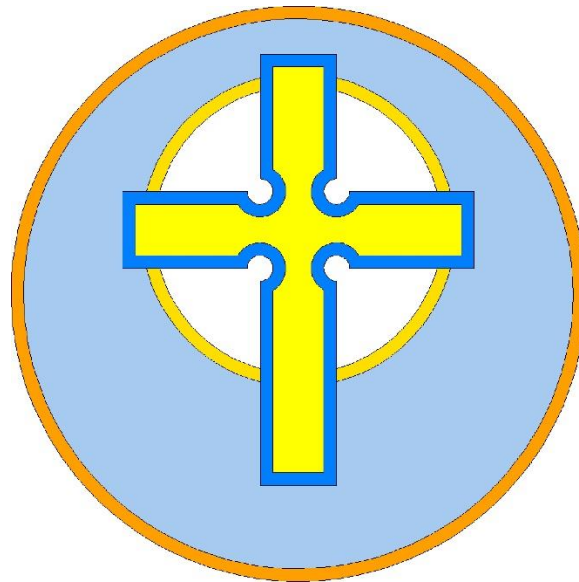


Parent Curriculum Information Booklet



Year 2

Welcome to Year 2

Thank you for taking the time to read this booklet. We aim to provide information that will help you to develop your child's education.

Parents are a child's first and enduring teachers. You play a crucial role in helping your children learn. Children achieve more when schools and parents work together in partnership.

Parents can help more effectively if they know what the school is trying to achieve and how they can help. We value your feedback, so please let us know what you what you find difficult and require support with. We would also like to know what you find to be useful to help us continue to develop the important relationship between school and home.





Reading

Reading to children every day and talking to them about a wide variety of books, helps them to develop a love of books and a varied vocabulary, which will help them to understand the words in books later on.

By the beginning of year 2, children should be able to read all common graphemes (letters and sounds). They should be able to read unfamiliar words containing these graphemes, accurately and without undue hesitation, by sounding them out in books that are matched closely to each child's reading level. They should also be able to read many common words taught so far, without needing to blend the sounds out loud first. Children will increase their fluency by being able to read these words easily and automatically. Finally, children should be able to retell some familiar stories that have been read to and discussed with them.

During year 2, teachers continue to focus on establishing children's accurate and speedy word reading skills. They also make sure that children listen to and discuss a wide range of stories, poems, plays and information books.

Here are some ways to approach the 'difficult job' of learning how to read. We hope you will find them useful:

- * Most important of all, make reading with you as enjoyable as possible - not always easy after a hard day at work and school, but do try to persevere!
- * Look at the book first, talking about what you can see happening in the pictures. Try to predict the story and possible unknown words.
- * The pictures are a really important tool to help the children read. Please do not cover them up. If your child is becoming too reliant on the pictures, encourage them to point to the words to draw their attention back to the text.
- * Your child will know how to blend sounds when reading. However, words such as was are a little trickier as sounding them out does not work. The children just need to learn how they look.
- * When children are confident readers, try not to get hung up on an unknown word. You could miss the word out, read on, then go back and work out the missing word. Read the whole sentence again to check that it makes sense.
- * Look out for words they already know within longer words eg: dustbin
- * Remind children to think about how speech might be said to encourage them to read with expression. Punctuation helps your child to read with intonation and brings a book to life.
- * **Question** your child about events in the book to check that they have understood what they are reading
- * Retelling the story so far or predicting what might happen next will help you to gauge their understanding of what they have read.
- * Encourage your child to read a variety of different types of storybooks, information books, magazines, newspapers, letters etc.

As a rough guide, children should be able to read at least 90% of the words on the page without any problem. They should also demonstrate good understanding of the text they read through comprehension questions. If the book is too easy, they can become bored. If it's too difficult, they can become frustrated, and may have to concentrate so hard on reading the words that they lose the enjoyment of understanding the story.

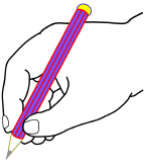
Writing

In writing, children at the beginning of year 2 should be able to write sentences independently. They should be able to spell correctly many of the words covered in year 1. They should also be able to make plausible attempts to spell words they have not yet learnt. Finally, they should be able to form individual letters correctly, so establishing good handwriting habits from the beginning. Children are encouraged to join their handwriting.

