



Year 2

1. Spelling:

- Segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.
 - Learn new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known.
 - Learn to spell some Year 2 common exception words.
 - Learn to spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. *can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll*.
 - To spell correctly, distinguish between homophones (e.g. *here* and *hear; sea* and *see; bear* and *bare; night* and *knight*) and near-homophones (e.g. *quite* and *quiet; one* and *won; are* and *our*).
 - Add some suffixes *ness* and *er* e.g. *happiness, sadness, teacher, baker*.
 - Add some suffix *ment* to spell longer words, e.g. *enjoyment*.
 - Add some suffixes *ful* and *less* e.g. *playful, careful, careless, hopeless*.
 - Use some suffixes *er* and *est* e.g. *faster, fastest, smaller, smallest*.
 - Use some suffix *ly* e.g. *slowly, gently, carefully*.
 - The /dʒ/ sound spelt as *ge* and *dge* at the end (e.g. *age, badge*), and spelt as *g* elsewhere (e.g. *magic, giant*).
 - The /s/ sound spelt *c* before *e, i* and *y*, e.g. *ice, cell*
 - The /n/ sound spelt *kn* and *gn* at the beginning, e.g. *knee, gnat*.
 - The /ɹ/ sound spelt *wr* at the beginning e.g. *wrote, wrong*.
 - The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt *-le* at the end of words, e.g. *table, apple*.
 - The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt *-el* at the end of words, e.g. *camel, tunnel*.
 - The /aɪ/ sound spelt *-y* at the end of words, e.g. *try, reply*.
 - The /ɔ:/ sound spelt *a* before *l* and *ll*, e.g. *call, walk*.
 - The /ʌ/ sound spelt *o*, e.g. *mother, Monday*.
 - The /i:/ sound spelt *-ey*, e.g. *key, donkey*.
 - The /ɜ:/ sound spelt *or* after *w*, e.g. *word, worm*.
 - The /ɔ:/ sound spelt *ar* after *w*, e.g. *war, warm*.
 - Add *-es* to nouns and verbs ending in *-y*, e.g. *copies, babies*.
 - Add *-ed, -ing, -er* and *-est* to a root word ending in *y* with a consonant before it, e.g. *copied, copier*.
 - Add the endings *-ing, -ed, -er, -est* and *-y* to words ending in *-e* with a consonant before it, e.g. *hiking, hiked, hiker*.
 - Add *-ing, -ed, -er, -est* and *-y* to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter, e.g. *patting, patted*.
 - Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.
-
- **Learn to spell most Year 2 common exception words.**
 - **Add most suffixes *ness* and *er* e.g. *happiness, sadness, teacher, baker*.**
 - **Add most suffix *ment* to spell longer words, e.g. *enjoyment*.**
 - **Add most suffixes *ful* and *less* e.g. *playful, careful, careless, hopeless*.**
 - **Use most suffixes *er* and *est* e.g. *faster, fastest, smaller, smallest*.**
 - **Use most suffix *ly* e.g. *slowly, gently, carefully*.**
 - **Learn the possessive apostrophe (singular), e.g. *the girl's book*.**
 - **The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt *-al* at the end of words, e.g. *pedal, capital*.**
 - **The ending *-il* e.g. *pencil, fossil, nostril*.**
 - **The /ɒ/ sound spelt *a* after *w* and *qu*, e.g. *wander, quantity*.**
 - **The /z/ sound spelt *s*, e.g. *television, usual*.**
 - **Spell words ending in *-tion*, e.g. *station, fiction***

2. Handwriting and Presentation:

- Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.
- Orientate capital letters correctly.
- Use capital letters appropriately e.g. *not always writing A as a capital, not using capitals within words.*
- Write capital letters and digits of the correct size relative to one another and to lower case letters.
- Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.
Use spacing between words which reflects the size of the letters.
- **Use most of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.**

3. Composition:

- Plan and discuss what to write about e.g. *story mapping, collecting new vocabulary, key words and ideas.*
- Orally rehearse each sentence prior to writing.
- Develop a positive attitude to writing.
- Develop stamina for writing in order to write at length.
- Write about real and fictional events.
- Write simple poems based on models.
- Make simple notes from non-fiction texts, e.g. highlighting and noting key words.
- Use specific text type features to write for a range of audiences and purposes e.g. *to instruct, inform, entertain, explain, discuss, persuade.*
- Edit and improve own writing in relation to audience and purpose.
- Evaluate their writing with adults and peers.
- Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- Proofread to check for correct form of verbs within sentences, e.g. correcting *he walking to the shop* to *he walked to the shop.*
Read aloud their writing with intonation to make the meaning clear.

4. Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:

noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, adverb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma.

- Say, write and punctuate simple and compound sentences using the joining words *and, but, so* and *or* (co-ordination).
- Use sentences with different forms: statement, question, command, exclamation.
- Secure the use of full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks and question marks.
- Use apostrophes for contracted forms e.g. *don't, can't, wouldn't, you're, I'll.*
- Use subordination for time using *when, before* and *after* e.g. *We went out to play when we had finished our writing. When we had finished our writing, we went out to play.*
- Use subordination for reason using *because* and *if* e.g. *I put my coat on because it was raining. Because it was raining, I put on my coat.*
- Use the subordinating conjunction *that* in a sentence, e.g. *I hope that it doesn't rain on sports day.*
- Select, generate and effectively use verbs.
- Explore the progressive form of verbs in the present tense (e.g. *she is drumming*) and past tense (e.g. *he was shouting*) to mark actions in progress.
- Use past tense for narrative, recount (e.g. *diary, newspaper report, biography*) historical reports.
- Use present tense for non-chronological reports and persuasive adverts.
- Select, generate and effectively use nouns.
- Identify, generate and effectively use noun phrases, e.g. *the blue butterfly with shimmering wings* (for description), *granulated sugar* (for specification).
- Add suffixes *ful* or *less* to create adjectives e.g. *playful, careful, careless, hopeless.*
- Use suffixes *er* and *est* to create adjectives e.g. *faster, fastest, smaller, smallest.*

- Use suffix *ly* to turn adjectives into adverbs e.g. *slowly, gently, carefully*.
- **Use commas to separate items in a list.**
- **Use apostrophes for singular possession in nouns, e.g. *the girl's name*.**