



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : English

Year : 2

Term : Whole Year



Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

noun – a word that names a person, place, thing, or condition. A noun may be the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.

noun phrase – A noun phrase is a small group of words which contains a noun but doesn't contain a verb. A noun phrase usually contains a noun plus other words to describe it.

statement – any sentence that is not a question.

question – a sentence that asks for a reply.

exclamation – a single word or phrase that is said when a person has strong feelings.

command – to order or instruct.

compound – having to do with a word made up of two or more parts, or a sentence made up of two or more main clauses.

adjective – a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. In the sentence, "It was a hard test," the word "hard" is an adjective.

verb – a word that expresses a state of being or an action. Verbs usually have



Knowledge

What children will know

Learning Teaching Assessment

Remembering

Telling

Testing

- segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly

- learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which 1 or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones

- learning to spell common exception words

- distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones

- learning the possessive apostrophe (singular)

- learning to spell more words with contracted forms

- add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly

- suffixes to form new words (-ful, -er, -ness)



Understanding

What children will understand

Learning Teaching Assessment

Practising

Coaching

Observing

- sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command

- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form

- subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)

- some features of written Standard English

- sentence demarcation

- commas in lists

- apostrophes for omission & singular possession

- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify

- how to write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)

- writing about real events

- writing poetry

- writing for different purposes



Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning Teaching Assessment

Reflecting

Facilitating

Evaluating

- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another

- start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined

- write 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





- writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary

- encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence

- planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about

- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher and include common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

- evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils

									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
<p>different forms to express tense, voice, mood, and number.</p> <p>suffix - a unit of meaning that is added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning. The "ed" in "wanted" is a suffix.</p> <p>adverb – a word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.</p> <p>tense (past, present) – the aspect of verbs that shows when an action takes place. Verbs can be in past, present, or future tense.</p> <p>apostrophe – a punctuation mark ('). It is used to show where one or more letters or numbers have been left out.</p> <p>comma - a punctuation mark (,). It is used to separate words, phrases, or other parts of a sentence or list, or to show a pause in speech. It is also used when writing numbers of one thousand or greater to mark off groups of three digits.</p>	<p>Remembering</p>	<p>Telling</p>	<p>Testing</p>	<p>Practising</p>	<p>Coaching</p>	<p>Observing</p>	<p>Reflecting</p>	<p>Facilitating</p>	<p>Evaluating</p>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear • learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rereading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form • proofreading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation 		

