



Year Two
Group
Expectations

What the National Curriculum requires in reading at Y2

Word reading

- 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.

Word
reading



Comprehension

- 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.

Comprehension



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*



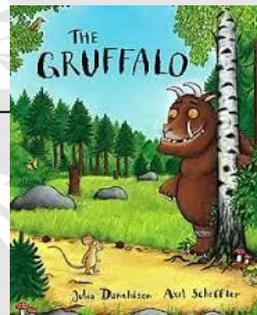
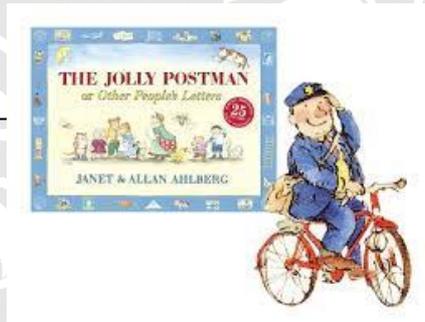
A year 2 reader

Word reading

- I can decode automatically and fluently.
- I can blend sounds in words that contain the graphemes we have learnt.
- I can recognise and read alternative sounds for graphemes.
- I can read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same GPCs.
- I can read words with common suffixes.
- I can read common exception words.
- I can read and comment on unusual correspondence between grapheme and phoneme.
- I read most words quickly and accurately when I have read them before without sounding out and blending.
- I can read most suitable books accurately, showing fluency and confidence.

Comprehension

- I can talk about and give an opinion on a range of texts.
- I can discuss the sequence of events in books and how they relate to each other.
- I use prior knowledge, including context and vocabulary, to understand texts.
- I can retell stories, including fairy stories and traditional tales.
- I can read for meaning and check that the text makes sense. I go back and re-read when it does not make sense.
- I can find recurring language in stories and poems.
- I can talk about my favourite words and phrases in stories and poems.
- I can recite some poems by heart, with appropriate intonation.
- I can answer and ask questions.
- I can make predictions based on what I have read.
- I can draw (simple) inferences from illustrations, events, characters' actions and speech.



What the National Curriculum requires in writing at Y2

Writing - transcription

- 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 Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

Spelling

Handwriting

- 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.

Handwriting

Writing - composition

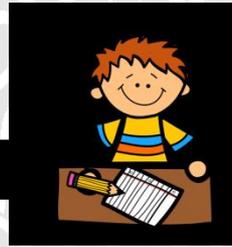
- develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
 - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
 - writing about real events
 - writing poetry
 - writing for different purposes
- consider what they are going to write before beginning by:
 - planning 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.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 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.

Composition

Vocabulary,
grammar &
punctuation



Key Assessment Criteria: Being a writer



A year 2 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can segment spoken words into phonemes and record these as graphemes.
- I can spell words with alternative spellings, including a few common homophones.
- I can spell longer words using suffixes such as 'ment', 'ness', 'ful', 'less', 'ly'.
- I can use my knowledge of alternative phonemes to narrow down possibilities for accurate spelling.
- I can identify phonemes in unfamiliar words and use syllables to divide words.

Handwriting

- I can form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.
- I can begin to use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.
- I show that I know which letters are best left unjoined.
- I use capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters.
- I use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

Composition

- I can write narratives about personal experiences and those of others, both real and fictional.
- I can write for different purposes, including real events.
- I can plan and discuss the content of writing and record my ideas.
- I am able to orally rehearse structured sentences or sequences of sentences.
- I can evaluate my own writing independently, with friends and with an adult.
- I can proof-read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.

The Writing Process



Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can use subordination and co-ordination.
- I can use expanded noun phrases.
- I can say how the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function.

Text structure

- I consistently use the present tense and past tense correctly.
- I can use the progressive forms of verbs in the present and past tense.

