



# **Writing and SPaG**

## **Year 2**

## Year 2 - Writing

	<b><u>Assessed</u></b>	<b><u>Examples</u></b>
	<b><u>Transcription</u></b>	
1	Spell by separating spoken words into phonemes (smallest unit of sound)	Run – r – u – n Chewing – ch – ew – i – ng
2	Learn to spell common exception words	You, could, many, people
3	Learn to spell more words with contracted forms	Don't, isn't, weren't, he'll, I've
4	Distinguish between homophones and near-homophones	Ate/eight I/eye
5	Use suffixes to spell longer words, e.g. –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly	Excitement Helpful
6	Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words and punctuation taught so far	
7	Learn additional alternative ways of spelling phonemes and select correct one.	They thai thay theigh
	<b><u>Composition</u></b>	
8	Develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)</li> <li>• writing about real events</li> <li>• writing poetry</li> <li>• writing for different purposes</li> </ul>	Reading and listening to whole books, not simply extracts, helps pupils to increase their vocabulary and grammatical knowledge
9	Consider what they are going to write before beginning by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about</li> <li>• writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary</li> </ul>	Drama and role-play can contribute to the quality of pupils' writing by providing opportunities for pupils to develop and order their ideas by playing roles
10	Undertake simple editing to their own writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-looking at their writing with the teacher and other pupils.</li> <li>• re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form</li> <li>• proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</li> </ul>	
11	Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	

	<b>Handwriting</b>	
12	Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another	Pupils should revise and practise correct letter formation frequently. They should be taught to write with a joined style as soon as they can form letters securely with the correct orientation.
13	Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters	
14	Understand which letters should not be joined	
15	Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters	
16	Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters	

## Year 2 - SPaG

	<b><u>Assessed</u></b>	<b><u>Examples</u></b>
	<b><u>Word</u></b>	
1	Form nouns using suffixes e.g. -ness, -er and by compounding	Whiteboard (compound), cleaner (er) sadness (ness)
2	Form adjectives using suffixes e.g. -ful, -less	careful playful hopeless, plainness
3	Use the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs	Taller (er) tallest (est) Kindly (ly)
	<b><u>Sentence</u></b>	
4	Use subordination in sentences	when, if, that, because
5	Use co-ordination in sentences	or, and, but
6	Expand noun phrases for describing and identifying	the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon
7	Know how the grammatical patterns in a sentence show its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command	
8	Understand and begin to use some features of written Standard English.	
	<b><u>Text</u></b>	
9	Use present tense and past tense correctly and consistently throughout writing	
10	Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress	she is drumming, he was shouting
	<b><u>Punctuation</u></b>	
11	Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks correctly in sentences	capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'.
12	Commas to separate items in a list	
13	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling	Don't - Do not
14	Punctuate sentences using apostrophes to mark singular possession.	
	<b><u>Language</u></b> noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, adjective, verb, suffix, tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma	