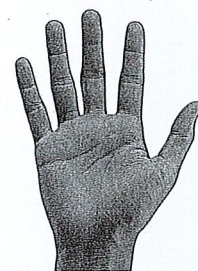


Understanding Your Child's Targets

Maths

Addition and subtraction: We teach the children to start with the biggest number in their head and then count on, if possible, using their fingers to keep a record of the second number.



Multiplication and division: When multiplying, we encourage the children to work out which number we are multiplying by (2, 5, 10). For example, if it was $3 \times 5 =$ we would hold up 3 fingers and count them in fives. We also teach multiplication as repeated addition. For example, 3×5 is the same as $5 + 5 + 5$. We teach the children to understand division as sharing equally.



English

The 100 high frequency words are the most commonly used words in the English language and the children are expected to read and write them. Some of the words are what we call *phonetically decodable* which means we can use our phonics to blend them for reading and segment them for writing eg. with, that. Others we just have to learn by rote and these are called the *tricky words* eg. people, said.

Children in Year Two should be using capital letters and full stops consistently in their writing and understand where it is appropriate to put them. For example we use full stops and capital letters to separate ideas. We are also encouraging children to understand word classes (nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs) and other punctuation (!,?) in their writing.

Spellings follow on from our phonics learning and children should be beginning to use suffixes to make plural forms, as well as changing the tense of a word. Here is an example for each spelling rule the children have learnt.

Leaf – leaves dog – dogs family – families church – churches people – person

Jump – jumped – jumping stop – stopped – stopping run – ran – running

We are currently learning to use apostrophes for the contracted form and singular possession. Examples are:

Do not – don't she will – she'll we had – we'd I am – I'm the boy's ball