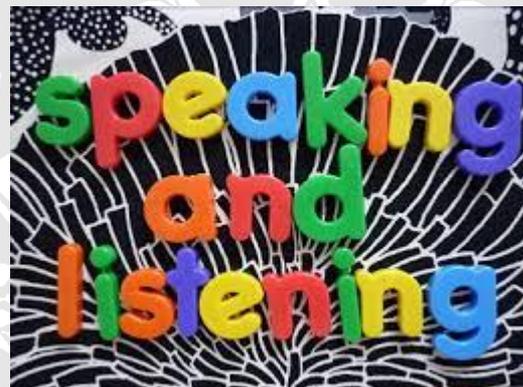
Punctuation

- I use capital letters for names of people, places, day of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.
- I correctly use question marks and exclamation marks,
- I can use commas to separate items in a list.
- I can use apostrophes to show where letters are missing and to mark singular possession in nouns.

What the National Curriculum requires in spoken language at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Spoken language



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A year 2 speaker

- I can ask question to get more information and clarify meaning.
- I can talk in complete sentences.
- I can decide when I need to use specific vocabulary.
- I can take turns when talking in pairs or a small group.
- I am aware that formal and informal situations require different language (beginning).
- I can retell a story using narrative language and linking words and phrases.
- I can hold the attention of people I am speaking to by adapting the way I talk.
- I understand how to speak for different purposes and audiences (beginning).
- I can perform a simple poem from memory.



What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y2

Number and place value

- count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward
- recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line
- compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use $<$, $>$ and $=$ signs
- read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words
- use place value and number facts to solve problems

Number – addition and subtraction

- solve problems with addition and subtraction:
 - using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
 - applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods
- recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100
- add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
 - a two-digit number and ones
 - a two-digit number and tens
 - two two-digit numbers
 - adding three one-digit numbers
- show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot
- recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

Number – multiplication and division

- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers
- calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (\times), division (\div) and equals ($=$) signs
- show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

Fractions

- recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity
- write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

Measurement

- choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels
- compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using $>$, $<$ and $=$
- recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value
- find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money
- solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change
- compare and sequence intervals of time
- tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times
- know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.

Geometry – properties of shapes

- identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line
- identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces
- identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]
- compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.

Geometry – position and direction

- order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences
- use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise).

Statistics

- interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables
- ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity
- ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.

Number

Measurement

Geometry

Statistics

Key Assessment Criteria: Being a mathematician



A year 2 mathematician

Number and place value

- *I can count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward.
- *I can read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.
- *I can compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; using $<$ $>$ $=$ signs.
- *I recognise the place value of each digit in a 2-digit number.
- I can identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.
- I can use place value and number facts to solve problems.
- *I can recognise odd and even numbers to 100

Calculations

- I can recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100.
- *I can add and subtract mentally, including:
 - A 2-digit number and ones
 - A 2-digit number and tens
 - Two 2-digit numbers
 - Adding three 1-digit numbers
- *I can add and subtract numbers using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including:
 - A 2-digit number and ones
 - A 2-digit number and tens
 - Two 2-digit numbers
 - Adding three 1-digit numbers
- I recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems.
- *I can solve problems with addition and subtraction using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures.
- I can solve problems with addition and subtraction applying my increasing knowledge of mental and written methods.
- *I can recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10x tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.
- I can calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication, division and equals signs.
- I can solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in context.
- I can show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot.
- I can show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.
- *I can use commutativity in relation to division, subtraction, multiplication and division

Fractions

- *I recognise, find, name and write fractions $1/3$, $1/4$, $2/4$ and $3/4$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity.
- I can write simple fractions.
- I recognise the equivalence of $2/4$ and $1/2$.

Measurement

- I can compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using $>$ $<$ and $=$.
- I can choose and use standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction in m and cm using rulers.
- I can choose and use standard units to estimate and measure mass in kg and g using scales.
- I can choose and use standard units to estimate and measure temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ using thermometers.
- *I can choose and use standard units to estimate and measure capacity in l and ml using measuring vessels.
- *I recognise and use symbols for \pounds and p and combine amounts to make a particular value.
- I can find different combinations of coins that equal the same amount of money.
- *I can tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter to/past and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.
- I can compare and sequence intervals of time.
- I know the number of minutes in an hour.
- I know the number of hours in a day.
- I can solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same units, including giving change.

