English Writing Year 2 Summer 1

Additional texts:
Fantastic Mr Fox by Roald Dahl (class novel to link)
Apes to Zebras: An A-Z of Shape Poems by Liz Brownlee, Sue Hardy-Dawson, Roger Stevens
(poetry to complement the theme)
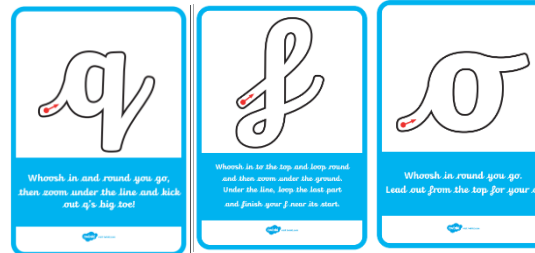*Into the Woods* (2014 film) by Walt Disney Pictures

Genre: Letter

I am learning to write a letter in role persuading characters to save the trees

Letters include:

- Include detail and description to inform the reader
- Use a range of sentence forms to address the reader
- Write in 1st person
- Include personal comments and own viewpoint
- Use openings and closings e.g. dear, opening statement to state why we are writing, from

Letter Formation

Ff fast find friend
Qq quit queen quite
Oo door old could

NC Common Exception Words – Year 2		Developing Vocabulary	
last	could	flung	popgun
behind	eye(s)	supplies	stalking
path	find	lurk	bracken
door	wild	pounce	tree stump
child	plant	wander	doorknob
old		endless	land
		grazing	lynx
		awash	human
		nowadays	miles
		pickings	earth

Non Negotiables in Year 2 Writing Summer 1

- Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense
- Some use of subordination (because, when) and coordination (and, but)
- Use punctuation correctly (as taught so far)
- Write sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

New Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Add – er and –est to adjectives

What are adjectives?

Adjectives are words that modify a noun and usually come before the noun in a sentence. They add description or specification.

The bright sun is high in the blue sky.

The adjectives 'bright' and 'blue' describe the sun and sky.

We need plain flour for the recipe.

The adjective 'plain' is specifying which flour we need.

What are suffixes?

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word to modify it, change its meaning, and alter how it's used in a sentence.

Add –er
The suffix –er changes a regular adjective into a comparative adjective.
For example
tall becomes taller
high becomes higher

Add –est
The suffix –est changes a regular adjective into a comparative adjective.
For example
tall becomes tallest
high becomes highest

Use subordination (if, that)

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 'if'?

The conjunction 'if' is used to add information to a sentence to show a possibility.

I will cook dinner if I don't have to wash up too!

Can I have a lift if it is raining?

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

What are homophones?

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

Homophone examples

blue / blew
two / too
night / knight
blew / blue
bare / bear
there / their / they're
to / too / two
hear / here
son / sun
be / bee
won / one
see / sea

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 apostrophe for contacted form?

A contraction is a short word that you create by putting two words together and dropping one or more of the letters. We replace these letters with an apostrophe. This shows where the letters would be if we wrote the words in full. They are used in informal writing or direct speech.

Examples of contracted words:
don't (do not)
didn't (did not)
isn't (is not)
mustn't (must not)
they're (they are)
I'll (I will)