

Y2 Reading and Writing Parent Workshop

B1 → expected level by end of Year 2, with increased support at home and at school

Tuesday 6th October 2026

What different types of reading do we do in school?

Reading for pleasure

Reading to learn (comprehension)

Phonics



The Importance of Reading – Words Matter

“The more you **read**
the more **things** you know.
The more that you **learn**
the more **places** you’ll go.”
-Dr. Seuss



Words Matter!

Can you guess on average how many words children will have heard by the time they are five years old?

Well, it depends on how much they are read to!

- Never read to = 4,662 words
- Read to 1-2 times per week = 63,570 words
- Read to 3-5 times per week = 169,520 words
- Read to daily = 296,660 words
- Five books a day = 1,483,300 words

Who do children most look up to as role-models for reading?
Who makes the biggest impact?



BE A READING ROLE MODEL

Parents are the #1 source of encouragement for kids ages 6–17 to read books for fun

82%

Followed by teachers & school librarians

67%

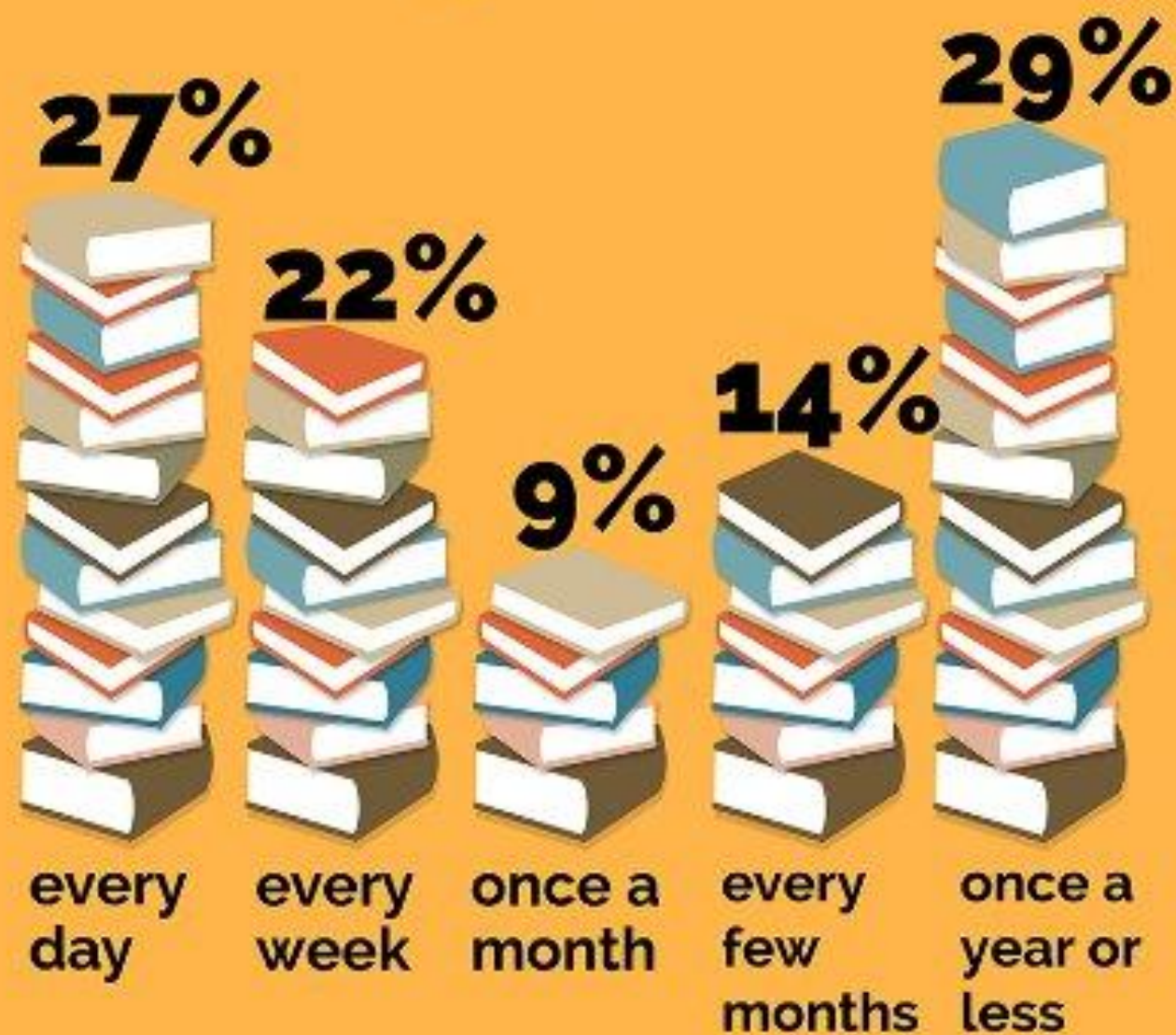


Kids & Family Reading Report™: 6th Edition

#KFRR | scholastic.com/readingreport

 SCHOLASTIC

How often did you read at age 42?



How can I improve reading at home?

1. Encourage them – find THAT book.

2. Read aloud regularly.

Find time to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try to add funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Read together.

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. It can be a relaxing time if that's how you introduce it!

4. Create a comfortable environment.

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently – or together.

5. Bring reading to life.

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Recommend books to other families and friends. Play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

Without sounding too obvious...

6. Talk about books!

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggest the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.



Keep it engaging!

7. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

Get creative too! Allow your child to use different resources to create their favourite characters, settings or events within a book.



Year 2 Reading Practice and Expectations for Parents



Please discuss with your child what they have read and ask them questions to promote comprehension. This collaboration helps develop their understanding of the text, as outlined in the National Curriculum, which aims for Year 2 students to "predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far" and "retrieve and record information from non-fiction."



Reading books will be changed on **Mondays and Thursdays**. They take home one banded book a week. For repeated loss or damage or deliberate damage- families may be charged. Additionally, the Bug Club platform includes questions for your child to answer online, and teachers will monitor their responses to track progress—more information on this will follow. Thank you for your support in nurturing your child's reading journey.



Children are expected to read every night, and parents or guardians are requested to sign and provide comments in their child's Reading Record. The class teacher will monitor these records daily to assess when your child is ready to move between book bands.

The chart shows the progress of an 'average' band of children- but no individual child is 'average', so no child makes smooth progress precisely in this way. Children tend to learn in fits and starts – periods of growth followed by periods of consolidation when their progress seems to halt for a while. The periods where you don't see rapid progress may be worrying, especially after a 'growth spurt', but they are important as your child develops confidence in using and applying their newly acquired skills.

If you are ever worried about your child's progress, talk to their teacher.

Book Band Colour	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Lilac							
Pink							
Red							
Yellow							
Blue							
Green							
Orange							
Turquoise							
Purple							
Gold							
White							
Lime							
Brown							
Grey							
Blue (KS2)							
Red (KS2)							

Book Bands

Lilac level

Pink level

Red level

Yellow level

Blue level

Green level

Orange level

Turquoise level

Purple level

Gold level

White level

Lime level

Brown level

Grey level

Blue level

Red level

PHONICS

- In Year 2, children continue to develop their phonics skills, which are essential for reading and writing. They will build on their knowledge of letter sounds and blends, learning to read and spell a wider range of words with greater confidence.
- They will be taught Phonics 4 times a week at school. Some children will be attending additional phonics groups in the week. In the summer term we move onto spelling strategies. We use the bridge to spelling scheme of work on Little Wandle.
- Please use the links below to practice the sounds at home.

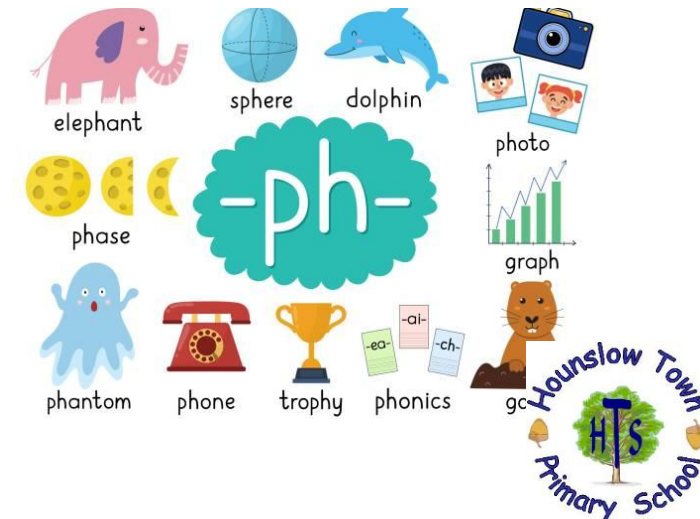
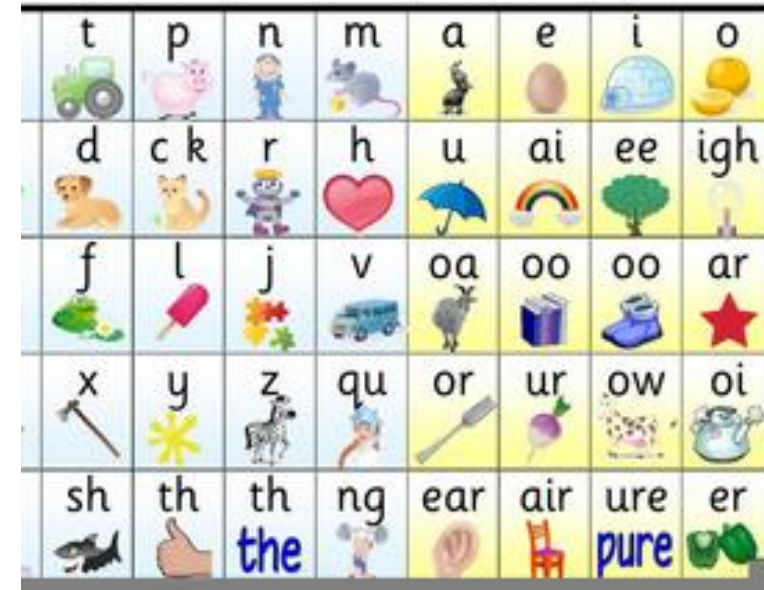
Phase 3:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNcBWSBxSp0>

