



Year 2 Writing Overview

Year 2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Composition (Talk for Writing)	Jack and The Beanstalk - Narrative Character description	Meerkat Mail - Narrative Travel Brochure - Non Chronological Report	Superheroes - Narrative Rainbows, Rainbows Everywhere - Explanation	Traction Man - Narrative Traction Man's Newspaper Report - Recount	The Elves and the Shoemaker - Narrative Samuel Pepys Diary - Recount	The Papaya that Spoke - Narrative Endangered Animals Fact File - Non Chronological Report
Talk Through Stories	A little Bit Brave The Owl Who was Afraid of the Dark After the fall	Handa's Hen The Invisible Stickman	Small's Big Dream Supertato Love	How to be a Viking Where the Wild Things Are Ruby's worry	Cops and Robbers Cottonwool Colin Can't you Sleep Little Bear?	The Extraordinary Gardener The Wall and the Wild There's a Snake in my School
Sentence Construction	- Plan writing through oral rehearsal and "boxing-up". - Use compound sentences using <i>and, or, but</i>. - Vary openers using -ly starters (e.g., <i>Usually, Carefully</i>).		- Use subordination for reason/time (<i>when, if, that, because</i>). - Use relative clauses (e.g., <i>Sam, who was lost...</i>). - Use long sentences for description and short sentences for emphasis.		- Use progressive tenses correctly (<i>she is drumming/was drumming</i>). - Mix different sentence forms: statements, questions, exclamations, and commands. - Use a list of 3 for description.	
Word structure / Language	- Use expanded noun phrases (e.g. <i>the scary, old woman</i>). - Use alliteration (e.g., <i>wicked witch, slimy slugs</i>) - Use prepositions for place/time (<i>behind, above, before, between</i>).		- Form nouns using suffixes (<i>-ness, -er</i>). - Form adjectives using suffixes (<i>-ful, -less</i>) - Use adverbs for description (<i>fell gently</i>) and for information (<i>lift carefully</i>) - Use similes with <i>like</i> (e.g., <i>like sizzling sausages</i>)		- Use suffixes -er and -est for comparisons. - Use generalisers for information (e.g., <i>Most dogs... Some cats...</i>). - Consistent use of past and present tense throughout a text. - Use thoughtful/technical vocabulary for non-narrative writing.	
Punctuation	- Consistent use of full stops and capital letters. - Accurate use of question and exclamation marks. Capital letters for proper nouns		- Use commas to separate items in a list. - Use commas after -ly openers. - Use apostrophes for common contractions (e.g., <i>don't, can't</i>).		- Use apostrophes for singular possession (e.g., <i>the cat's name</i>). - Introduce speech marks for direct speech - Use bullet points for facts/instructions	



SPaG	noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, present tense, past tense, apostrophe, comma
Terminology	Tense: simple past and present, present and past progressive