



# Year 2 End of Year Writing Expectations



## Writing at Holymead Primary

We teach writing through high quality literature, exploration of vocabulary and through writing for a variety of purposes.

Grammar that is taught includes: past and present tenses, conjunctions, word types (nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives), suffixes (e.g. ing, ed, est, ness, ful, ly), singular and plural words, different sentence types (command, question, exclamation and statement), expanded noun phrases.

Punctuation expectations: capital letters and full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and commas in a list. We also teach apostrophes using them for both possession and contraction purposes.

We use the handwriting scheme Letter-join to teach children how to join up their handwriting.

## How to support your child with writing at home:

Reading books and promoting a love of reading

Practising spellings

Applying spellings to sentences and discussing word meanings

Practising CEWs (Spelling Bee words)

Handwriting

Editing

Writing in real life: diaries, letters, cards, shopping lists, recipes etc.

## Terminology

Noun	A naming word used to name a person, place or thing.
Verb	A verb is an action word; they describe what someone is doing e.g. Jessica shouted.
Adverb	An adverb tells you where, why or how much something is done e.g. Sarah spoke quietly.
Adjective	An adjective is a word that describes a noun, e.g. there was a huge, hairy spider in the bathroom.
Statement	A sentence that tells the reader something e.g. Adam read a book.
Compound	A compound word is a word created by two smaller words being joined together e.g. lip + stick = lipstick.
Command	Gives an instruction or tells someone to do something. Usually begins with an imperative verb e.g. Go and brush your teeth!
Question	A question is used to find out information e.g. Why haven't you eaten your breakfast?
Comma	Separates units of meaning in a sentence.
Tense	The form of a verb that shows the time when an action takes place.
Imperative verb	A 'bossy' verb giving an instruction.
Apostrophe	Can be used to show possession or in a contraction e.g. I am = I'm
Exclamation	To show surprise or a strong emotion.

# Terminology

Subordinating conjunction	A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause e.g. because.
Coordinating conjunction	A clause placed between words, phrases, clauses or sentences of equal rank e.g. and, but, or.
Common Exception words	Words where the usual spelling rules don't apply. Children can look for phonetic clues when reading these words but there are some parts of the words that are tricky and this won't be possible.
Homophones	Two or more words which have the same pronunciation but have different meanings, origins or spelling e.g. blew and blue.
Suffixes	A morpheme added at the end of a word to form a derivative e.g. -ing, -ly.
Prefix	A letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word e.g. adding un- to happy to make unhappy.
Root word	The core part of a word.