Phase 5:

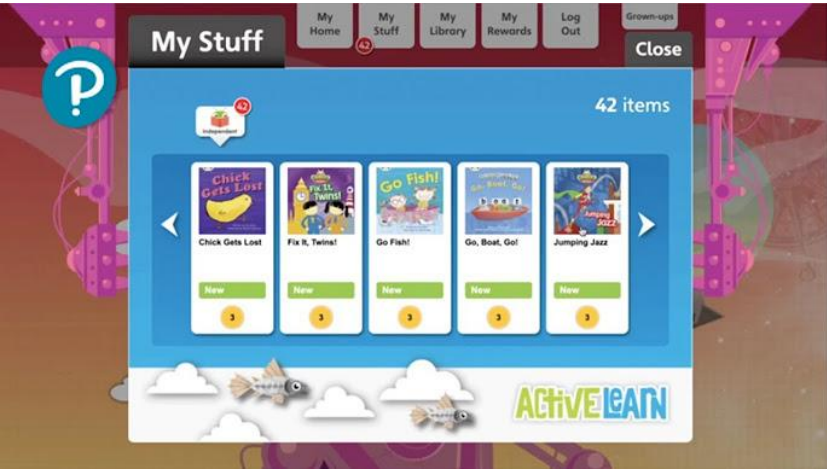
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NuxYRXghFDM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0lCDdzlgsUQ>





Bug club



School code w967

Room 100%

Read to me

Back

2-3 of 25

Next

Clover

Last 1 week

[Allocate Book Bands](#)

Exp

	Book band	Number of books completed	Number of quizzes completed	Green quizzes ?	Amber quizzes ?	Red quizzes ?
R	Green A	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	Green A	0	0	NA	NA	NA

Reading to Learn

Festivals

What are festivals?

Festivals are special days or times of the year when people celebrate. People might have time off work or school. At festivals, people dance and sing. Sometimes, they wear beautiful costumes and take part in parades. Often, you will see fireworks at festivals.

People all over the world celebrate many different festivals. Below, you can read about some of them.



a parade

Harvest festivals

Harvest festivals are held in many countries. They celebrate the food that has been grown and harvested to last throughout the winter.

In this country, harvest festivals take place at the end of September. Many schools make displays of food and flowers. They also give food to charity.

Sometimes, bakers will make special harvest loaves. These loaves are shaped like wheat to celebrate the harvest. Wheat is important because it is used in many types of food, including bread.



a harvest loaf



a food box for charity

New Year festivals

New Year festivals celebrate the end of one year and the beginning of the new one.

Hogmanay

In Scotland, people call the New Year festival Hogmanay and they celebrate it on the last day of the year. At Hogmanay, there are dazzling firework displays and lots of singing and dancing.

Chinese New Year

The Chinese New Year festival is celebrated on the first day of the new year in the traditional Chinese calendar. This day changes every year but it is always in January or February.

At Chinese New Year, people celebrate with music and dancing. They often have wonderful parades. In the parades, huge puppets move through the streets and people wave colourful flags. The most impressive puppet is the dragon. In Chinese legends, dragons are friendly and bring good luck. In the parades, the dragon puppet always comes last.

After the parades, people let off firecrackers (noisy fireworks). Everyone has fun!



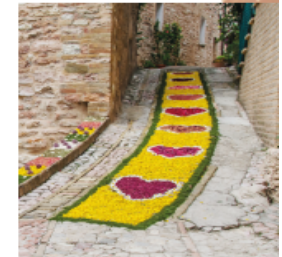
a Chinese dragon puppet

Flower festivals

Flower festivals are held all over the world in spring and summer. They usually celebrate the arrival of spring and the new flowers that grow.

In a country called the Netherlands, people decorate boats and lorries (called floats) with tulips and other flowers. The Netherlands is famous for its tulips.

