

English Writing Year 2 Spring 2



Additional texts:
A Bear Called Paddington by Michael Bond (class novel to link)

Genre: Recount – Dairy Entry

I am learning to write a recount of events from the text from the character's point of view

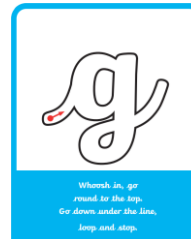
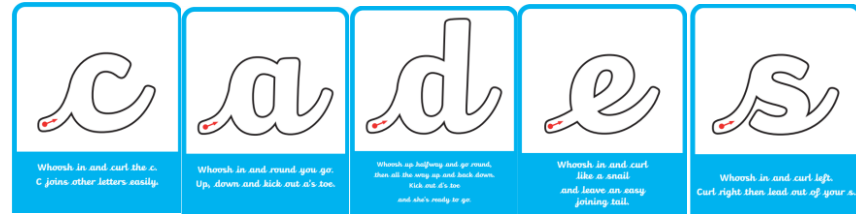
Recounts include:

- Include detail and description to inform the reader
- Write in 1st person
- Use consistent past tense
- Order events with adverbs of time
- Include personal comments and own viewpoint
- Set the scene with a clear opening and establish the context
- Finish with a closing statement with personal comment or summary e.g. What an amazing day we all had!

Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Common Exception Words – Year 2		Developing Vocabulary	
again	told	exciting	town
people	old	interesting	march
hold	only	strange	adult
should	would	weirdest	language
	could	remind	refugee
	water		

Letter Formation



Cc child class could
Aa after again water
Dd hold should could
would
Ee eye people water
Ss should sugar sure
Gg grass great gold go

Non Negotiables in Year 2 Writing Spring 2

- Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- Use subordination (because, when)
- Write expanded noun phrases to describe and specify
- Use punctuation correctly – full stop, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks
- Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense

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 present tense?

The **simple present tense** can also show things that usually happen or are generally true.

Examples of the simple present tense include *she works, he writes, the sun rises*.

The **present progressive tense** is about things that are still going on now.

Examples of the present progressive tense include *she is working, he is writing, the sun is rising*

What is past tense?

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*).

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*.

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.

How do we use the subordinating conjunction 'that'?

The conjunction 'that' is used to add information to a sentence to show a reason, cause or intention.

Dad was so tired that he could not think clearly.

Max was pleased that they wanted to come to his party.

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use present and past tenses correctly and consistently

What does 'tense' mean?

The tense shows when the actions happen in the sentence. The verb shows whether the sentence is written in the present tense (happens now), the past tense (happened in the past) or the future tense (will 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.

What is the simple present tense?

The simple present tense states things that are true or happening now. The simple present tense is formed by adding -s to the verb or using the root form of the verb.

The verb ending in the suffix -ing can also indicate that the present tense is used (present progressive).

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use punctuation correctly – apostrophes for the possessive (singular)

What is an apostrophe?

Apostrophes are a punctuation mark. They are used in two ways.

1. To show where letters are omitted (removed) in contracted words.

didn't

can't

I'll

2. To show possession.

It is Mia's cat. (The cat belongs to Mia.)

These are the children's lunchboxes. (The lunchboxes belong to the children.)

What is meant by singular possession?

Singular possession is when an apostrophe is used to show when something belongs to one person.

It is Mia's cat.

This is an example of singular possession as the cat is owned by one person (Mia).