Once again the best way to get better at writing is to practise it by writing in meaningful situations with real purpose.

Encourage your child to write:

- ✎ birthday cards
- ✎ shopping lists
- ✎ Letters to relatives and friends
- ✎ reminders for things for school
- ✎ instructions for games they have made up or models they have made out of lego etc.
- ✎ book or film reviews
- ✎ scrap books
- ✎ e mails
- ✎ keep a diary when they do interesting things



Ensure handwriting is correctly formed and legible. Encourage correct pencil grip to help them write with ease.

Encourage children to sound out simple words, look for patterns in more complicated sets of words and eventually learn and apply spelling rules that they have encountered.

Spelling

It is important to recognise that children begin to meet extra challenges in terms of spelling during year 2. They learn that there is not always an obvious connection between the way a word is said and the way it is spelt. Variations include different ways of spelling the same sound, the use of so-called silent letters and groups of letters in some words..

Weekly, we will send words home that the children will need to learn to spell. Help your child to **learn** their spellings by the

Look, Cover, Say, Write, Check

method, where your child looks at each word in turn, covers it up, says it to themselves, writes it down and then checks to see if it is correct. If it is incorrect they try again. This should be done often to ensure that they really do learn the look and arrangement of the word as well as how it sounds.

Spoken Language

Young children love to talk and share their ideas. At times they need help listening to others and valuing their opinions. In Year 2, children are taught to: listen, ask relevant questions, build their vocabulary, give descriptions and explanations, participate in conversations, explore ideas and to speak audibly and fluently.

Drama and role-play can contribute to the quality of children's writing by providing opportunities for pupils to develop and order their ideas through playing roles and improvising scenes.

Letters and Sounds

Synthetic phonics — refers to an approach to the teaching of reading in which phonemes [sounds] associated with particular graphemes [letters] are pronounced in isolation and blended together. For example, children are taught to take a single-syllable word such as *cat* apart into its three letters, pronounce a phoneme for each letter in turn c-a-t, and blend the phonemes together to form a word. Synthetic phonics for writing reverses the sequence: children are taught to say the word they wish to write, stretch it into its phonemes and say them in turn, for example d-o-g, and write a grapheme for each phoneme in turn to produce the written word, *dog*. **Most children in Year 2 are working within Phase 6 of Letters and Sounds.**

Glossary of terms

The following terms and their definitions have been taken from Jim Rose's (2005) *Independent Review of the Teaching of Early Reading - Interim Report*.

blend — to draw individual sounds together to pronounce a word, e.g. s-n-a-p, blended together, reads snap

digraph — two letters making one sound, e.g. sh, ch, th, ph.

vowel digraph —Vowel digraphs comprise two vowels which, together, make one sound, e.g. ai, ea, ie, oa, ue. Remember, when two vowels go out walking, the first one does the talking” eg b-ea-d.

split digraph — two letters, split, making one sound, e.g. a-e as in make or i-e in site. We explain this as two letters holding hands to make one sound. We may also refer to ‘magic’ e if that helps the children remember the rule. The walking, talking phrase for vowel digraphs still works.

grapheme — a letter or a group of letters representing one sound, e.g. sh, ch, igh, ough (as in 'though')

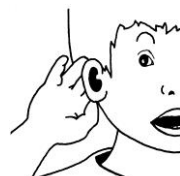
grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC) — the relationship between sounds and the letters which represent those sounds; also known as 'letter-sound correspondences'

phoneme — the smallest single identifiable **sound**, e.g. the letters 'sh' represent just one sound, but 'sp' represents two (s and p)

segment — to split up a word into its individual phonemes in order to spell it, e.g. the word 'cat' has three phonemes: c-a-t

VC, CVC, CCVC — the abbreviations for vowel-consonant, consonant-vowel-consonant, consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant, and are used to describe the order of letters in words, e.g. am, Sam, slam.

mnemonic — a device for memorising and recalling something, such as a snake shaped like the letter 'S'. We also teach actions from the Jolly Phonics scheme eg ai as in r-**ai**-n.



