

Year 2
English Planning Progression Document

	Sounds Write:	Handwriting:	Reading:	SPaG:	Writing:
Autumn A	Sounds Write:	1. How to join in a	Sequencing events	Coordinating conjunctions	Writing to inform:
	See Sounds Write	word: high			
	Progression	frequency words	Relating events	Present/past tense	Non-chronological report
Fiction	Document				Personal experiences (writing
	Common	2. Introducing the	Recognising recurring	Adjectives	about)
	homophones	break letters: j, g,	language		
	·	x, y, z, b, f, p, q, r, s		Apostrophes for contraction	Writing to persuade:
			Answering and asking		
		3. Practising	questions	Question marks	Letter
		diagonal join to an	Information the books of	Foots and the second second	Marie and and and a second a s
		ascender: eel, eet	Inference (on the basis of what has been said and done)	Exclamation marks	Writing to entertain:
		4. Practising	what has been sala and done)		Story retell
		diagonal join, no	Prediction (of what might		Descriptive writing
		ascender: a e	happen based on what has		Descriptive writing
		ascender: u_e	been read so far)		
		5. Practising	,		
		diagonal join, no	Ongoing:		Ongoing writing objectives:
		ascender, anti-			
		clockwise: ice, ide	Discussing and clarifying the		Evaluating
			meaning of words, linking		
			new meanings to known		Re-reading/proof-reading
			vocab		
					Planning and saying out loud
			Discussing favourite words		what they want to say
			and phrases		
					Writing down ideas and key
			Drawing on what they already		words, including new vocab
			know or on background		Franciating what the success to
			information and vocabulary		Encapsulating what they want to
			provided by the teacher		say, sentence by sentence

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Autumn B	Sounds Write:	6. Practising	Sequencing events	Coordination	Writing to inform:
	See Sounds Write	horizontal join, no			
Fiction	Progression	ascender: ow, ou	Relating events	Present/past tense	Non-chronological report
	Document				Personal experience (writing
	Pre/Suffixes:	7. Practising	Recognising recurring	Adjectives	about)
	-ment	horizontal join, no	language		
		ascender: oi, oy		Apostrophes for contraction	Writing to persuade:
			Answering and asking		
		8. Practising	questions	Question marks	Letter
		horizontal join, no			
		ascender, anti-	Inference (on the basis of	Exclamation marks	Writing to entertain:
		clockwise: oa, ode	what has been said and done)		State and the
		O. Donatiaina	Duradiation (of subset soints		Story retell
		9. Practising	Prediction (of what might		Descriptive writing
		horizontal join to ascender: ole, obe	happen based on what has been read so far)		
		ascender. die, obe	been read so jury		
		10. Practising			Ongoing writing objectives:
		horizontal join to	Ongoing:		Ongoing writing objectives:
		ascender: ook, ool	<u> </u>		Evaluating
			Discussing and clarifying the		
			meaning of words, linking		Re-reading/proof-reading
			new meanings to known		
			vocab		Planning and saying out loud
					what they want to say
			Discussing favourite words		
			and phrases		Writing down ideas and key
					words, including new vocab
			Drawing on what they already		
			know or on background		Encapsulating what they want to
			information and vocabulary		say, sentence by sentence
			provided by the teacher		

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Spring A	Sounds Write:	1. Practising	Sequencing events	Subordination	Writing to inform:
	See Sounds Write	diagonal join to			_
	Progression	r: ir, ur, er	Relating events	Possessive apostrophes	Non-chronological report
Fairy stories / Myths /	Document				Personal experience (writing
Traditional Tales	Pre/Suffixes:	2. Practising	Answering and asking	Verbs and adverbs	about)
	-ly	horizontal join to r:	questions		
	',	or, oor		Expanded noun phrases	Writing to persuade:
	Er/est		Inference (on the basis of		
	,	3. Introducing	what has been said and done)	Commas in a list	Letter
	s/es	horizontal join			
	,	from r to	Prediction (of what might	Proper nouns (capital	Writing to entertain:
		ascender: url, irl, irt	happen based on what has	letters)	
			been read so far)		Story retell
		4. Introducing			Descriptive writing
		horizontal join			
		from r: ere			
		5. Practising joining			Ongoing writing objectives:
		to and from r: air			Origonia writing objectives.
			Ongoing:		Evaluating
			Ongoing.		Lvaldating
			Discussing and clarifying the		Re-reading/proof-reading
			meaning of words, linking		3 , p 3 3 3 5
			new meanings to known		Planning and saying out loud
			vocab		what they want to say
			Discussing favourite words		Writing down ideas and key
			and phrases		words, including new vocab
			Drawing on what they already		Encapsulating what they want to
			know or on background		say, sentence by sentence
			information and vocabulary		
			provided by the teacher		

