National Curriculum Map



Statutory Requirements Year 2

This document contains all of the statutory requirements of the National Curriculum (2014) broken down by subject. Please note this document should also be read in conjunction with the English and Maths

	English (Year 2)									
Spoken Language	ord Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation				
 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 to: 	s should be taught 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	 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 	 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 Iearning 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 Iearning to spell common 	 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 	 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 	 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, 				

participate	read words	being	exception	and	to say, sentence	exclamation,
actively in	containing	introduced to	words	relationship	by sentence	command
collaborative	common suffixes	non-fiction		to one		expanded
conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments	 read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences 	books that are structured in different ways recognising simple recurring	 learning to spell more words with contracted forms 	another and to lower case letters	 make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: evaluating their writing with the 	noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue
 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 	0	 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 	 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 English Appendix 1 	 use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. 	 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 	 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
 interest of the listener(s) consider and evaluate 	their fluency and confidence in word reading.	 understand both the books that they can already read accurately 	 write from memory simple 		intonation to make the meaning clear.	grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in
different			sentences			

viewpoints, attending to and building on the combutions of others and fluently and these that they itere to by: that they itere to by: that they itere to by: they attendy know or on background others the cacher the include words using they attendy they or on background occursion occursion registers for effects occursion the drawing on they attendy they or on background occursion occursion occursion escaption occursion occursion and correcting inderco	Letter terms tot		Patata di bas	
he drawing on what the include work wing the GPCs, work or on common or common sharp works and exception vocabulary works and exception vocabulary works and exception effective communication. If of management is a shere of the sharp of the text makes sense to them a sherp read and correcting inaccurate reading in accurate reading in a sherp read and correcting inaccurate reading due to the basis of what is being questions of a shere is a shere of the shere is a shere of the shere reading the shere read in the text makes sense to them and these has a shere is a shere of the shere is a				
the The strain work work work work work work work work		that they listen to by:		their writing.
the contributions of others they already kow or on background words using common common select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. • select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. • information and provided by the provided by the provided by the punctuation reading as they read as	_	 drawing on what 		
contributions of others two or on background information and words and words and words and words and words and information effective communication. e • select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. • checking that the text makes is sense to them as they read and correcting information				
 select and use appropriate (mormation and vocabulary) words and words and words and vocabulary (mortuation registers for effective communication. • checking that the text makes series to them as they read and correcting inferences on the basis of what is being said and done • making inferences on the basis of what is being questions • predicting what is being questions • predicting what is being with the basis of what is being questions • predicting what is being and asking questions • predicting what maint is performed in the basis of what has been with the basis of what has been and there exists and there exists and there exists and the basis of what has been and there exists and there with the basis of what has been and there exists and there exists and there exists and there with the basis of what has been and there exists and there e	contributions of		the GPCs,	
select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. · · · checking that the text makes senes to them as the y read and correcting inferences on the text makes senes to them as they read and correcting inferences on the basis of what is being questions com the basis of what is been reading questions on the basis of what has been reading the participate in discussion about books, poens and on the basis of what has been reading the participate in discussion about books, poens and other works that are readi thereweres, taking turms and three works that thereweres, taking turms and three works, taking turms and three works that thereweres, taking turms and three works that thereweres, taking turms and three works,	others		common	
approvide your approv			exception	
registers for effective communication.			words and	
affective teacher taught so far. edmmunication. 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. 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 for them and those that they can read for them selves, taking turns and listening to what them selves, taking turns and listening to what them selves, taking turns			punctuation	
effective communication.			taught so far.	
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			Ĵ.	
sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading inferences on the basis of what is being said and done - - answering and asking questions - - - what is being said and done - - anskering questions -	communication.	-		
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				
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				
inaccurate reading making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done 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				
 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 		and correcting		
 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 		inaccurate		
 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 		reading		
 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 		making		
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				
 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 				
 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 				
 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 				
 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 				
 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 		 answering and 		
 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 		asking		
Image: Sector		questions		
Image: Sector		predicting what		
 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 				
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				
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				
 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 				
about books, poems and other works that are read other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what intervention		Teau So Tai		
about books, poems and other works that are read other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what intervention		 participate in discussion 		
other works that are read to them and those that to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what				
they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what				
they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what				
themselves, taking turns and listening to what				
and listening to what				
OTDERS SAV		others say		
		outoro ody		

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

	Maths (Year 2)								
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction	Number – Multiplication and division	Number – fractions	Measurement	Geometry – Properties of shape	Geometry – Position and direction	Statistics		
 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 	 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 	 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 (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of 	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 $\frac{1}{2}$.	 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 (°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 	 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] 	 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 	 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. 		

					a a al	
 use place value 	-	one number by	amounts to make	 compare and 	and	
and number		another cannot	a particular value	sort common	anticlockwise).	
facts to solve	tens	solve problems	find different	2-D and 3-D		
problems.	- true direct	involving	combinations of	shapes and		
	in the second	multiplication	coins that equal	everyday		
		•		objects.		
	÷	and division,	the same			
	ũ	using materials,	amounts of			
		arrays,	money			
	show that addition of	repeated	 solve simple 			
	two numbers can be	addition, mental	problems in a			
	done in any order	methods, and	practical context			
	(commutative) and	multiplication	involving addition			
	subtraction of one	and division	and subtraction			
		facts, including				
	number from another	problems in	of money of the			
	cannot	contexts.	same unit,			
	 recognise and use the 		including giving			
	inverse relationship		change			
	between addition and		 compare and 			
	subtraction and use this		sequence			
	to check calculations		intervals of time			
	and solve missing					
	ç		 tell and write the 			
	number problems.		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.			
			,			

		Science (Year 2)		
Working Scientifically	Living Things and their habitats	Plants	Animals, inc Humans	Use of everyday materials
 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 (WS1) observing closely, using simple equipment (WS2) performing simple tests (WS3) identifying and classifying (WS4) using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions (WS5) gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. (WS6) 	 Pupils should be taught to: explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive (S1) 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 (S2) identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats (S3) 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. (S4) 	 Pupils should be taught to: observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants (S5) find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. (S6) 	 Pupils should be taught to: notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults (S7) find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) (S8) describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (S9) 	 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 (S10) find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (S11)

Non-Core Subjects (Key Stage 1 Objectives)							
Art & Design	Computing	Design &	Geography	History	Music	PE	
		Technology					
 Pupils should be taught: to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products (A1) to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination (A2) to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space (A3) about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and making links to their own work. (A4) 	 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 (C1) create and debug simple programs (C2) use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs (C3) use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content (C4) recognise common uses of information technology beyond school (C5) use technology safely and respectfully, 	 Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home and school, gardens and playgrounds, the local community, industry and the wider environment]. When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria (D1) generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mockups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology (D2) 	 Pupils should be taught to: Locational knowledge name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (G1) name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas (G2) 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 (G3) Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and 	 Pupils should be taught about: changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life (H1) 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] (H2) 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 	 Pupils should be taught to: use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes (M1) play tuned and untuned instruments musically (M2) listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high- quality live and recorded music (M3) experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter- related dimensions of music. (M4) 	 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 (P1) participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending (P2) perform dances using simple movement patterns. (P3) 	

identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies. (C6)	 select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] (D3) select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics (D4) Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products (D5) evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria (D6) Technical knowledge build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and 	 and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles (G4) 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 (G5) key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop (G6) 	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] (H3) • significant historical events, people and places in their own locality. (H4)		
--	---	---	--	--	--

more stable	Geographical skills and
(D7)	fieldwork
	 use world maps,
 explore and use 	atlases and globes
mechanisms [for	to identify the United
example, levers,	Kingdom and its
sliders, wheels and	countries, as well as
axles], in their	the countries,
products.	continents and
(D8)	oceans studied at
	this key stage
Cooking & Nutrition	(G7)
Pupils should be taught to:	
. apies should be taught to:	 use simple compass
Key stage 1	directions (North,
 use the basic 	South, East and
principles of a	West) and locational
healthy and varied	and directional
diet to prepare	language [for
dishes	
(D9)	example, near and
(D9)	far; left and right], to
 understand where 	describe the location
food comes from.	of features and
(D10)	routes on a map
(210)	(G8)
	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
	(G9)
	 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.		
	(G10)		
	```		