Year 2

Fiction and poetry text types

Stories with familiar settings Stories by significant authors Poems with patterns Silly poems

Non-fiction text types

Instructions

Recounts

Information texts

Terminology – words they will be learning during the year

Finger spaces

Letter

Word

Sentence

Speech bubble

Bullet points

Singular/ plural

Adjective

Full stops
Capital letter

Adjective
Verb
Connective

Simile – 'like'
Punctuation
Question mark

Connective
Alliteration
Simile – 'as'

Exclamation mark

Present and past tense

| Word structure / Vocabulary developmen | t |
|--|---|
| Prepositions: behind above along before between afte | r |
| Alliteration e.g. wicked witch Similes using 'like' | |
| e.g like sizzling sausages,hot like a fire | |
| 2 adjectives to describe the noun | |
| e.g. <i>The scary, old woman</i> Adverbs for description | |
| e.g. Snow fell gently and | |
| covered the cottage in the wood. | |
| Adverbs for information e.g. | |
| Lift the pot carefully onto the tray. | |
| Generalisers for information, e.g. <i>Most dogs, Some cats</i> | |
| Formation of nouns using | |

suffixes such as -ness, -er

Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less

Use of the suffixes -er and est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs

Apostrophes to mark contracted forms e.g. don't, can't

Sentence structure

Types of sentences:

- Statements (link to full stops)
- Questions (link to question marks)
- Exclamations (link to exclamation marks)
- Commands (link to exclamation marks)

-'ly' starters e.g. Usually, Eventually, Finally, Carefully, Slowly, ...

Embellished simple sentences using:

- adjectives e.g. The boys peeped inside the dark cave.
- adverbs e.g. Tom ran quickly down the hill.

Secure use of compound sentences (coordination) using coordinating conjunctions and/or/but/so

Complex sentences (subordination) using:

Drop-in relative clause with who/which e.g. Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried.

The Vikings, who came from Scandinavia, invaded Scotland. The Fire of London, which started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.

Additional subordinating conjunctions what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/if/to/until e.g. While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off

Use of long sentences to add description or information and use of short sentences for emphasis.

the trees.

Text structure

Fiction:

Develop children's exposure to a range of fictional stories. Secure children's understanding of story structurebeginning /middle /end to a story using planning tools such as boxing up, story maps, story mountains etc. Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather.

Develop children's understanding of the 5 parts of a story with more complex vocabulary:

- Opening e.g. *In a land far* away.... One cold but bright morning.....
- Build-up e.g. *Later that day*
- Problem / Dilemma e.g. To his amazement, ... Suddenly, ...
- Resolution e.g. As soon as
- Ending e.g. Luckily, Fortunately,

Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation.

Non-fiction:

Expose children to a range of nonfiction texts, using labels, instructions, captions, lists and recounts, explanations, non-chronological reports.

Develop children's understanding of non-fiction structure using planning tools such as boxing up, text maps, washing lines etc.

Develop children's understanding of non-fiction structure:

• Introduction:

Heading, hook to engage reader, factual statement /definition, opening question.

Commas to separate items in a list

Comma after –ly opener e.g. Fortunately,....Slowly,....

Speech bubbles /speech marks for direct speech

Middle section(s)
 Group related ideas / facts into
 sections, use sub headings to introduce
 sections, use of lists and bullet points
 for facts, diagrams

Ending

Make final comment to reader, extra tips/ Did-you-know? facts / True or false?

Secure use of present tense versus past tense throughout text types.
Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. she is drumming, he was shouting)