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Spring B	Sounds Write:	6. Introducing	Non-fiction:	Non-fiction:	Writing to inform:
	See Sounds Write	diagonal join to s:			
Non-Fiction (more	Progression	dis	Answering and asking	Subordination	Non-chronological report
than one, structured in	Document		questions		Writing instructions
different ways)	Pre/Suffixes:	7. Introducing		Adverbs and verbs	Letter
(Three Weeks)	-less	horizontal join to	Inference (on the basis of		
	-1655	s: ws	what has been said and done)	Apostrophes for contraction	Writing to entertain:
		8. Introducing	Explain understanding of the		Poetry
		diagonal join from s to ascender: sh	text		
Poetry (Contemporary		s to ascender: sn	Do otimu	Do otim ii	
and Classic) (Two weeks)		9. Introducing	Poetry:	Poetry:	
,		diagonal join from	Recognising recurring	Adjectives	
		s, no ascender: si,	language		
		se, sp		Expanded noun phrases	
			Prediction (of what might		
		10. Introducing	happen based on what has		Ongoing writing objectives:
		horizontal join	been read so far)		
		from r, anti- clockwise: rs			Evaluating
					Re-reading/proof-reading
					Planning and saying out loud
			Ongoing:		what they want to say
			(Poetry) - Continuing to build		Writing down ideas and key
			up a repertoire of poems		words, including new vocab
			learnt by heart, appreciating		_
			these and reciting some, with		Encapsulating what they want to
			appropriate intonation to		say, sentence by sentence
			make the meaning clear		

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Summer A	Sounds Write:	1. Practising	Sequencing events	Subordination	Writing to inform:
	See Sounds Write	diagonal join to			
SATs (May)	Progression	and anti-clockwise	Answering and asking	Possessive apostrophes	Non-chronological report
	Document	letter: ea, ear	questions		Personal experience (writing
Fiction	D / 65			Verbs and adverbs	about)
	Pre/suffixes: -ful	2. Introducing	Prediction (of what might		,
	-Tul	horizontal join to	happen based on what has	Expanded noun phrases	Writing to persuade:
		and from f to	been read so far)		
		ascender: ft, fl		Commas in a list	Letter
			Inference (on the basis of		
		3. Introducing	what has been said and done)	Statement, question,	Writing to entertain:
		horizontal join	,	command, exclamation	
		from f, no		,	Personal experience (fictional)
		ascender: fu, fr	Ongoing:	Week 1 – Reading paper	Descriptive writing
		,	<u></u>	recap	
		4. Introducing qu	Discussing and clarifying the	- Reading	Playscript (2 weeks)
			meaning of words, linking	comprehnsions	i iayon po (= iroono)
		5. Introducing rr	new meanings to known	compremisions	
			vocab		
			Vocas		Ongoing writing objectives:
			Discussing favourite words		ongoing writing objectives:
			and phrases		Evaluating
			and pinases		Lvaldating
			Drawing on what they already		Re-reading/proof-reading
			know or on background		inc-reading, proof-reading
			information and vocabulary		Planning and saying out loud
			provided by the teacher		what they want to say
			provided by the teacher		what they want to say
					Writing down ideas and key
					words, including new vocab
					words, including new vocab
					Encapsulating what they want to
					say, sentence by sentence
					say, sentence by sentence

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Summer B	Sounds Write:	6. Introducing ss	Non-fiction:	Progressive form	Writing to persuade:
	See Sounds Write Progression	7 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 5 6	Assessment and adding	Culturation	
Fiction	Document	7. Introducing ff	Answering and asking questions	Subordination	Letter
(creative writing	- / cc	8. Capital letter	questions	Possessive apostrophes	Writing to entertain:
focus)	Pre/suffixes: -ness	practice: height of	Inference (on the basis of		
	11033	ascenders and	what has been said and done)	Verbs and adverbs	Story retell
		capitals	Fundain and another disc of the	F	Descriptive writing
		9. Assessment	Explain understanding of the text	Expanded noun phrases	
		J. Assessment	text	Apostrophes for contraction	
		10. Assessment		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
			Ongoing:		Ongoing writing objectives:
			Ongoing.		Oligonia writing objectives.
			Discussing and clarifying the		Evaluating
			meaning of words, linking		
			new meanings to known		Re-reading/proof-reading
			vocab		Planning and saying out loud
			Discussing favourite words		what they want to say
			and phrases		
					Writing down ideas and key
			Drawing on what they already		words, including new vocab
			know or on background information and vocabulary		Encapsulating what they want to
			provided by the teacher		say, sentence by sentence
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,, ,

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Word Reading taught through daily Sounds Write sessions:

- 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 (Sounds Write/Dandelion decodable readers).
- Re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far

Daily Story Time:

- 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

World Book Day:

- Explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

Poetry Week:

- Continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear

Reading lesson guidance:

Inference KS1

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Within KS1, **children must be able to make inferences on** the basis of what is being said and done. Within KS2, children must be able to draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.