Geometry – properties of shapes

- I can compare and sort common 2D shapes and everyday objects.
- I can compare and sort common 3D shapes and everyday objects.
- I can identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes, including the number of sides and line of symmetry in a vertical line.
- *I can identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes including the number of edges, vertices and faces.
- I can identify 2D shapes on the surface of 3D shapes.

Geometry – position and direction

- I can order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences.
- I can use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement (including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anti clockwise)).

Statistics

- *I can interpret and construct simple pictograms.
- *I can interpret and construct tally charts.
- *I can interpret and construct block diagrams.
- *I can interpret and construct simple tables.
- I can ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity.
- I can ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data.

What the National Curriculum requires in science at KS1

Working scientifically

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Working
scientifically

What the National Curriculum requires in science at Y2

Living things and their habitats

Pupils should be taught to:

- Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Plants

Pupils should be taught to:

- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Animals, including humans

Pupils should be taught to:

- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.

Uses of everyday materials

Pupils should be taught to:

- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Biology

Chemistry

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a scientist*

A year 2 scientist

Working scientifically

- Use some science words to describe what they have seen and measured
- Ask people questions and use secondary sources to find answers
- Observe closely, using simple equipment
- Say whether things happened as they expected
- Organise things into groups
- Find simple patterns (or associations)
- Identify animals and plants by a specific criteria, for example, lay eggs or not; have feathers or not
- Use (text, diagrams, pictures, charts, tables) to record their observations
- Perform simple tests
- Suggest how, and use prompts, to find things out

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- I can identify things that are living, dead and never lived.
- I can describe how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there (plants and animals).
- I can identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats.
- I can match living things to their habitat.
- I can describe how animals find their food.
- I can name some different sources of food for animals.
- I can explain a simple food chain.

Plants

- I can describe how seeds and bulbs grow into plants.
- I can describe what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light & suitable temperature).

Animals, including humans

- I can explain the basic stages in a life cycle for animals, including humans.
- I can describe what animals and humans need to survive.
- I can describe why exercise, a balanced diet and good hygiene are important for humans.

Chemistry

Uses of everyday materials

- I can identify and name a range of materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard.
- I can suggest why a material might or might not be used for a specific job.
- I can explore how shapes can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Physics

No content

What the National Curriculum requires in history at KS1

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Being an historian

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Historical content

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an historian*

A year 2 historian

- I can use words and phrases like: before, after, past, present, then and now.
- I can recount the life of someone famous from Britain who lived in the past. I can explain what they did earlier and what they did later.
- I can give examples of things that were different when my grandparents were children.
- I can find out things about the past by talking to an older person.
- I can answer questions using books and the internet.
- I can research the life of a famous person from the past using different sources of evidence.

What the National Curriculum requires in geography at KS1

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Place knowledge

Human and physical geography

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 - Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
 - Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Human & physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Geographical skills & fieldwork

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a geographer*

A year 2 geographer

- I can say what I like and do not like about the place I live in.
- I can say what I like and do not like about a different place.
- I can describe a place outside Europe using geographical words.
- I can describe some of the features of an island.
- I can describe the key features of a place from a picture using words like beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley.
- I can explain how jobs may be different in other locations.
- I can explain how an area has been spoilt or improved and give my reasons.
- I can explain the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons.
- I can name the continents of the world and locate them on a map.
- I can name the world oceans and locate them on a map.
- I can name the capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
- I can find where I live on a map of the United Kingdom.

What the National Curriculum requires in art and design at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an artist*

A year 2 artist

- I can choose and use three different grades of pencil when drawing.
- I can use charcoal, pencil and pastel to create art.
- I can use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact before drawing it.
- I can mix paint to create all the secondary colours.
- I can create brown with paint.
- I can create tints with paint by adding white.
- I can create tones with paint by adding black.
- I can create a printed piece of art by pressing, rolling, rubbing and stamping.
- I can make a clay pot.
- I can join two clay finger pots together.
- I can use different effects within an IT paint package.
- I can suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape.
- I can create a piece of art in response to the work of another artist.