- s** Weave hand in an s shape, like a snake, and say *ssssss*
- a** Wiggle fingers above elbow as if ants crawling on you and say *a, a, a*.
- t** Turn head from side to side as if watching tennis and say *t, t, t*.
- i** Pretend to be a mouse by wriggling fingers at end of nose and squeak *i, i, i*.
- p** Pretend to puff out candles and say *p, p, p*.
- n** Make a noise, as if you are a plane - hold arms out and say *nnnnnn*.
- c k** Raise hands and snap fingers as if playing castanets and say *ck, ck, ck*.
- e** Pretend to tap an egg on the side of a pan and crack it into the pan, saying *eh, eh, eh*.
- h** Hold hand in front of mouth panting as if you are out of breath and say *h, h, h*.
- r** Pretend to be a puppy holding a piece of rag, shaking head from side to side, and say *rrrrrr*.
- m** Rub tummy as if seeing tasty food and say *mmmmmm*.
- d** Beat hands up and down as if playing a drum and say *d, d, d*.
- g** Spiral hand down, as if water going down the drain, and say *g, g, g*.
- o** Pretend to turn light switch on and off and say *o, o; o, o*
- u** Pretend to be putting up an umbrella and say *u, u, u*.
- l** Pretend to lick a lollipop and say *llllll*.
- f** Let hands gently come together as if toy fish deflating, and say *fffff*.
- b** Pretend to hit a ball with a bat and say *b, b, b*.
- ai** Cup hand over ear and say *ai, ai, ai*.
- j** Pretend to wobble on a plate and say *j, j, j*.
- oa** Bring hand over mouth as if you have done something wrong and say *oh!*
- ie** Stand to attention and salute, saying *ie ie*.
- ee or** Put hands on head as if ears on a donkey and say *eeyore, eeyore*.
- z** Put arms out at sides and pretend to be a bee, saying *zzzzzz*.
- w** Blow on to open hand, as if you are the wind, and say *wh, wh, wh*.
- ng** Imagine you are a weightlifter, and pretend to lift a heavy weight above your head, saying *ng...*
- v** Pretend to be holding the steering wheel of a van and say *vvvvvv*.
- oo oo** Move head back and forth as if it is the cuckoo in a cuckoo clock, saying *u, oo; u, oo*. (Little and long oo.)
- y** Pretend to be eating a yogurt and say *y, y, y*.
- x** Pretend to take an x-ray of someone with an x-ray gun and say *ks, ks, ks*.
- ch** Move arms at sides as if you are a train and say *ch, ch, ch*.
- sh** Place index finger over lips and say *shshsh*.
- th th** Pretend to be naughty clowns and stick out tongue a little for the *th*, and further for the **th** sound (*this* and **thumb**).
- qu** Make a duck's beak with your hands and say *qu, qu, qu*.
- ou** Pretend your finger is a needle and prick thumb saying *ou, ou, ou*.
- oi** Cup hands around mouth and shout to another boat saying *oi! ship ahoy!*
- ue** Point to people around you and say *you, you, you*.
- er** Roll hands over each other like a mixer and say *ererer*.
- ar** Open mouth wide and say *ah*. (UK English) Flap hands as if a seal, and say *ar, ar, ar*. (US English)

Letters and Sounds - Phase 6

Letters and Sounds teaches children how the alphabet works for reading and spelling by teaching high quality phonics to equip children with the skills to become fluent readers by the age of seven. The aim is for most children to be working within Phase 6 during Year 2.

During phase 2 and phase 3, your child will have been taught 42 sounds and how to recognise, read and write their letters. Some of the sounds are made from two or three letters (e.g. oa as in boat). In Phase 4, no new graphemes are introduced. The main aim of this phase is to consolidate the children's knowledge and to help them learn to read and spell words which have adjacent consonants, such as trap. Children entering Phase Five will already be able to read and spell words with adjacent consonants. They will also be able to read and spell some polysyllabic words. In Phase Five, children will learn more graphemes and phonemes. For example, they already know ai as in rain, but now they will be introduced to ay as in day and a-e as in make. Alternative pronunciations for graphemes will also be introduced, e.g. ea in tea, head and break. With practice, speed at recognising and blending graphemes will improve. Word and spelling knowledge will be worked on extensively.

