### YEAR 2 Literacy Reading MEDIUM TERM PLAN (Autumn 1)

# By the end of the term pupils Know:

- A range of poems and stories
- New vocabulary extracted from class texts and poems
- How to retrieve information from a range of texts
- The meaning of new words and be able to repeat it
- How to correctly punctuate a sentence using capital letters and full stops. HA exclamation and question marks.
- How to form a sentence verbally and write a it
- How to organise their writing appropriately

#### Can:

- Retell the class stories and poems
- Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.
- Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught.
- Say out loud what they are going to write about.
- Compose a sentence orally before writing it.
- Use a range of different sentence starters.
- Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense.
- Read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
- Write for different genres retelling, descriptions, poems, etc.
- Use 'With' to expand their noun phrases
- To extend my sentences using 'and, with, because' 'with' and 'so'
- Use time conjunctions to sequence writing appropriately

All pupils can write a sentence using a capital letter, finger space, full stop and question marks

The expectation is that ALL pupils can learn, explain, and write coherently about the aspects below.

 $Reading\ challenge-Books\ about\ Weather$ 

#### Differentiation:

#### LA

I can use a full stop

I can use a capital letter

I can extend my sentences using 'and'

I can use a finger space after each word

I can form my letters correctly

Choose adjectives they want to use from the board.

Provide a simplified word mat.

#### HA

I can extend my sentences using a range of different conjunctions

I can use full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and capital letters in my writing.

I can use phonics knowledge to spell new CVC/CCVC/CVCC words.

I can think of my own adjectives

I can use my phonic knowledge to spell new words.

I can use 'with' to expand my noun phrases.

I can re-read my writing

I can re-read my sentences to check they make sense.

## **Stories/ Texts:**

A Range Of Poems By James Reeves:

The Wind

Cows

Slowly

The Snail

Stocking and Shirt

Waiting

**Animal Homes** 

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The Sea

Pupils will learn  Week 1-2 A Range Of Poems By James Reeves: The Wind  Cows Slowly The Snail Stocking and Shirt Waiting Animal Homes The Sea	Vocabulary pupils will learn  Munched Lay a-chewing a-mooing to pass the hours away water meadows pleasant lazy month	Reading and Writing  - Whole class text reading — children follow along with their finger and identify key words (scaffolding — LA work with teacher to help keep them up)  - Children join in with phrases and repeated parts of the poem (flexible groupings)  - Reading the poem for themselves (LA — supported) model how to re-read using fingers under words, using a loud and clear voice.  - Children to take poems home and choose one to focus on.  - Collecting vocab as a class describing from the poem.  Comprehension questions (Scaffolding —	Where are the cows in the poem? What do the cows do in the meadow? When is the poem set? How many cows are in the poem? Who are the cows? What do the cows eat? Why are flies tiresome? Do the cows like the flies?  Comprehension  1. Write down one thing that the cows did in the meadow. (Verse 1) 2. Why don't the cows like the flies? (Verse 4) 3. Why did the cows go home? (Verse 6)

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	TEAR 2 Literacy Reading MEDIOW TERM (Autumn 1)				
			Teacher models how to		
			answer a question – find		
			the key word then look for		
		the word in the text. Re			
			read from the start to find		
			the information.		
			(Metacognition – process)		
Week 3-4	Drive storm clouds	-	Whole class text reading –		
A Range Of Poems By James	shake tall towers		children follow along with	How might the wind be moving the clouds when	
Reeves:	wake the flowers		their finger and identify	it says 'drive storm clouds'?	
The Wind	scent of pink		key words (scaffolding –	What is the wind like to 'shake tall towers'?	
Cows	strip the leaves		LA work with teacher to	What does 'wake the flowers' mean? Flowers	
	rave and riot			cannot sleep, moving the flowers etc.	
Slowly	spent		help keep them up)	What might the scent of pink smell like?	
The Snail	quiet as quiet	-	Children join in with	What season would the wing strip the leaves?	
Stocking and Shirt			phrases and repeated parts	How might the wind be feeling when it is raving	
Waiting			of the poem (flexible	and rioting?	
			groupings)		
Animal Homes		_	Reading the poem for	Comprehension:	
The Sea			themselves (LA -	1. How does the wind move buildings?	
			`	(Verse 2)	
			supported) model how to	2. Find one word that means creep. (Verse 2)	
			re-read using fingers under	3. How does the wind feel when it 'raves and	
			words, using a loud and	riots'? (Verse 4)	
			clear voice.		
		-	Children to take poems		
			home and choose one to		
			focus on.		
			iocus oii.		
		-	Collecting vocab as a class		
			describing the wind 'Drive		
			storm clouds' and 'shake		
			tall towers' etc. Discuss		
			how the wind may be		
			moving and feeling.		

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	- Children record vocabulary incomprehension book in a spider diagram.
	Comprehension questions (Scaffolding – differentiated questions). Teacher models how to answer a question – find the key word then look for the word in the text. Re-read from the start to find the
	information. (Metacognition – process)

## Fundamental principles and teaching techniques to ensure that work is of a high standard from all pupils

- Clear expectations for listening repeating and learning the information.
- Clear bite-size instructions
- Behaviour from all pupils is exemplary and comments are made on sitting, listening and participation.
- Drafting process for writing
- Demonstration and insistence on high standards of presentation
- Finger under words to copy words insist accurate.
- End products handwriting and colouring is beautifully presented.

'FIVE A DAY' APPROACH					
Explicit Instruction	Cognitive and Metacognitive Strategies	Scaffolding	Flexible Grouping	Using Technology	
<ul> <li>Teacher explanation:</li> <li>Clear and unambiguous language.</li> <li>Using carefully selected visual aids:</li> <li>PPTs, text book, diagrams, videos,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explicitly teach metacognitive strategies (how to plan, monitor and evaluate learning, graphic organisers):</li> <li>Model own thinking.</li> <li>Set appropriate level of challenge to develop</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pictures on word mats for LA</li> <li>Written (e.g. list of key words and phrases).</li> <li>Verbal (e.g. re-teaching</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Groups based on current individual needs shared with others.</li> <li>Additional explicit instruction required:</li> <li>Talk Partners (mixed ability):</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Delivery of subject content (PPT, videos, photographs, interactive games, etc):</li> <li>Interactive games, PPT, YouTube videos.</li> <li>Assessment opportunities (quiz).</li> </ul>	

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<ul> <li>Modelling how to</li> </ul>	self-regulation &	<ul> <li>Differentiated word</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Group supported by</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Class collaboration -</li> </ul>
complete a task:	cognitive skills.	mats – sentence starters	teacher.	OneNote (shared
Drawing diagrams, bar charts	<ul> <li>Promote and develop</li> </ul>	for LA	<ul> <li>Group supported by TA.</li> </ul>	content, individual
and tables	metacognitive talk:			drafting, support
<ul> <li>Anticipating and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teach how to organise &amp;</li> </ul>			materials).
planning for	effectively manage their			
misconceptions	learning independently.			
Highlighting essential	<ul> <li>Introducing content in</li> </ul>			
content & removing	small steps			
distracting information.	Helping pupils consider			
Checking pupils'	new ways to remember			
understanding.	new information			
unit of the state	The writing process			
	• Frequently ask learners			
	to recall previously			
	taught content:			
	Time at each small step to			
	learn new step and build on			
	previous step(s)			
	<ul> <li>Promote metacognition.</li> </ul>			