What the National Curriculum requires in design and technology at KS1

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria
- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology

Design

Make

- Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

Make

Evaluate

- Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

Evaluate

Technical knowledge

- Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
- Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.

Technical knowledge

What the National Curriculum requires in cooking and nutrition at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

Key stage 1

- Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes
- Understand where food comes from.

Key Stage
1

Key stage 2

- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- Understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

Key Stage
2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a designer*

A year 2 designer

- I can think of an idea and plan what to do next.
- I can choose tools and materials and explain why I have chosen them.
- I can join materials and components in different ways.
- I can explain what went well with my work.
- I can explain why I have chosen specific textiles.
- I can measure materials to use in a model or structure.
- I can describe the ingredients I am using.

What the National Curriculum requires in music at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- Use and understand staff and other musical notations
- Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- Develop an understanding of the history of music.

Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a musician*

A year 2 musician

- I can sing and follow a melody.
- I can perform simple patterns and accompaniments keeping a steady pulse.
- I can play simple rhythmic patterns on an instrument.
- I can sing or clap increasing and decreasing tempo.
- I can order sounds to create a beginning, middle and an end.
- I can create music in response to different starting points.
- I can choose sounds which create an effect.
- I can use symbols to represent sounds.
- I can make connections between notations and musical sounds.
- I can listen out for particular things when listening to music.
- I can improve my own work.

What the National Curriculum requires in physical education at KS1 and KS2

Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- Perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Key Stage 1

Key stage 2

Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination
- Play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]
- Perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Key Stage 2

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in key stage 1 or key stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- Use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Swimming

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a sports person*

A year 2 sports person

Games

- I can use hitting, kicking and/or rolling in a game.
- I can decide the best space to be in during a game.
- I can use one tactic in a game.
- I can follow rules.

Gymnastics

- I can plan and perform a sequence of movements.
- I can improve my sequence based on feedback.
- I can think of more than one way to create a sequence which follows some 'rules'.
- I can work on my own and with a partner.

Dance

- I can change rhythm, speed, level and direction in my dance.
- I can dance with control and coordination.
- I can make a sequence by linking sections together.
- I can use dance to show a mood or feeling.

General

- I can copy and remember actions.
- I can talk about what is different from what I did and what someone else did.

What the National Curriculum requires in computing at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- Create and debug simple programs
- Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content
- Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information
- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A year 2 computer user

Algorithms and programming

- I can use a range of instructions (e.g. direction, angles, turns).
- I can test and amend a set of instructions.
- I can find errors and amend. (debug)
- I can write a simple program and test it.
- I can predict what the outcome of a simple program will be (logical reasoning).
- I understand that algorithms are used on digital devices.
- I understand that programs require precise instructions.

Information technology

- I can organise digital content.
- I can retrieve and manipulate digital content.
- I can navigate the web to complete simple searches.

Digital literacy

- I use technology respectfully.
- I know where to go for help if I am concerned.
- I know how technology is used in school and outside of school.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A safe computer user in Y2

Knowledge and understanding

- I understand the different methods of communication (e.g. email, online forums etc).
- I know you should only open email from a known source.
- I know the difference between email and communication systems such as blogs and wikis.
- I know that websites sometimes include pop-ups that take me away from the main site.
- I know that bookmarking is a way to find safe sites again quickly.
- I have begun to evaluate websites and know that everything on the internet is not true.
- I know that it is not always possible to copy some text and pictures from the internet.
- I know that personal information should not be shared online.
- I know I must tell a trusted adult immediately if anyone tries to meet me via the internet.

Skills

- I follow the school's safer internet rules.
- I can use the search engines agreed by the school.
- I know what to do if I find something inappropriate online or something I am unsure of (including identifying people who can help; minimising screen; online reporting using school system etc).
- I can use the internet for learning and communicating with others, making choices when navigating through sites.
- I can send and receive email as a class.
- I can recognise advertising on websites and learn to ignore it.
- I can use a password to access the secure network.