



2020 AUTOMATIC REPOSSES

Year 2

In life everyone needs a set of automatic responses to be able to live in society- look right, look left and look right again; 100c = \$1; 30 days in September; 1000g = 1 Kg etc. These Automatic Responses are also the “tools of trade” for higher level learning and skill development, and in our school we see the need for every student to learn this material.

Parents can help their children by going through these lists in an encouraging, playful way at home.

Thank you,

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Mental Maths

- 2 times tables
- 3 times tables
- 4 times tables
- 5 times tables
- 10 times tables
- 11 times tables
- Skip counting in 2, 3,4,5,10,11 to and from any number.
- Adding to 20 facts
- Double facts to 20
- Subtract Start Big SSB
- Divide Start Big
- Turnaround facts and fact families
- Count backwards from any point to 100
- Fractional language\ordinal numbers
- 1, 10 and 100 more or less a number
- Reading analogue and digital time to quarter past/to and half past
- Name and order months
- Name and order seasons
- Use a calendar to identify days in a month
- Identify 2 and 3 dimensional shapes (cube, cuboid, sphere, cylinder & cone)
- Describe 3D shapes (vertices, faces, surfaces and edges)
- Recognise Australian money
- Converts cents to dollars and dollars to cents
- Place value to 1000

- Units of weight (kg and g)
- Units of measure (mm, cm and m)
- Days, Months, Seasons: 30 days has September, April, June and November; all the rest have 31 except February, which has 28 days and 29 each Leap Year.
- 7 days in a week; 12 months in a year.

Grammar

- Definition of a noun, adjective, verb, pronoun, proper noun, common noun.
- Use the correct homophones
- Expand and create contractions
- Alphabetical order to the third letter
- Suffixes (er, est, tion, ed and ing)
- Comparative suffixes (er and est)
- Prefixes (re, pre, un, dis, mis)
- Conjunctions and joining word (and, but, because, so, for, or)
- Types of punctuation (comma, full stop, exclamation mark, speech mark, apostrophe and question mark)
- Rhyming words
- Plurals
- Compound words
- Synonyms and antonyms
- Phonics - single sounds, digraphs, split digraphs, trigraphs, and quadgraphs
- Syllables

Spelling Rules

- Gentle Cindy rule
 - “when the letter ‘c’ is followed by i, e or y, it makes a /s/ sound
 - When the letter ‘g’ is followed by i, e, or y it makes a /j/ sound
- /ay/ makes the long a sound at the end of a word
- /ai/ makes the long a sound in the middle of a word
- /ow/ makes the long o sound at the end of the word
- /oa/ makes the long o sound in the middle of the word
- /y/ makes a long ee sound at the end of the word
- E goes away when ing comes to stay
- The final ff, zz, ll, and ss, comes in doubles after short vowel sounds
- /ck/ makes the ‘k’ sound after a short vowel sound in a one syllable word
- If a word ends in ch, sh, zz, x, ss, and s you add +es to make a plural
- If a word ends in y add +ies to make a plural

Poetry

- Structural elements of:
 - Acrostic
 - Cinquain
 - Haiku

HASS

Geography

- Continents- How many and order them
- Oceans
- States of Australia and their capitals
- Compass directions

- Locate and name North and South Poles, equator, tropics and hemispheres.
- Colours of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Australian flags

History:

- Using appropriate language to identify past present and future
- Sequence events from the past
- Aboriginal people were the first inhabitants of Australia

Science

- Sounds - made in different ways and travels to your ear through the air.
- Light can be natural (sun) and produced (torch).
- Light shines on objects so they can be seen.
- Objects are made from suitable materials – stretchy fabric for clothes.
- Some materials can be changed - stretched, bent or scrunched.
- Heating and freezing can change foods and water.
- Some materials can be changed back.
- Changes in the weather can be seen in the Earth's sky and landscapes.
- There are daily changes (night and day) and seasonal changes.
- Different living things have different features.
- Animal features – head, body, legs, wings.
- Plant features – stem or trunk, leaves, roots, flowers.
- Different living things need different things to live.
- Living things live in habitats that have the food, water and shelter needed.
- Land and water habitats can change over time.
- Predict
- Share, record and compare observations.

The Arts

Music – Semibreve = 4 beats

Dotted Minim = 3 beats Minim = 2 beats Crotchet = 1 beat

Quaver = ½ beat (always have 2 quavers joined together making 1 beat)

- Definition of Verse and Chorus

- Recognise Middle C

- Know the note names FACE on the staff (“Notes in the space spell FACE”)

- Definition of Rhythm

- Definition of Beat/Steady Beat

- p = softly

- f = loudly

Drama/dance – On Stage/Off Stage

- Audience

Manners

- Please and thank you
- Eye contact
- Answer in full sentences
- Mat manners/ full body listening
- Raise your hand
- Active listening when others are talking
- One person speaks at a time