At the start of Phase Six of Letters and Sounds, children will have already learnt the most frequently occurring grapheme–phoneme correspondences (GPCs) in the English language. They will be able to read many familiar words automatically. When they come across unfamiliar words they will in many cases be able to decode them quickly and quietly using their well-developed sounding and blending skills. With more complex unfamiliar words they will often be able to decode them by sounding them out. At this stage children should be able to spell words phonemically although not always correctly. In Phase Six the main aim is for children to become more fluent readers and more accurate spellers.

Children will be taught how to write in the past tense eg I say / I said, I go / I went, I was looking / I looked. They will also be taught how to apply the **-ed** suffix for the past tense eg help**ed**, liv**ed**, laugh**ed**. Children will also be taught rules for adding -ing, -er, est, -ful, -ly and -y plurals.

		Letter progression								
Phase 2	Phases 2 & 3 are revised during Phase 4.	s	a	t	p	i	n	m	d	
		g	o	c	k	ck	e	u	r	
		h	b	f, ff	l, ll	ss				
Phase 3	Phases 2 & 3 are revised during Phase 4.	j	v	w	x	y	z	zz	qu	
		ch	sh	th	ng	ai	ee	igh	oa	oo
		ar	or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	ure	er
Phase 5	New Graphemes	ay (day)	ou (out)	ie (tie)	ea (eat)	oy (boy)	ir (girl)	ue (blue)	aw (saw)	wh (when)
		ph (photo)	ew (new)	oe (toe)	au (Paul)	a-e (make)	e-e (these)	i-e (like)	o-e (home)	u-e (rule)
	Alternative pronunciations	i fin / fine	o hot / cold	c cat / cent	g got / giant	u but / put	ow cow / blow	ie tie / field	ea eat / bread	er er / her
		a hat / what		y yes / by / very		ch chin / school / chef		ou out / shoulder / could / you		

Children also continue to practise blending and segmenting. It should always be remembered that phonics is the step up to word recognition. Automatic reading of all words – decodable and tricky – is the ultimate goal.

During Phase 6, the next 200 common words are introduced in order of frequency.

Games to support learning available on the internet

<http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/> - Lots of games available for each Phase.

<http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/InteractiveResources.htm> - There are some super free resources on this website.

If you have an ipad, there is also a Twinkl phonics app which has some lovely games and sounds you may find supportive.

Spelling

During Year 2, children will also need to learn to spell these common exception words:

door	even	sugar
floor	great	eye
poor	break	could
because	steak	should
find	pretty	would
kind	beautiful	who
mind	after	whole
behind	fast	any
child	last	many
children	past	clothes
wild	father	busy
climb	class	people
most	grass	water
only	pass	again
both	plant	half
old	path	money
cold	bath	Mr
gold	hour	Mrs
hold	move	parents
told	prove	Christmas
every	improve	
everybody	sure	

Numeracy

Mathematics

At St. Aidan's Primary School, children develop mathematical understanding of number, place value, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, measurement and geometry (position and direction, and properties of shape). Great emphasis is placed upon children being able to apply these mathematical skills to problems in contexts. Our aim is to help children to recognise the relevance of mathematics in the world around them and to develop a curiosity and excitement about making mathematical discoveries. Children learn to question, investigate and communicate their reasoning through the provision of real life inspired enrichment activities. In addition, children develop their mental agility through daily 15 minute mental maths sessions which incorporate number bonds to 10, 20, and the 2,5,10 times tables. Word problems that encourage children to apply their mental maths skills are also an integral part of these sessions.

A typical mathematics lesson

The daily mathematics lesson lasts approximately sixty minutes. There is a great emphasis on children talking about mathematics and on using mathematical vocabulary. Mathematics resources such as counters are used to provide children with a range of images to help develop their mathematical understanding. Although children learn to record their mathematical learning, some lessons are practical and often take place outside. The lesson is usually divided into three parts.

1. Introduction of the Learning Objective

This part of the lesson lasts about 15 minutes. The teacher introduces an area of mathematics which builds on the children's prior learning. They will use images and questioning to support the children's understanding. Children will also be challenged to demonstrate their understanding 'by having a go' on whiteboards or on number lines.

2. Main learning activity

This lasts for between 35-40 minutes. Children will be directed to an activity which will encourage them to consolidate and extend the learning that has gone on during the introduction. Work will be directly related to the 'Can I' and set at the standard appropriate to the children. The teacher and TA will be assigned a group to focus on whilst the remaining groups work independently. During the week, each group will have experienced two sessions with an adult.

3. Plenary

The lesson ends with a plenary which lasts approximately 5-10 minutes. During the plenary the class and the teacher reflect on what has been learned. Children have an opportunity to share what they have learned and to communicate how easy or difficult they found the learning.

Expectation in Mathematics

There are clear national expectations about what every child should be achieving in mathematics.

Children in year 2 are expected to:

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

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.

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

Geometry: Properties of Shape

- 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).

Measurement

- 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 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.

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.

How you can help your child's maths learning

One of the most valuable things you can do is talk to your child about their maths learning. Ask them what they have been learning and encourage them to explain. This is why our maths home learning sheets are based around a game which you play with your child. It provides opportunities for them to talk and explain their maths understanding. We all use maths in our everyday lives which means there are plenty of opportunities to help your child with their maths learning by involving them in everyday activities.

1. Talk about maths in everyday situations by asking questions:
2. How many knives and forks will you need to set the table?
3. How many people are in the queue at the supermarket check-out?
4. Which glass will hold the most orange juice?
5. Play games like 'Snakes and Ladders' that involve taking turns, using dice and counters to move around a board.
6. Count in jumps of the same size such as 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s and so on. Children should count backwards as well as forwards. Physical activities such as skipping and playing catch can be incorporated to encourage motivation.
7. Look for numbers in digits and words in books, in colouring books, on posters, in comics, on buses, cars and road signs and ask children to read them. Children can also photograph the numbers.
8. Talk about the shape of objects.
9. Investigate the wide range of maths games on the computer, ensuring they are appropriate for your child.
10. Talk about any maths work that they bring home from school. This will usually follow on from work in class.
11. Ask them to help you when you are doing things with money, or measuring or weighing.
12. Tell the time.
13. Use magazines to find out when a TV programme is on.

14. Help them to manage their money by looking at the price of things and working out if they can afford them.

15. Help them to learn their multiplication tables:

7 year olds should know the 2, 5 and 10 times tables. Once your child has a good recall of these tables, they can be extended to include the 4 times table. Children are encouraged to learn these and apply them to word problems. As they make their way through, they receive certificates to celebrate their achievements.

$2 \times 1 = 2$	$10 \times 1 = 10$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$4 \times 1 = 4$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$10 \times 2 = 20$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$4 \times 2 = 8$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$4 \times 3 = 12$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$4 \times 4 = 16$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$4 \times 5 = 20$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$4 \times 6 = 24$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$10 \times 7 = 70$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$4 \times 7 = 28$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$4 \times 8 = 32$
$2 \times 9 = 18$	$10 \times 9 = 90$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$4 \times 9 = 36$
$2 \times 10 = 20$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
$2 \times 11 = 22$	$10 \times 11 = 110$	$5 \times 11 = 55$	$4 \times 11 = 44$
$2 \times 12 = 24$	$10 \times 12 = 120$	$5 \times 12 = 60$	$4 \times 12 = 48$

You will notice that when recording multiplication, we write the number they are counting in first, so for $2 \times 8 = 16$, we would say that we are counting in twos, eight times. The children's knowledge of doubles will support their two times table eg if they know that double four is eight, then they will also know $2 \times 4 = 8$. We need to encourage them to make links.

When your child learns their tables, encourage them to see how this can help them solve division problems.

Eg If I know that $2 \times 9 = 18$, I also know that $18 \div 2 = 9$.



Science in Year 2

Science enables children to discover the world around them. It stimulates curiosity and leads to the development of investigative skills so they can discover how the world around them works. It also enables children to make meaningful links to both the natural and man-made environment they live in.

Science is essentially a practical subject and the children are given opportunities for careful observation and investigation. Children participate in a wide variety of problem solving activities. They are encouraged to devise their own experiments and communicate their findings in a variety of ways.

Throughout year 2, the science curriculum will be embedded within our Learning Journeys. Over the year, children will cover the following areas:

- Living things and their habitats
- Plants
- Animals including humans
- Uses of everyday materials

At home

Children are naturally inquisitive and interested in the world that surrounds them. Whenever you are together, they are trying to make sense of things that they encounter and develop their understanding. You could:

- * Encourage them to ask questions such as 'How?' 'Why?' and 'What will happen if...?' and decide how they might find answers to them. **Talk** is really important – don't undervalue your answers to the value of "**Why?**". You could use non-fiction books you might have at home, visit the library or use the Internet to help them discover ways of finding the answers they seek.
- * Encourage them to predict what might happen.
- * Help them to recognise when a test or comparison is unfair.
- * Provide opportunities for them to explore, using the senses of sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste as appropriate.
- * Encourage them to communicate what happened through speech, writing, drawing, or ICT.
- * Help them to make simple comparisons e.g. hand spans or shoe sizes in your family and identify simple patterns.
- * Compare what happened with what they expected and try to explain it, drawing on their knowledge and understanding.



Make the most of situations that naturally develop when you are together. Each season brings its own learning opportunities. Enjoy them and celebrate them! Children are on the whole eager to learn. Also be aware of when they have "had enough" and it is time to stop!

Computing

Computing prepares children to participate in a rapidly changing world. Children use computing tools to find, explore, analyse, exchange and present information.

At school

During Key Stage 1 children explore IT and learn to use it confidently and with purpose to achieve specific outcomes. They start to use IT to develop their ideas and record their creative work. They become familiar with hardware and software.

Children are taught to:

- understand that computer programs execute by following precise instructions
- create and debug simple programs
- use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- use technology 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.

At home

If you do have a computer at home you could:

- * Gather information from CD-Roms or the Internet to support a topic being studied at school, or something that interest your child. We recommend that any use of the internet is supervised by an adult. You are obviously aware of the potential dangers and inappropriate material you would not want your child to access.
- * When gathering information, please be selective and read the information found with your child. Printing off reams of paper from a website aimed at adults may not make a lot of sense to your child.
- * Encourage your child to save and load, work, print a finished piece and shut down the computer safely.
- * Write letters, party invitations etc. and include clip art pictures.
- * Use a paint package to create a masterpiece, experimenting with the use of colour and tools
- * Play an adventure game together to try things out and explore what happens in real and imaginary situations.
- * Use websites to support learning such as:

www.letters-and-sounds.com
www.phonicsplay.co.uk
www.ictgames.com
www.bbc.co.uk/schools/bitesizeprimary
www.mathletics.co.uk



Please do not feel pressure to buy a computer for use at home as all children at St. Aidan's have access to computers.

Assessment

How well is my child progressing?

How does the school assess children?

Throughout your child's learning, we make regular assessments of how well they are doing or how to support them further. This may be completed through marking or conversations with your child. At several points throughout the year, we carry out more formal assessments. These are usually November, March and June.

The New National Curriculum

The New Curriculum is in place for children in year 1,2,3,4,5 and 6. It has greater challenges expected of each child. Some children may appear not to make progress at first as we catch them up with the new expectations. As we move from the old curriculum to the new curriculum there will need to be some changes.

Details of the New National Curriculum can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum>

Keeping Children Safe

Children walking home from school

Children from foundation upwards should be collected by an adult from the class door. If another adult is collecting your child, please let the class teacher know – even if you have arranged for another parent to collect.

Internet Safety

Within school we have strict filters on our computers that help block inappropriate sites for the children. The children are frequently reminded of Internet Safety Rules.

We urge parents to keep a close eye on the internet usage that children access at home. Children will not use Social Media sites in school, as primary school children are too young to be accessing them.

Information for Parents can be found :

CEOP: www.ceop.gov.uk

Think U Know: www.thinkuknow.co.uk

Childnet: www.childnet-int.org

Safeguarding:

Our Senior Designated Person is **Mr Hallett**

Our Deputy Designated Person is **Mrs Esparon**

If you have any concerns about the welfare of any of the children within the school, please do speak with us.

When concerns are raised or noticed, we have to make sure that any information is recorded. Parents will be contacted to discuss any concerns as soon as possible. On a few occasions, where there may be serious concerns, the information has to be shared with our partners in the Police, Social Services and in Health first.

Let your child's class teacher know if something has happened that means your child is upset or unhappy; or if there is something you feel we ought to know. This will enable us to support your child.

If you suspect ANY child is being neglected, abused or facing harm, let the school know or alternatively you may contact the MASH team on 020 8726 6400