



Welcome to our Parents' meeting

September 2026

Meet the team



Mrs Homer

Class Teacher /
Computing Lead



Miss Postings

Class Teacher / PE Lead



Mrs Penn

Year 2 Teaching Assistant/
Forest School

Purpose and aims



- To meet your child's new teacher and to answer any questions you may have
- To provide the expectations for the end of the year in terms of the curriculum
- To explain the purpose of planners
- To clarify information about the school – based on parent questionnaire feedback

School Life



A typical school day



Friday	Reading	Writing		Mastering Number	Maths		Handwriting	Art		Music
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Expectations of the academic year



- We will now explore the curriculum content for Year 2.
- This is an overview of the year group of the relevant National Curriculum objectives.
- Essentially, each year group needs to be able to read and spell at their level. There are copies of the spellings relevant for each year group in the front of the planner. These are not exhaustive lists.

Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Year 2 programme of study

Reading – word reading

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Reading – comprehension

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Writing – transcription

Statutory requirements

Spelling (see [English Appendix 1](#))

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Statutory requirements

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Writing – composition

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Writing – vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview



Year 2 programme of study

Number – number and place value

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Number – addition and subtraction

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Number – multiplication and division

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview

Number – fractions

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Year 2 Curriculum content – a general overview



Primary School

Measurement

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 – position and direction

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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).

Geometry – properties of shapes

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Statistics

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.



P.E Kits



Attendance



Above 97%: Less than 6 days absence a year – Less than 30 Hours of Learning Lost

Excellent attendance! These young people will almost certainly get the best levels/grades they can, leading to better prospects for the future. Pupils will also get into a habit of attending school which will help in the future.

95%: 10 days absence a year – 50 Hours of Learning Lost

These pupils are less likely to achieve their target levels/grades and will start to find it difficult to maintain a habit of attending school regularly. Pupils who take a 2-week holiday every year can only achieve 95% attendance.

90%: 19 days absence a year – 95 Hours of Learning Lost

The Government classes pupils in this group as "Persistent Absentees", and it will be almost impossible to keep up with work and achieve their target levels/grades.

Parents of young people in this group could also face the possibility of legal action being taken by Dudley Council, including the issuing of Penalty Notices and Fines.

Homework

- ▶ Homework will be set weekly on a WEDNESDAY, this should be completed by the following TUESDAY.



Online homework

- Mathletics
- Spelling Shed
- Times Tables Rock Stars.
- Numbots.
- Log ins for the above are put in the inside cover of the planner.



Spelling Shed



Planners



Planner content

- English glossary of terms – helpful for grown-ups as well as children!
- Phonics grapheme chart
- Writing – Alan Peat Sentences
- Maths aids
- School's assessment policy
- Year group specific spellings
- 5 ways to wellbeing



Behaviour Curriculum



S	 Self-belief
H	 Honesty
A	 Achievement
R	 Respect
E	 Enjoyment
D	 Determination



The Blanford Mere Way



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	SELF-BELIEF	HONESTY	ACHIEVEMENT	RESPECT	ENJOYMENT	DETERMINATION
All year groups from Nursery to Year 6	Explicit teaching of the full 'Blanford Mere Way' curriculum content	Ongoing revision of content	Longer recap of 'Blanford Mere Way' curriculum content	Ongoing revision of content	Longer recap of 'Blanford Mere Way' curriculum content	Ongoing revision of content

We believe that as our children practise these behaviours over time, they become habits that positively shape how they feel about themselves and how other people perceive them.

The Blanford Mere Way



Wonderful Walking

We know that we use **Wonderful Walking** to keep everyone **safe** in school and to make sure the learning of other children is not disrupted as people move around school.



Facing forward,
Walking at a steady pace; in a
straight line,
Hands behind your back,
Without talking during
learning time.



Super Sitting

We know that **super sitting** ensures that everybody is **ready** and able to learn without distractions.



Sitting up straight with legs
crossed,
Facing forwards with hands in your
lap,
Looking at the speaker,
Lips closed.



Legendary Lines

We know that **legendary lines** keep everyone **safe** in school and make sure the learning of other children is not disrupted as people move around school.



Our steps to Legendary Lines:

1. Face forward.
2. Stand in a straight line.
3. Hands behind your back without talking.



The Blanford Mere Way



Marvellous Manners

STEPS

Say full names when addressing members of staff.