Prediction KS1

Prediction is using evidence from a text to say what may happen next, what events may unfold or how a character may behave. A key part of comprehension.

Reading curriculum link:	Reading lesson activity:	How to embed learning in exercise books:
• Inference	Conscience alley A useful technique for exploring any kind of dilemma faced by a character, providing an opportunity to analyse a decisive moment in greater detail. The class forms two lines facing each other. One person (the teacher or a participant) walks between the lines as each member of the group speaks their advice. It can be organised so that those on one side give opposing advice to those on the other. When the character reaches the end of the alley, she makes her decision. Sometimes known as Decision Alley or Thought Tunnel. https://youtu.be/-Hs0LirW9v8	Write a short note to the character giving them advice on what to do next and suggest reasons why you are giving that advice.
• Inference •	Like pressing a pause button on a remote control. Children demonstrate a critical moment in a scene or story by standing in still poses demonstrating what their character is doing, how they are feeling etc. After children have demonstrated their freeze frame in small groups, other children/adults question the children based on their actions, facial expressions etc. Children to give justify their answers based on evidence from the text. Once completed,	Children to write what they did in their freeze frame in role, why their character was doing what they were doing, how they were feeling and why etc.

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lufaran a a	children to write what they did in their freeze frame as their character and why. https://youtu.be/flueLbP7NOI			
InferenceRelating events	Flashbacks A step up from freeze frames. Children to create freeze-frames in small groups but then (when the teacher claps their hands) they move into a second freeze frame from before their original.	 Children to write what they directly role, why their character was doing, how they were feeling Demonstrate how the flashbacharacter's feelings, thoughts writing. 	doing what they were and why etc. ck changed the	
InferencePredictionRelating events	Flashforwards A step up from freeze frames. Children to create freeze-frames in small groups but then (when the teacher claps their hands) they move into a second freeze frame from after their original.	 Children to write what they directly role, why their character was doing, how they were feeling Demonstrate how the flashfor character's feelings, thoughts writing. 	doing what they were and why etc. wards changed the	
Inference Answering and asking questions	Hot seating Hot seating is where one or a small group of or small group. Teacher asks as a facilitator, pright direction. They are then asked questions and motives and have to give reasons for the story/text. It is best to give children time to prexercise books.	oushing the questioning in the sabout their feelings, thoughts eir answers based on the	 Write questions they are going to ask pre hot-seating. Write what they have learned about the character. 	
Inference	Role on the wall Outline of a body drawn on board/paper. Words or phrases describing a character are drawing or stuck on using sticky notes. This terms	•	Children to create role on the wall independently in their exercise books	

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	group or individually. You can include facts such as physical appearance, age, gender, location, as well as subjective ideas such as likes/dislikes, friends/enemies, opinions, motivations, secrets, dreams etc. Remember to push children to suggest reasons for their ideas.	using body template.
InferencePrediction	Thought tracking is a natural follow-up to <u>still images</u> and <u>freeze frames</u> . Once children have made an image, explain that when you tap them on the shoulder you would like them to speak the thoughts or feelings of their character aloud. At the beginning this may just be one or two words but children will soon gain confidence to express themselves in longer sentences. It doesn't take long to thought-track each child in a group so that you reveal a wide range of attitudes and feelings from different characters.	Children to write a short diary entry as their character explaining what they were doing/feeling/thinking and suggest reasons for this.

The KS1 Reading Content Domains

The content domain sets out the relevant elements from the national curriculum programme of study (2014) for English at key stage 1 that are assessed in the English reading test. The tests will, over time, sample from each area of the content domain. The key stage 1 English reading tests will focus on the comprehension elements of the national curriculum.

The following table shows the content domain, which sets out how elements of the curriculum will be defined for test development purposes.

Content domain reference

1a draw on knowledge of vocabulary to understand texts

1b identify / explain key aspects of fiction and non-fiction texts, such as characters, events, titles and information

1c identify and explain the sequence of events in texts

1d make inferences from the text

1e predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far

https://www.goodrichprimarysch.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/KS1-Reading-Domains.pdf

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