might... have said?
- · If we know that.... means...., what might... mean?
- Does the picture help us? How?
- Where else could we look for a clue?

#### Remember:

- · Enjoy this moment.
- Share your thoughts and opinions about it too.
- · Model good reading.
- Just five minutes every day makes a huge difference.

# Writing

### Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)
- write about real events, recording these simply and clearly
- demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required
- use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell many common exception words\*
- form 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.

Composition

# **Phonics**

Little Wandle Spelling programme - Term 1 recap Phase 5



& learn to spell common exception words

& contraction words; can not - can't

Will not - won't

They will - they'll

She is - she's

Year 2				
door	cold	father	would	
floor	gold	class	who	
poor	hold 0	grass	whole	
because 0	told	pass	any 🔵	
find	every	plant	many	
kind 0	everybody	path	clothes	
mind 0	even	bath	busy	
behind 0	great	hour	people	
child 0	break	move	water	
children o	steak	prove	again	
wild •	pretty	improve 0	half	
climb	beautiful	sure	money	
most	after	sugar	Mr	
only	fast	eye	Mrs	
both	last	could 0	parents	
old	past	should	Christmas	

# Spelling rules

Graphemes	(sound)	Example words
ge dge g	(j)	Age badge bridge gem giant
С	(s)	Race city fancy
Kn gn	(n)	Knock know gnaw
Wr	(r)	Write wrong wrap
0	(u)	Other nothing mother
el al il le	(1)	Camel travel table apple metal hospital pencil
у	(igh)	Cry July

Grapheme (sound)	Example words
Ey (ee)	Donkey key chimney
a after w and qu (o)	Watch want squash
Or after w (er)	Word worm world
S (z)	Treasure usual

## Suffixes - changes the spelling of root word

y er ING ed

ed

Adding es to nouns and verbs

e.g Fly — flies

ride — riding

nice — nicer

shiny — shiniest

### <u>Grammar</u>



Children are expected to understand the following terms, to be able to spot them in their reading and apply them in their writing:

Noun, adjective, adverb, suffix, subordination, co-ordination, noun phrase, past tense, present tense, statement, question, exclamation, command, capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, compound sentence, and expanded noun phrase.

## **Punctuation**

4 different types of sentences

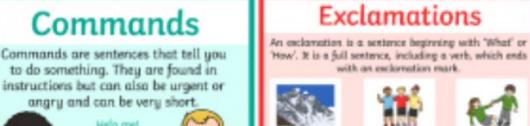
### Punctuation marks in reading and writing

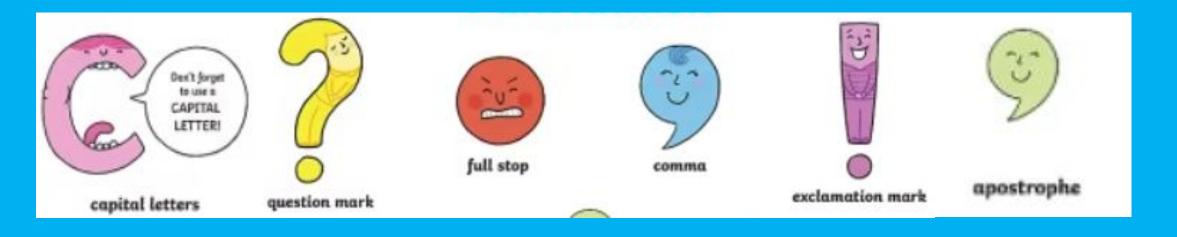


ose stop doing that.



Milest creating





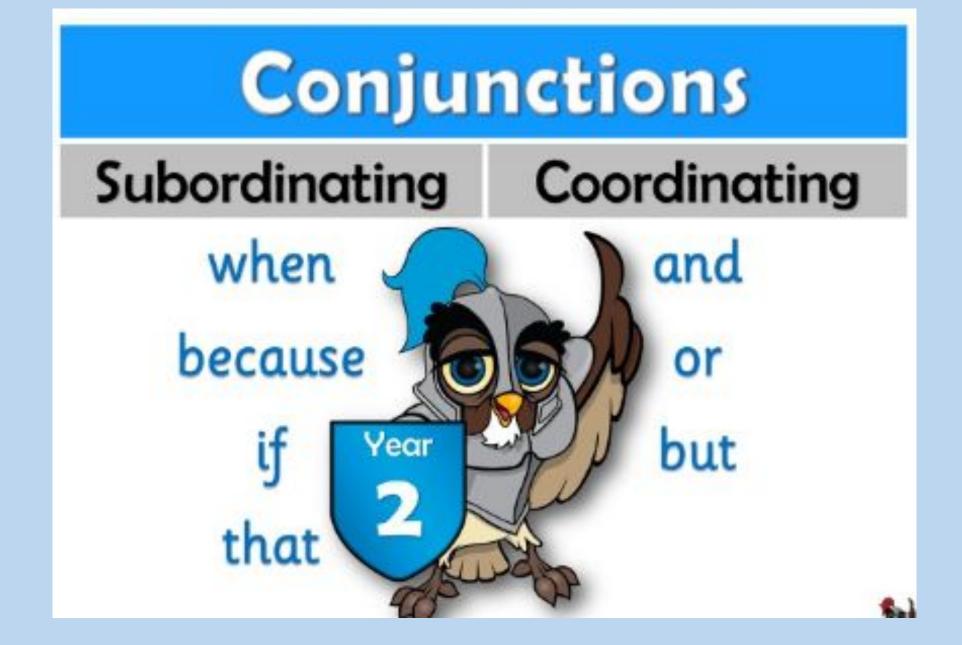
### **Handwriting**

There will be a more detailed focus on handwriting, with children encouraged to form their letters correctly, learn which letters are to be joined and make letters a consistent size.





### **Composition**



# Expanded Noun phrases



## <u>Suffixes – improve composition</u>

ful	ness	ly	ment	less
spiteful	illness	slowly	statement	careless
painful	quietness	lovely	refreshment	thoughtless
watchful	fatness	quickly	disappointment	homeless
mouthful	closeness	sadly	engagement	lifeless
fearful	kindness	strangely	development	fearless
stressful	freshness	coldly	placement	jobless

### Past tense

### Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add-ed to the verb:				
asked	growled	opened	squealed	
blinked	helped	offered	started	
buzzed	jumped	phoned	stayed	
chewed	kicked	played	talked	
cooked	kissed	rolled	visited	

### **Irregular Past Tense Verbs**

ate	cast	forgot	leapt
awoke	caught	flung	learnt
beat	chose	fought	led
became	clung	found	lent
began	cost	froze	let
bent	crept	gave	lit
bet	cut	grew	lost

Talk - model and correct past tense in speech at home