

To be a Year 2 writer, I will need to...



Handwriting...

Form lowercase letters of the correct size relative to one another;

Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join;

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 lowercase letters;

Understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways).

Use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

How you can help...

Read to your child;

Encourage them to read to you;

Give your child opportunities to write;

Help your child learn the key grammatical features.

Composition... Write simple, coherent stories about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional);

Write about real events, recording these simply and clearly;

Punctuate 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 coordinating conjunctions (for example, *and*, *or*, and *but*) and some subordinating conjunctions (for example, *when*, *if*, *that*, and *because*) to join ideas;

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.

Grammar and Punctuation...

Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks;

Join ideas (clauses) using a range of conjunctions;

Know the four types of sentence: statements, questions, exclamations and commands;

Use the present tense and past tense correctly and consistently;

Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense;

Use suffixes such as -ness or -er to form nouns;

Use expanded noun phrases;

Use suffixes such as -ful or -less to form adjectives;

Use the suffixes -er or -est in adjectives and -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs;

Use commas to separate items in a list;

Use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing (contractions) and to mark singular possession.

Spelling...

Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and writing them out with graphemes;

Learning new spellings for phonemes, alongside some new words for each new spelling;

Spelling common exception words;

Spelling more contractions;

Learning the singular possessive apostrophe;

Adding suffixes like -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, and -ly to spell longer words.

Key Texts...

