

English Curriculum – Year 2

Genres																		
<i>Fiction – to entertain</i> Character description	<i>Fiction – to entertain</i> Alternative ending to a fairy tale	<i>Non-fiction – to inform</i> Instructions	<i>Non-fiction – to inform</i> Recount	<i>Fiction – to entertain</i> Alternative to a known story	<i>Fiction – to entertain</i> Retell a narrative	<i>Non-fiction – to persuade</i> Persuasive Advert	<i>Non-fiction – to inform</i> NCR	<i>Non-fiction – to persuade</i> Letter	<i>Fiction – to entertain</i> Retell a narrative									
Spoken Language																		
KS1	Pupils should be taught to:				• Demonstrate good phonic knowledge by clearing pronouncing sounds within words.													
	• Sift information and focus on important points. • Seek clarification when a message is not clear. • Understand instructions with more than one point. • Use subject specific vocabulary to explain and describe. • Suggest words or phrases appropriate to the topic being discussed. • Identify homophones. • Speak in a way that is clear and easy to understand.				• Identify syllables within words. • Ensure stories have a setting, plot and a sequence of events. • Recount experiences with interesting detail. • Predict events in a story. • Take turns to talk, listening carefully to the contributions of others. • Vary language between formal and informal according to the situation. • Add humour to a discussion or debate, where appropriate.													
Phonics																		
Children work in ability groups according to the current RWI group they are in. Children working within Year 2 expectations should have completed Grey group by the end of Autumn term. Children who did not meet the required standard in the Phonic Screening Check in Year 1 should be re-screened in Year 2. Children who are below ARE read daily to an adult; if children are in Yellow group or below, they receive daily Phonics Tuition.																		
Reading – Word Reading				Reading – Comprehension														
Pupils should be taught to: ▪ continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent ▪ read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes ▪ read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above ▪ read words containing common suffixes ▪ read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word ▪ read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered ▪ read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation ▪ re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.				Pupils should be taught to: Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: ▪ listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently ▪ discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related ▪ becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales ▪ being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways ▪ recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry ▪ discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary ▪ discussing their favourite words and phrases ▪ continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear ▪ understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by: ▪ drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher ▪ checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading ▪ making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done ▪ answering and asking questions ▪ predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far ▪ participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say ▪ explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.														
Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation																		
Text Structure			Sentence Structure		Punctuation			Terminology for Pupils										
The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts 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)			Subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but) Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (e.g. the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon) Sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command To recognise and use features of written Standard English		Capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark contracted forms and the possessive (singular)			verb, tense (past, present), adjective, noun, noun phrase, suffix, apostrophe, comma, exclamation, statement, question, command, compound, adverb										
Composition (Planning, Writing and Editing)																		
Year 2	Planning	• develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: a. writing narratives, about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional) b. writing about real events, e.g. visits, visitors c. writing for different purposes, e.g. letters, invitations, instructions		Draft and Write	• consider what they are going to write before beginning by: a. planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about b. writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary they have learnt from their reading, wider experiences and conversations about language c. encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence			Evaluate and Edit	• make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by a. evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils b. re-reading to check their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time (tense) are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form c. proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation d. read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear									
Writing – Transcription (Spelling)						Writing – Handwriting												
Pupils should be taught to: ➤ spell by: ▪ segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly ▪ learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones ▪ learning to spell common exception words ▪ learning to spell more words with contracted forms ▪ learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] ▪ distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones ➤ add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly ➤ apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1 ➤ write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.						Pupils should be taught to: ▪ form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another ▪ 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 ▪ write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters ▪ use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.												