

English Writing Year 2 Spring 1



Additional texts:
The Dragonsitter Disasters - part of a series by Josh Lacey (class novel to link)
How to Train your Dragon (2010 film) by DreamWorks Animation and distributed by Paramount Pictures

Genre: Fiction: Story with adventure focus

I am learning to write a story based upon the model text using own ideas for a change of character and machine

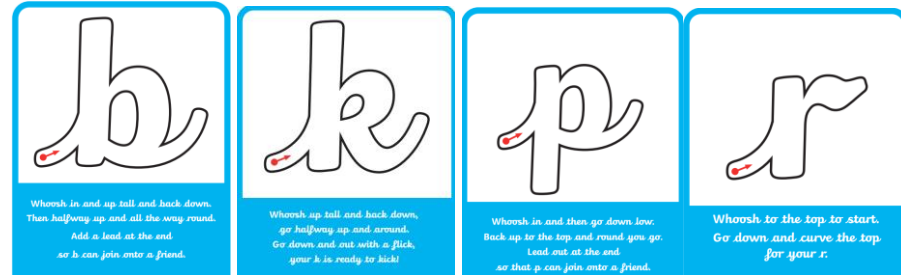
Stories with adventure focus include:

- Use phrases from story language
- Create and describe characters
- Create and describe settings
- Use past tense consistently and correctly
- Write in 3rd person
- Sequence of events with beginning, middle and end

Letter Formation

The one-armed robot family *b, k, p, r*

Revise spelling patterns from the one armed robot family *n m b*



Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb because, beautiful, behind

Kk Kk Kk Kk Kk kind, steak, break

Pp Pp Pp Pp Pp parents, pass, people, past

Rr Rr Rr Rr Rr every, everywhere, great, break

Non Negotiables in Year 2 Writing Spring 1

- Use subordination (because) and coordination (and)
- Write expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- Use punctuation correctly – full stop, capital letters
- Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (Y1)

NC Common Exception Words – Year 2

every(where)
 break(ing)
 great
 would
 beautiful
 last
 should

Developing Vocabulary

overlook	telephone
perch	tulips
havoc	sank
troublesome	water lilies
advice	pond
consult	encyclopaedia
tragic	machine
lumbered	undercarriage
wreckage	engine
venture	fields

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

What is a sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that is complete and makes sense when they are grouped together. It is a complete thought. A sentence can be a main clause on its own (often called a simple sentence) or two or more clauses can be combined to make a multiclause sentence.

A capital letter is used to mark the beginning of a sentence and a full stop, exclamation mark or question mark is used at the end to show that it is complete.

Sentences in different forms is introduced in Year 2. A sentence can be a statement, question, command or exclamation.

What is a statement?

A statement is a sentence that gives information. Most sentences are statements. Statements are usually punctuated at the end with a full stop but sometimes an exclamation mark is used to show surprise, anger, urgency or to show someone is shouting.

The turnip was very big.

Year 2 went on a trip.

What is a question?

A question is a sentence used to find out more information. Questions are punctuated with a question mark at the end. These sentences often, but not always, begin with the interrogative pronouns 'Who', 'What', 'Where', 'When', 'Why', 'Whose' and 'How'.

Who will help us pull the turnip?

What is your name?

What is your favourite colour?

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What is an exclamation sentence?

An exclamation sentence is used to show strong feelings and emotions. They begin with the words 'What' or 'How' and are punctuated with an exclamation mark.

What an enormous turnip!

How great that trip was!

Note - an exclamation mark does not always indicate an exclamation sentence, which must begin with 'What' or 'How'.

What is a command sentence?

A command is a sentence that gives an instruction and is used in instructional writing. A command sentence begins with an imperative verb (also known as a bossy verb) such as go, mix, put, push, wash or sit. Commands are often punctuated with a full stop but an exclamation mark can also be used to show strong emotion or urgency.

Pick the turnip.

Bring your coat.

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use subordination (apply because, introduce when)

What is a subordinating conjunction?

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause to add information to a sentence (the term 'subordinate clause' is introduced in Year 3). In Year 2, pupils are introduced to the subordinating conjunctions 'because', 'if', 'when' and 'that'. Other subordinating conjunctions are introduced in Year 3.

How do we use the subordinating conjunction 'because'?

The conjunction 'because' is used to add information to a sentence to give an explanation.

We took an umbrella because it looked like it might rain.

He hides behind the tree because he doesn't want to be seen.

How do we use the subordinating conjunction 'when'?

The conjunction 'when' is used to add information to a sentence to indicate a time.

I loved riding a horse when I was young.

Mum had just sat down when the doorbell rang.

Use punctuation correctly - exclamation marks, question marks

What is an exclamation sentence?

An exclamation sentence is used to show strong feelings and emotions. They begin with the words 'What' or 'How' and are punctuated with an exclamation mark.

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What an enormous carrot!

How delightful! How great that trip was!

What is a question?

A sentence that is intended to extract or elicit some form of information from the person or object being addressed

What is your name?

What is your favourite colour?

Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently (some progressive)

What does 'tense' mean?

The tense shows when the action in a piece of writing is taking place.

The past tense is about things that have already happened.

The present tense is about things that are happening now.

The future tense is about things that are yet to happen.

What is the simple past tense?

The simple past tense is used when writing about things that have happened in the past. Most verbs have the suffix -ed added to them to form the past tense. Some past tense verbs are irregular and don't follow this rule, for example teach and taught, go and went.

The simple past tense is about things that were finished before now. Examples include she worked, he wrote, the sun rose. Many simple past tense verbs add the suffix -ed to the basic verb (eg worked), but some don't follow the -ed rule (eg wrote, rose).

What is past progressive tense?

The past progressive tense is about things that were happening in the past. Examples include: she was working, he was writing, the sun was rising.