English – Year 2

Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)		Writing at the expected standard
Word	Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as –*ness*, –*er* and by compounding [for example, *whiteboard*, *superman*] Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as –*ful*, –*less* (A fuller list of **suffixes** can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1) Use of the **suffixes** –*er*, –*est* in **adjectives** and the use of –*ly* in Standard English to turn adjectives into **adverbs**	The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher: • write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional) • write about real events, recording these simply and clearly • demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required • use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently • use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses • segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others • spell many common exception words* • form 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.
Sentence	**Subordination** (using *when, if, that, because*) and **co-ordination** (using *or, and, but*) Expanded **noun phrases** for description and specification [for example, *the blue butterfly*, *plain flour*, *the man in the moon*] **How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a** 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 mark actions in progress [for example, *she is drumming*, *he was shouting*]	
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 [for example, *the girl's name*]	
Terminology for pupils	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma	