



but)

that, because)

Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when, if,

### **Year 2 English Curriculum Overview** Common exception words to be taught alongside phonics Autumn 1 **English units of work** SPaG **Genre/Skills:** Texts: **Setting Descriptions:** Spelling: Describe what can be seen The Sweetest Song (from The Story Tree, Tales to • Segmenting spoken words into Describe what can be felt phonemes and and representing these by Read Aloud - Hugh Lupton) (Power of Reading) Describe what can be heard graphemes, spelling many correctly. Describe the time of day • The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the Describe the weather end of words, and sometimes spelt as g Describe atmosphere or mood elsewhere in words before e, i and y e.g. Use powerful adjectives The Three Little Pigs - Patricia Seibert badge, edge age, huge Use expanded noun phrases • The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y Compose sentences orally before writing e.e. race, ice, city Children re-read what they have written to check that it The True Story of The Three Little Pigs - Jon Scieszka • The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn makes sense and make simple revisions **Outcomes:** at the beginning of words e.g. knock, To write setting descriptions **Traditional Tales** know knee,, gnat, gnaw Orally retell story Year 2 common exception words To retell the story of The Three Little Pigs Plan story using story map Punctuation: Identify opening, build up, climax, resolution and ending and To write an alternative story of the Three Little Pigs • Use capital letters, full stops, question include in own writing marks and exclamation marks to Use a traditional story start demarcate sentences Introduce and describe the main character **Grammar:** Describe the setting in the opening Describe the journey of the character Nouns, verbs, adjectives Use repetitive language Expanded noun phrases Use a traditional story ending Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, or, Use powerful adjectives

Use expanded noun phrases

simple revisions

Children re-read writing to check it makes sense and make





	Autumn 2		
English units of work		SPaG	
Texts:	Genre/ Skills:		
The Town Mouse and The Country Mouse - Aesop's	Instructions:	Spelling	
Additional Texts: Care of Henry - Anne Fine  Outcomes: To write a set of instructions To write character descriptions (Based on Town Mouse and Country Mouse)	<ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Use a 'How to' heading</li> <li>Introduction to hook the reader</li> <li>Use a 'You will need' subheading</li> <li>Use of lists</li> <li>Number instructions in the right order</li> <li>Imperative verbs</li> <li>Consistent use of present tense</li> <li>Short conclusion to suggest next action</li> <li>May include labels and diagrams</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> <li>Character descriptions:</li> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Describe what the character looks like</li> <li>Describe how the character acts, speaks and moves</li> <li>Describe what the character thinks and feels</li> <li>Use a range of adjectives</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words e.g. write, written, wrote</li> <li>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le at the end of words e.g. table, apple, bottle</li> <li>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -el at the end of words e.g. camel, tunnel, travel</li> <li>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -al at the end of words e.g. metal, capital, pedal</li> <li>Homophones and near-homophones (there/their/they're)</li> <li>Year 2 common exception words</li> <li>Punctuation:         <ul> <li>Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</li> <li>Commas to separate items in a list</li> </ul> </li> <li>Grammar         <ul> <li>Verbs and adverbs</li> <li>Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, or, but)</li> <li>Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when, if, that, because</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	





Spring 1				
English units of work		SPaG		
Texts:	Genre/ Skills:			
Man on the Moon (a day in the life of Bob)- Simon	Diary:	Spelling		
Information books about space: Going into Space- Carmel Reilly  Space Exploration- DK Eyewitness  Outcomes: To write diary entries  To write persuasive leaflets	<ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Start with 'Dear Diary'</li> <li>May include the date or time</li> <li>First person- use personal pronouns 'I', 'my', 'we' and 'our'</li> <li>Opening paragraph to introduce diary</li> <li>Discuss where events occurred</li> <li>Write about the most important events in order</li> <li>Describe own feelings</li> <li>Adverbials of time</li> <li>Consistent use of past tense</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> </ul> Persuasive writing: <ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Includes an introduction and conclusion</li> <li>Directly address the reader</li> <li>Include repetition for emphasis</li> <li>Power of 3</li> <li>Emotive language</li> <li>Alliteration</li> <li>Text is written in sequence (e.g. Introduction, first point, second point, third point, conclusion)</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The /aɪ/ sound spelt -y at the end of words e.g. cry, fly</li> <li>Adding -ies to nouns and verbs ending in -y e.g. flies, replies, tries</li> <li>Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it e.g. copied, copier, happier, happiest</li> <li>Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it e.g. hiking, hiked, hiker</li> <li>Year 2 common exception words</li> </ul> Punctuation: <ul> <li>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling (contractions)</li> <li>Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns e.g. the girl's name</li> </ul> Grammar <ul> <li>Subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when, if, that, because)</li> <li>Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. and, or, but)</li> <li>Using the past and present tense (irregular verbs)</li> </ul>		





Spring 2			
English units of work		SPaG	
Texts:	Genre/ Skills:		
Africa, Amazing Africa: Country by Country - Atinuke	Non-chronological reports:  Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing	Spelling:  • Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and	
Lila and the Secret of Rain - David Conway (Power of Reading)	<ul> <li>A heading- introduce the topic</li> <li>A brief introduction- general information</li> <li>Recognise the differences in presentation between texts e.g. between fiction and non-fiction</li> <li>Use third person</li> </ul>	-y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter e.g. patting, patted, humming, hummed  • The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before I and II e.g. ball, call, walk  • The /ʌ/ sound spelt 'o' e.g. other, mother, Monday  • Year 2 common exception words  Punctuation:  • Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	
Outcomes: To write non chronological reports  To write call and response poems	<ul> <li>Use present tense</li> <li>Begin to use simple conjunctions to add additional information (coordinating and subordinating)</li> <li>Use expanded noun phrases for specification e.g. 'Dogs with long hair will need a lot of brushing.'</li> <li>Use subheadings to organise text</li> </ul>		
to celebrate the coming of the rain  May include Re-read what  Call and respons Plan and/or Lines be Title	<ul> <li>May include pictures and captions</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> <li>Call and response poems:</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Lines begin with a capital letter</li> <li>Title</li> <li>Text is organised in a stanza</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Use simple repeating phrases or lines as models</li> <li>Experiment with alliteration</li> <li>Call and response patterns:         <ul> <li>'A' 'B' call and response pattern:</li> <li>In one pattern there is a leader (A) who says/sings a line and the others (B) say/sing it back</li> <li>In another pattern the leader sings the same line every time and the others sing a different line to reply to this each time</li> </ul> </li> <li>Perform poetry with appropriate intonation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Grammar</li> <li>Present progressive</li> <li>Past progressive</li> <li>Different sentence types – statements, commands, exclamations and questions</li> </ul>	





Summer 1				
English units of work		SPaG		
Texts:	Genre/ Skills:			
The Hodgeheg - Dick King-Smith (Power of Reading)  Outcomes: To write narratives  To write informal letters	<ul> <li>Narrative:</li> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Identify opening, build up, climax, resolution and ending and include in own writing</li> <li>Imitate familiar stories by borrowing and adapting structures</li> <li>Powerful verbs</li> <li>Use past tense and correct person (first or third) consistently</li> <li>Include a change in setting</li> <li>Mixture of long and short sentences. Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis</li> <li>Power of 3 for description- e.g. He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Spelling:         <ul> <li>The /ʒ/ sound spelt 's' e.g. television, treasure, usual</li> <li>The /i:/ sound spelt -ey e.g. key, donkey, valley</li> <li>The /p/ sound spelt 'a' after w and qu e.g. want, watch, wander</li> <li>Year 2 common exception words</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Sentences including subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions</li> <li>Adverbs</li> <li>Include expanded noun phrases for description</li> <li>Children re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> <li>Informal letters:         <ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Write the sender's address</li> <li>Write the date</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Punctuation:  • Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences  • Commas to separate items in a list		
	<ul> <li>Write the date</li> <li>Include an informal greeting</li> <li>Begin with introduction</li> <li>Include more detail in further paragraphs</li> <li>Include a concluding paragraph</li> <li>Write 'from' or 'best wishes' or 'love' before the sender's name</li> <li>Chatty, friendly style</li> <li>Ask a question</li> <li>Children re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Suffixes- formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -full, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness</li> <li>Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs.</li> </ul>		





Summer 2				
English units of work		SPaG		
Texts	Genre/ Skills:			
The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch -	Narrative:	Spelling:		
David and Ronda Armitage  Summer haikus	<ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>Identify opening, build up, climax, resolution and ending</li> <li>Imitate familiar stories by borrowing and adapting structures</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Words ending in -tion e.g. station, fiction, motion</li> <li>The /3:/ sound spelt or after w e.g. word,</li> </ul>		
Outcomes:  To write narratives	<ul> <li>Powerful verbs</li> <li>Use past tense and correct person (first or third) consistently</li> <li>Include a change in setting</li> <li>Mixture of long and short sentences. Long sentences to add description or information. Short sentences for emphasis</li> <li>Power of 3 for description- e.g. He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat</li> <li>Sentences including subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions</li> <li>Adverbs</li> <li>Include expanded noun phrases for description</li> <li>Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense and make simple revisions</li> <li>Haiku:         <ul> <li>Plan and/or compose sentences orally before writing</li> <li>3 lines</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul><li>work, worm</li><li>The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w e.g. war, warm, towards</li></ul>		
To write haikus		<ul> <li>Grammar:</li> <li>How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Punctuation:         <ul> <li>Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</li> <li>Apostrophes for possession and contraction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Count the syllables of each line (5-7-5)</li> <li>Have 17 syllables in total</li> <li>Poem sticks to a theme</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</li> </ul>		