Thank You – children know that they should say 'thank you' when they receive something or someone does something nice for them.

Excuse Me – children know that they should always use 'excuse me' if someone is in their way or they want to say something to someone when they appear busy.

Please – children know that they should always say 'please' when they are asking for something.

Smile – children know that they should demonstrate self-belief and be positive and upbeat when talking to adults and each other.



Tremendous Transitions

We know that **tremendous transitions** ensure a safe, calm and purposeful learning environment for all. They help to maximise learning time and create a sense of order and routine within the classroom and around school.

Our steps to Tremendous Transitions:

- 1) We are silent — to listen to instructions.
- 2) We are ready — to make the transition.
- 3) We are swift— to action the transition.

Examples of transitions may be moving from the carpet to tables; handing out books; lining up at the classroom door or leaving assemblies etc.



The Blanford Mere Way

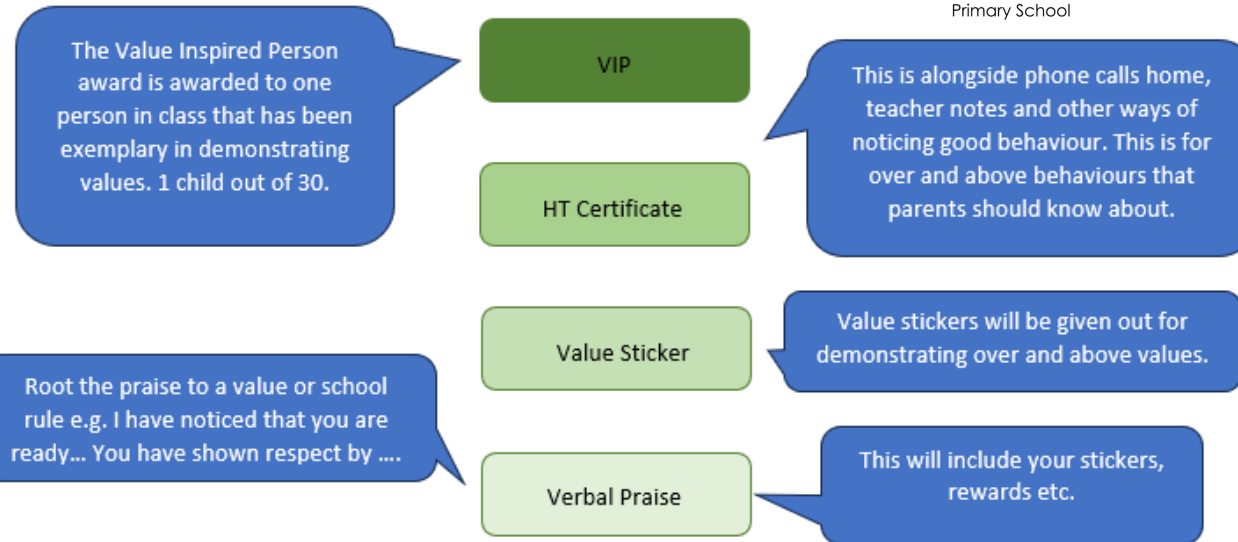


Shared Values
Day

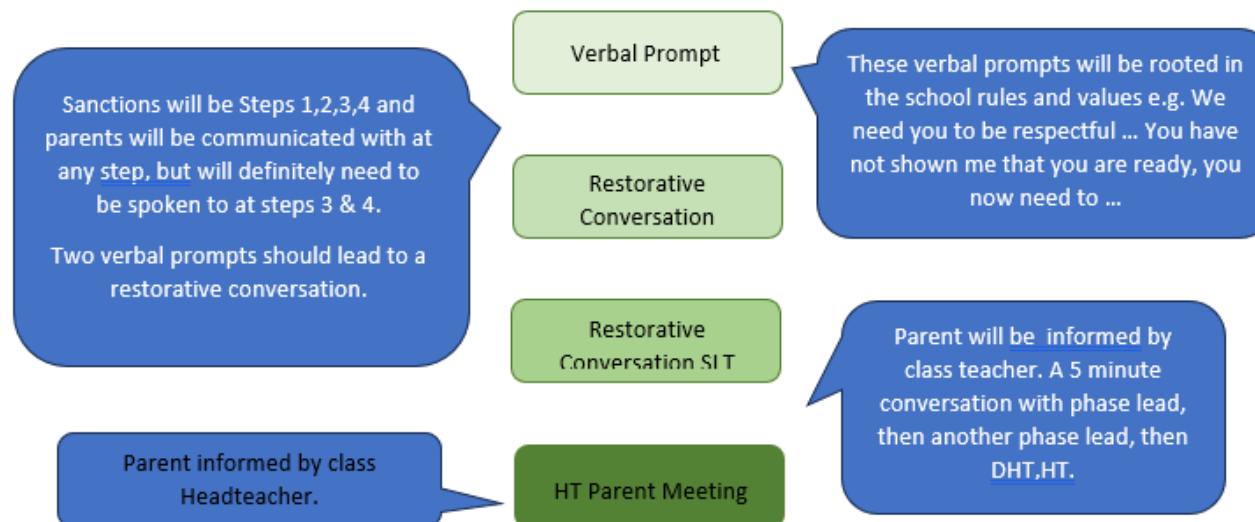


S	 Self-belief
H	 Honesty
A	 Achievement
R	 Respect
E	 Enjoyment
D	 Determination

BLANFORD MERE REWARDS & SANCTIONS CHART



BE READY BE RESPECTFUL BE SAFE



The Blanford Mere Way



Sanctions

At Blanford Mere, we have developed a consistent and robust behaviour curriculum that allows children to be taught and retaught expected behaviours. We believe in a consistent and immediate response to the behaviours that we do not wish to see.

If a child is not demonstrating the behaviours that we would like to see a **verbal prompt** will be given. This prompt will signal to children that they need to rectify their behaviour and respond appropriately. At this point, we would hope that the child is now demonstrating the right behaviour.

However, if this is not the case, a short **restorative conversation** will be had with the child at this point or at the end of the session. We believe it is the immediacy of the response, not the weight of the sanction that matters. During the conversation we will connect with the child, acknowledge the undesirable behaviour, discuss how this behaviour can be improved and move forward.

If this behaviour continues, a **restorative conversation with a member of the senior leadership team** will take place with the child. This will take place during a break or lunchtime session.

If all of these restorative approaches have not had the desired effect, a **meeting** will be arranged by the Headteacher with the child and their parents/carers.

This information will be recorded on a behaviour log and monitored by the Senior leadership team.

Anti-bullying

S – Several

T – Times

O – On

P – Purpose



Online Safety



- ▶ Talking about online safety
- ▶ <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/talking-child-online-safety/>
- ▶ Setting up parental controls
- ▶ <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/parental-controls/>

Online Safety – Social Media

APPS AND THEIR AGE RATINGS

13+		16+	
 Facebook	 Snapchat	 WhatsApp	
 Instagram	 Twitter		
 TikTok	 Kik	 Sarahah	 MeetMe
 YouNow	 Yubo	 YOLO	 LiveMe
 House Party	 Monkey		

In June 2026, the UK Government announced plans that, from Spring 2027, under-16s will no longer be able to use certain social media platforms.

The policy aims to reduce exposure to harmful content and improve children's wellbeing.

The exact list of affected platforms and implementation details are still being developed.

Online Safety

<https://nationalonlinesafety.com/guides>



What Parents & Carers Need to Know about **YOUTUBE KIDS**

YouTube Kids is a child-friendly version of YouTube which offers a colourful and easy-to-navigate environment that's suitable for young children. This app is easily accessible and available for mobile devices, which can be downloaded without needing the YouTube app on the device. Despite YouTube Kids seeming like a very child-friendly platform, it has raised concerns over its advertising and inappropriate content seeping through the curation process.

SETTING UP

- Download the YouTube Kids app and connect your own YouTube channel.
- Input your child's name, age and birth month.
- Select the types of videos you want to include for your child based on their age and your own personal choice.
- If you decide to approve the content yourself, the app will present you with sample videos for you to accept and reject.
- Once you've made your choice, you're ready to use the app!

Advice for Parents & Carers

- REMOVE ADVERTISEMENTS**
YouTube Kids advertises on your child's device as well as the app itself. If you decide you don't want your child to see ads, you can turn them off. However, this will remove all ads from the app, which means you won't be able to promote your own channel or any other content you want to share.
- BE AWARE OF UNSUITABLE CONTENT**
YouTube Kids has a filter to remove content that is deemed inappropriate for children. However, this filter is not perfect and some inappropriate content can still be seen. Parents should monitor their child's viewing history and report any inappropriate content to YouTube.
- RESTRICT VIEWING TIME**
The YouTube Kids app provides you with the option of setting up a timer to restrict and limit your child's viewing time. This can be set for 15, 30, or 60 minutes. When the timer runs out, the app will stop the video and show a message to the parent.
- MONITOR WATCH HISTORY**
The YouTube Kids app provides you with the option of monitoring your child's watch history. This can be done by going to the 'Watch History' tab in the app. You can see a list of all the videos your child has watched and can remove any inappropriate content from the list.
- WATCH TOGETHER**
It's important to make YouTube Kids a fun and positive experience for your child. This may require spending time watching videos and content with your child. You can also use the app as a tool to teach your child about online safety and digital citizenship.

Meet Our Expert
Chris Davies is a parent and has worked in the gaming industry since 2005, providing reviews, news and gaming guides. He is also a member of the National Online Safety team and has been working on various gaming-related projects including parent support and writing online safety guides.

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What Parents & Carers Need to Know about **WHATSAPP**

WhatsApp is the world's most popular messaging service, with around two billion users exchanging texts, photos, videos and documents, as well as making voice and video calls. It's a free app and available on most mobile devices. However, it's important to be aware of the risks associated with using WhatsApp, particularly for children and young people. This guide provides information on the risks and how to protect your child from them.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

- SCAMS**
Fraudsters occasionally send WhatsApp messages pretending to be other people, encouraging the user to click on a link to win a prize. These links can lead to a website that steals your personal information or to a scam where you are asked to pay money to win a prize.
- DISAPPEARING MESSAGES**
WhatsApp has a feature called 'disappearing messages' which allows users to send messages that will disappear after a set period of time. This can be used to share sensitive information, but it can also be used to share inappropriate content.
- ENABLING FAKE NEWS**
WhatsApp has unfortunately been linked to the spreading of fake news. This is because the app is often used to share information quickly, and this can lead to the spread of false information.

Advice for Parents & Carers

- CREATE A SAFE PROFILE**
Even though someone would need a child's phone number to add them to a group, you should block them using settings in the app. This will prevent them from seeing your profile and status. The options are 'Profile picture', 'About', and 'Status'. You can also choose to 'Block' the user, which will remove them from your contact list.
- EXPLAIN ABOUT BLOCKING**
If your child receives spam or offensive messages, they should block them. This will prevent them from seeing your profile and status. The options are 'Profile picture', 'About', and 'Status'. You can also choose to 'Block' the user, which will remove them from your contact list.
- REPORT POTENTIAL SCAMS**
Young people shouldn't engage with any suspicious messages. If they do, they should report them to WhatsApp. This will help WhatsApp to remove the message and protect other users.
- CHECK THE FACTS**
You can now fact-check messages that have been forwarded to you. This is done by tapping on the message and then selecting 'Check the facts'. This will take you to a page where you can see if the message is true or false.

Meet Our Expert

Harriet is a social media expert and digital marketing specialist. She has worked in the marketing industry for over 10 years and has been working on various digital marketing projects including social media strategy and content creation.

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What Parents & Carers Need to Know about **MINECRAFT**

Minecraft is a beloved classic of modern gaming. First released in 2011, this open-ended 'sandbox' game of building and exploration still has over 140 million players who happily return to play it at least once every month. Minecraft has also been used for much more than just entertainment: it's sometimes used in schools to teach children coding, and it's also employed as a tool for computer-aided design, which is another valuable skill. Encouraging creativity and problem solving, Minecraft has plenty to offer gamers of all ages, and it's available on almost all video game platforms.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

- PUBLIC SERVERS**
Joining a public network (called a 'server') lets your child potentially interact with strangers through text chat. Some servers focus on building, while others are dedicated to role-playing – encouraging direct player interaction. Anyone can join public servers and connecting to one is relatively simple. Public servers in addresses (and therefore someone's location) are easy to find with search engines.
- GRIEFING**
Some people in Minecraft delight in purposefully damaging or destroying another player's creation. This is called 'griefing' and is a form of bullying. It intentionally spoils someone else's experience in the game by deleting hours of their work and forcing them to start from scratch. Many public servers treat griefing as a severe offence and frequently ban offenders.
- ADDICTIVENESS**
Minecraft's gameplay is relatively simple, and the outcome when a child has built something new, for instance, can be extremely gratifying. This can make the game highly addictive. It's easy to lose track of time while playing Minecraft, causing compromised young players to forget about other activities like homework or enjoying family time.

