

Three Bridges Primary School



Writing workshop for parents
Year 2



Aims:

- 01 Explain how we teach writing at TBPS
- 02 Share ideas for supporting at home
- 03 Time in classrooms so your child can share some of their work with you

Why writing matters...



Writing is more than putting words on paper — it's how children express ideas, explain their thinking, and communicate with the world.



Strong writing skills help across all subjects, not just English.

Confidence in writing also boosts confidence in reading, speaking, and learning overall.



The facts...

- 18% of adults in England have very poor literacy skills.
- Adults with very poor literacy earn significantly less over their lifetime.
- Low literacy is linked with higher unemployment, lower confidence, and social isolation.

The facts...



- o A growing consensus from research and practice in schools indicates that the best way to teach pupils to write is by teaching them to master sentences.
- o If you understand how something is built, you can build it yourself.





Place Value of Punctuation & Grammar

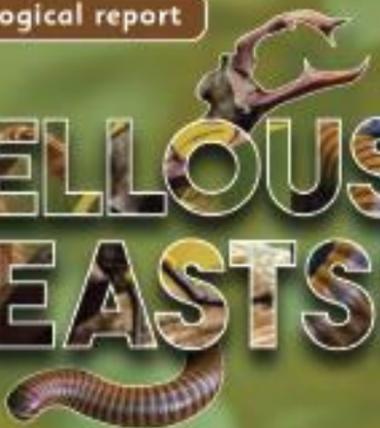
- All the words in a sentence have a job.
- Children are taught that sentences are made of a subject and a verb. A sentence has a full independent clause with a full stop at the end and a capital letter at the start.

the footballer

scored

Non-chronological report

MARVELLOUS MINIBEASTS!



Minibeasts exist all over the world! There are over 25,000 species of these invertebrates in Britain. They do not all look the same. Some have soft, slimy bodies and others have hard shells. Read on to find out more about some of the UK's creepy crawlies!

STAG BEETLES

Stag beetles live in woodlands. They choose places with hedgerows, tree stumps and logs as their habitats.

Stag beetles have dark brown wing cases. They have reddish-brown antlers. They look frightening, but they cannot hurt people.

They eat rotting wood and plant roots.

A stag beetle lives as a larva for between three and five years, but the adults only live for a few months.



DRAGONFLIES

These beautiful insects are very fast at flying. They have long bodies, four wings and huge eyes!

The adult dragonfly has the biggest eyes of any insect. They detect movement up to 15 metres away.

They live near water and you might see one if you are near wetlands, a lake, a pond, a river or a canal.

There are about 30 species of dragonfly living in Britain and Ireland.



MILLIPEDES

Millipedes are myriapods. They have between 10 and 200 pairs of legs.

They live in dark, damp places like in soil, dead leaves, rotting grass or under stones and wood.

SPIDERS

There are more than 40,000 species of this arachnid in the world. They live in every continent except Antarctica!

The largest spider is the Goliath tarantula. It catches birds to eat. The smallest spider is less than

Children deconstruct a non chronological report to see what it looks like and to see what type of language is used...

- Headings
- Introduction
- Subheadings
- Third person
- Formal language
- Technical vocabulary

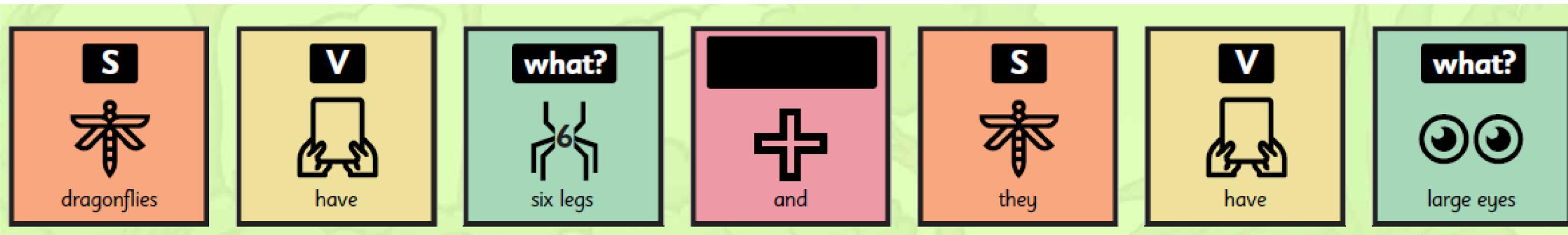
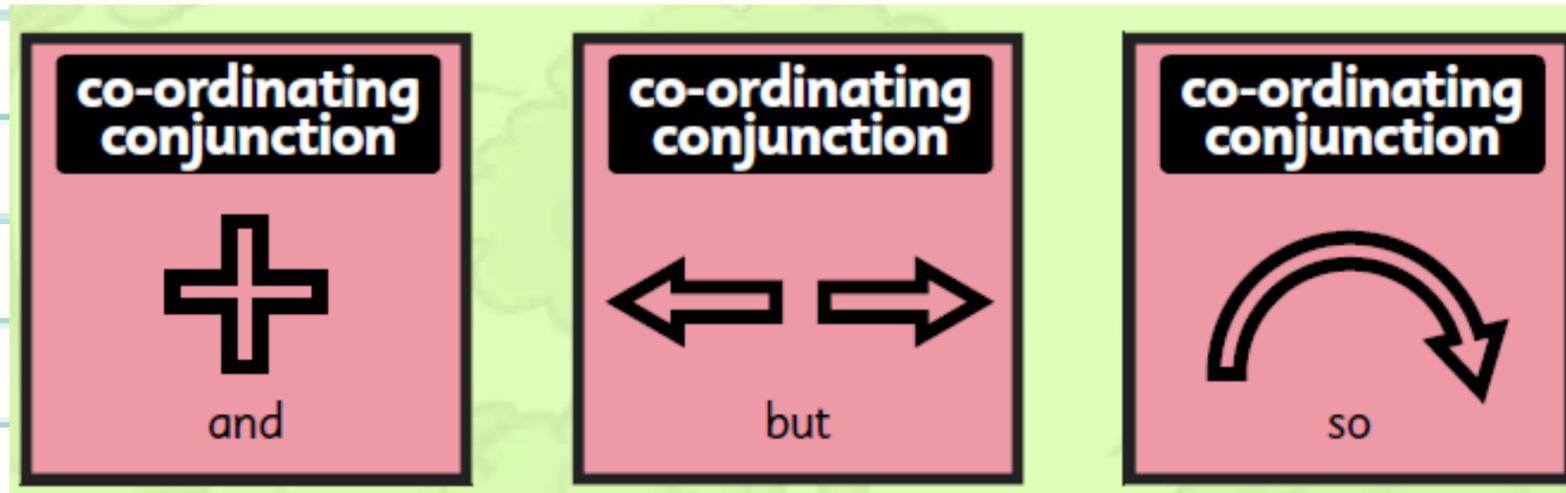
Children learn to write single clause sentences...