In a country called Italy, people make huge carpets of flowers in the streets. The flowers stay in place for days or even weeks. At the end of the festival, children are allowed to play in the flowers.



a street covered in flowers

On an island called Jersey, people make giant models of animals, boats and cars out of flowers and take these models on a parade through the island's towns. There is music and dancing. At night, the models are covered in lights and they make the streets sparkle. At the end of the parade, there is a huge firework display.

1 Look at *What are festivals?* on page 4.

What do people sometimes wear at festivals?

(page 4)

2 Look at *Harvest festivals* on page 4.

What does the text say some schools do to celebrate Harvest Festival?

(page 5)

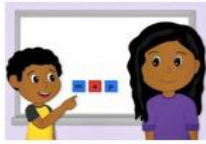
5 Why might people in China hope to see a dragon?

12 Circle **one** word that shows William felt sorry for the tree.

William just stood and looked at the poor old tree.

Reading Café Skills

Use your
sounds



blend



Use the pictures



The **s**un is bright.

Is it one of your tricky
words?



to
they
were
said

Reading
Strategies



Look for **G**raphs



the **r**ain

Flip the
sound



a e i o u

Try the letter name

Use word parts



Cheat
sunset

Re-read and read on



Scanning



Scanning

- Children scan the text to find answers to questions.
- Scanning is taking a quick glance over the text and finding the answers to a question.
- When children are reading to you at home, ask them a question which encourages them to use their scanning skills.

Have a go...

Mum stopped the car outside Grandad's house. They waited. She tooted the horn. They waited again. Finally, Mum sighed and said, "Come on, you two." Tara and Ryan followed her out of the car and up to Grandad's front door.

tooted

front

Grandad

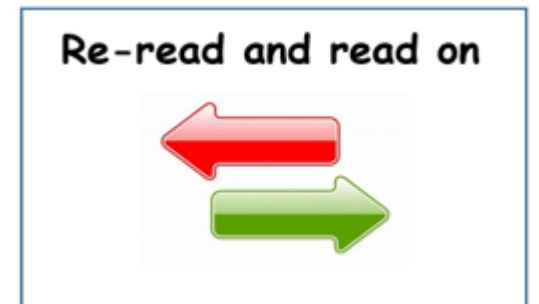
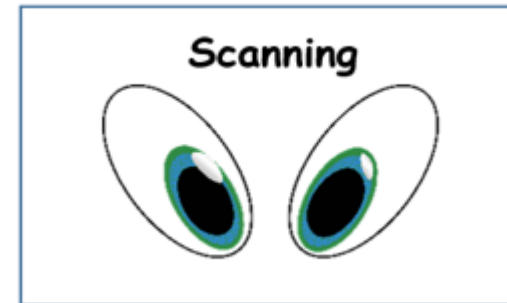
Scanning for a purpose

Where did mum stop the car?



Where did **mum stop the car?**

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What was waiting by the door?



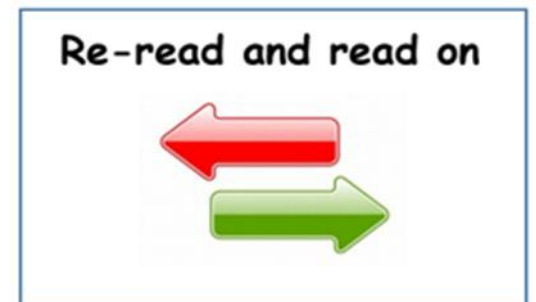
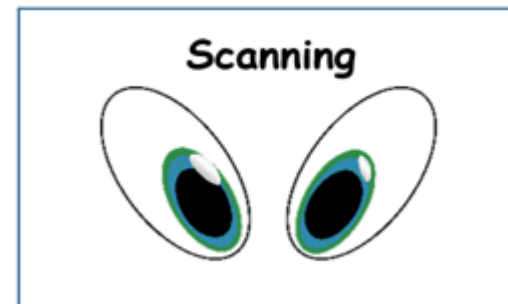
What was **waiting by the door?**

Your Turn

What was **waiting by the door**?

“Oh, um, yes,” he mumbled. His suitcase was waiting by the door, but he kept looking around, lifting letters on the hall table and opening drawers.

“Oh dear,” he said. “I feel so silly. I’ve lost the key to the caravan.”



What is expected of a Year Two child?

Terminology for pupils:

- Noun
- Noun phrase
- Statement
- Question
- Exclamation
- Command
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Verb
- Tense (past, present)
- Apostrophe
- Comma
- Full stop
- Capital letter



What does this actually mean?

Read, read and read some more!

Sharing books with your child and engaging in meaningful discussions is the key to success. If they can't confidently say sentences out loud, they will not be able to write them down.



Any questions