Advice for Parents & Carers

- RESEARCH CONTENT CREATORS**
There are a lot of Minecraft content creators who release helpful videos about the game on YouTube. Not all of them, however, are suitable for children. Watching these content creators' channels yourself first is a safe way to find appropriate Minecraft videos to share with your children. This also helps you learn more about the game itself, and how your child plays it.
- CHOOSE THE RIGHT MODE**
Selecting 'Creative' or 'Peaceful' mode allows children to play Minecraft without having to contend with enemies. It's also a great way for you to get used to playing the game with them, since the difficulty level is lower. This allows you to work together on a long-term project, creating something special without the threat of menacing zombies or creepers damaging your build.
- ENCOURAGE BREAKS**
It's easy for the hours to fly by while your child is playing Minecraft, so reminding them to take regular breaks is essential. This is a useful way for them to learn good time management, which they'll benefit from as they get older. It will also teach them to play Minecraft in moderation – keeping obsessive behaviour and allowing them to manage their play better.
- TALK ABOUT STRANGERS**
At some point in their lives, almost everyone needs to have contact with a stranger online. Talking to your child about online safety, therefore, is a natural 'on' as is having a plan to play for dealing with any hostile or difficult strangers. Ensure that your child knows never to tell a stranger about themselves online, and that they should come to you straight away if they do encounter a problem.

Meet Our Expert

Chris Davies is a parent and has worked in the gaming industry since 2005, providing reviews, news and gaming guides. He is also a member of the National Online Safety team and has been working on various gaming-related projects including parent support and writing online safety guides.

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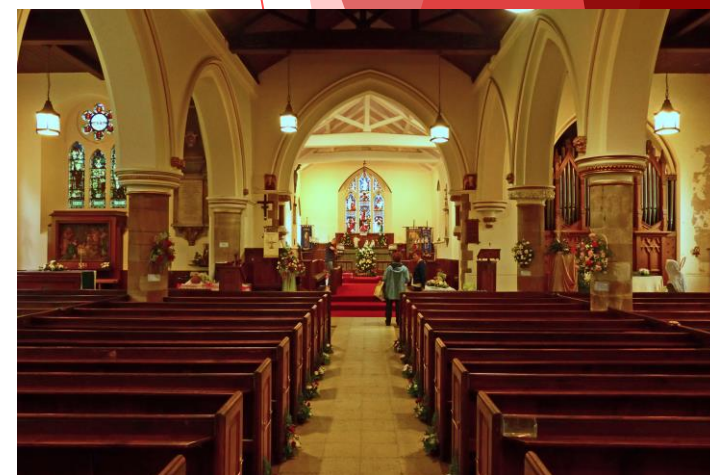
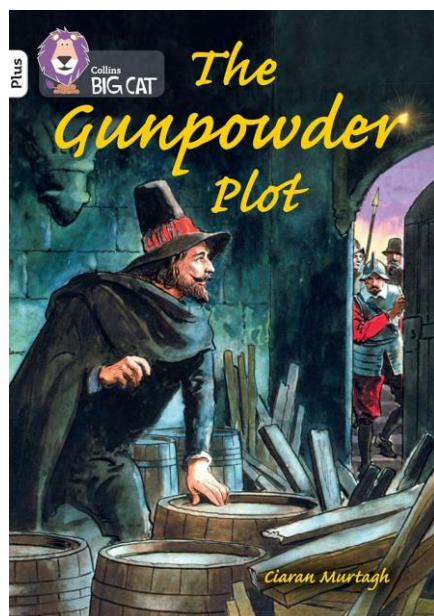
Making an appointment



- ▶ We like to work together with parents; teachers may ask to see you at the end of the day to talk with you and your child. This may be to highlight things they've done well, support their learning or to discuss a behavioural issue. We work together to resolve issues.



Some Year 2
fun to look
forward to!



Finally...



Any questions?

