

What's happening this half term:

What I did this summer (Recount)

- Using commas in a list
- Using capital letters and full-stops
- Capital letters for proper nouns
- Writing in chronological order
- Writing about what happened in the past tense using -ed words.

If I were Prime Minister (Diary Entry/Creative writing)

- Writing statements
- Use of the suffix -er
- Use of the progressive forms of verbs to show verbs in progress
- Different ways of demarcating sentences
- Diary entry

Dear Dinosaur (Letter)

- To ask questions to children from the past using question marks
- To apply spelling rules when adding the suffixes -ing and -ed to words
- To use the past progressive tense

Ideas for reading this half-term:

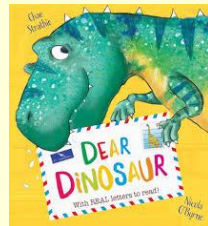
We would recommend reading any traditional tales with your child, to ensure they are familiar with the sequencing and language within the text.

Year 2 Autumn Term 1 English



Some words to learn to spell this half term:

Prime Minister	with	past
vote	my	lesson
party	family	we
were	Dear	to
summer	dinosaur	me
holiday	letter	going
friend	school	have
went	people	there



Year 2 National Curriculum content

Word

- Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as -ness, -er, and by compounding e.g. whiteboard
- Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as -ful, -less
- Use of the suffixes -er, -est in **adjectives**
- Use of -ly in turning **adjectives** into **adverbs**

Sentence

- Subordination** (using *when, if, that, because*)
- Co-ordination** (using *or, and, but*)
- Expanded **noun phrases** e.g. the blue butterfly
- Grammatical patterns in different types of sentence: statement, question, exclamation or command.

Text

- Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing.
- Use of the **progressive form of verbs** in the **present** and **past tense** to show verbs in progress.

Punctuation

- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate **sentences**.
- Commas to separate items in a list
- Apostrophes** to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns (e.g. the girl's name).

Key vocabulary this half term:

sentence

an idea in words that makes sense, separated from other ideas using capital letters and punctuation.

statement

a statement is a factual sentence giving information: Jamie caught the ball.

question

a question uses wh-words or modal verbs e.g. where are you? Did you see it?

exclamation

an exclamation uses 'how' or 'what' but is not a question e.g. What a lovely day it is!

command

a sentence that is a command begins with an imperative verb e.g. Fetch the ball.

Examples of sentences taught this half-term, including 'Alan Peat' sentences:

Writing sentences in the past tense:

Chicken Licken searched and searched.

To use the conjunction 'but':

Chicken Licken searched and searched, but they couldn't find the king anywhere.

Expanded noun phrases:

The small, friendly girl wore a pink, fluffy hat.

Key Vocabulary: (choose 5 each half term from this list)

Concepts in Red have been taught in previous year groups but should still be included in Key Vocabulary list where they are relevant, and where understanding them is a vital step in the children's next learning journey.

noun: the name of an object, place, time.

proper noun: nouns that are names of people and places need capital letters.

upper case: capital letters of the alphabet e.g. A B C

lower case: the 'little letters' of the handwritten alphabet e.g. a b c

compound noun: a noun made of two words joined together e.g. lawnmower, saucepan

noun phrase: a short clause that uses adjectives to describe a noun

adjective: a word that describes a noun, including colours and sizes

sentence: an idea in words that makes sense, separated from other ideas using capital letters and punctuation.

statement: a statement is a factual sentence giving information: Jamie caught the ball.

question: a question uses wh-words or modal verbs e.g. where are you ? Did you see it?

exclamation: an exclamation uses 'how' or 'what' but is not a question e.g. What a lovely day it is!

command: a sentence that is a command begins with an imperative verb e.g. Fetch the ball.

verb: a word for an action. Changing the verb can change the **tense** of the writing

suffix: an ending that is added to a root word to change its meaning

prefix: a starter that is added to the beginning a root word to change its meaning

adverb: a word that describes how a verb is done – often ending in -ly

past tense: describing things that have happened in the past

present tense: describing things that happen now, or are happening now

progressive: using the verb 'to be' with the -ing form of the verb in the present or past tense

conjunction: a word that joins ideas together in a sentence e.g. *and*

co-ordinating conjunction: when, if, that, because

subordinating conjunction: or, but, and

punctuation: marks made in writing to help the reader understand what is written

apostrophe: a punctuation mark to show 1) letters are missing from a contracted word 2) something belongs to someone

possession: the apostrophe of possession shows something belongs to someone e.g. *David's pencil case*

contraction: the apostrophe of contraction shows a letter or letters are missing e.g. *don't, I've, we're*

comma: a punctuation mark used to separate items in a list