The diagram consists of three colored boxes arranged horizontally. The first box is orange and contains a black 'S' in a small black square at the top, a person icon with a question mark inside its head, and an arrow pointing to the right. Below the icon is the word 'subject'. The second box is yellow and contains a black 'V' in a small black square at the top, the word 'verb' in a large font with a red heart over the 'o', and the word 'verb' in a smaller font below. The third box is light blue and contains the word 'what?' in a black box at the top, a cube icon with an arrow pointing to it from the left, and the word 'object' below.

Spiders spin silky webs.

Next, children learn to use coordinating conjunctions to join two independent clauses...



Children then learn to use subordinating conjunctions to add to an independent clause...

because if

Honeybees are important **because they pollinate flowers.**

Ladybirds play dead **if they sense danger.**

Children then write a short paragraph which is punctuated correctly...

A snail has a soft body, **but** it has a hard shell. Its shell protects it **and** it grows with them. Snails eat garden plants, **so** gardeners dislike them. Most snails prefer dead leaves, **so** they are recyclers. Snails are slow movers. They glide on one foot **and** their slimy fluid helps their movement.

Within each writing unit, children will be taught spelling patterns of words most commonly used in that text type.

EYF5/Year 1: **phonics**

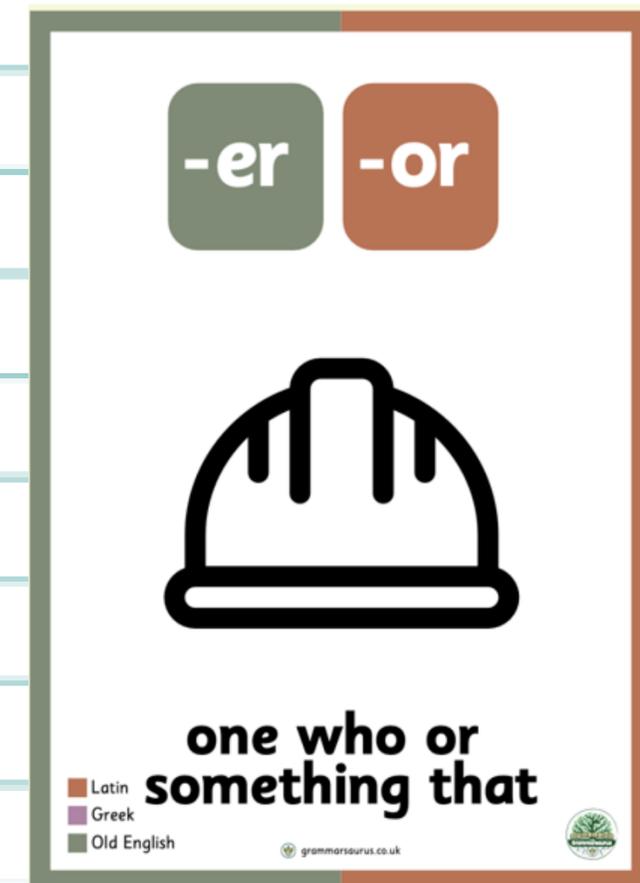
In Year 2 onwards: **morphology** (how words are built) and **etymology** (the history of words).

This helps children to learn and remember spelling rules rather than having to rely on sounding out. Phonics is a great basis but only helps spell 56% of words. Using morphology helps to spell around 80% of words.

Let's have a look at morphology...

Farmer — using phonics = far / mer

Farmer — using morphology =
farm + er



In this writing unit...

-s
-es

2+

(🕒)

**more than one or
present simple
tense**

Latin
Greek
Old English

grammarsaurus.co.uk

-y

i:

describing

Latin
Greek
Old English

grammarsaurus.co.uk

-s, -z, -x, -ch, -sh

Practising irregular verbs...

irregular verb

to get



Every day, I **get**...
Yesterday, I **got**...
Have you ever **got**...?
Yes, I have **got**...
Yes, I've **got**...

 www.grammarsaurus.co.uk

R

say, make, go, see, get, drink, run, build, eat, do

Y1

come, sing, meet, sit, speak, draw, swim, cut, dig, put

Y2

take, give, find, tell, hold, write, grow, send, break, show

How you can support at home...

➤ Talk!

➤ Share stories and picture books together

➤ Celebrate all writing attempts

➤ Provide paper, pencils, and crayons

➤ Make writing purposeful

