



Year 2 Writing

Butlers Hill Infant and Nursery School

Grammar

Key vocabulary

noun	A single word that names a person, place or thing. <i>e.g. Mr Smith, cat, house, table</i>
noun phrase	A group of words that describe a person, place or thing <i>e.g. the house, a dog.</i> Can be expanded by adding an adjective <i>e.g. the blue butterfly, the old man)</i>
statement	A sentence that gives you information and finishes with a full stop. <i>e.g. He walked to the park.</i>
question	A sentence that needs an answer and ends with a question mark. <i>e.g. Why are you here?</i>
exclamation	A sentence that starts with 'What' or 'How and has a verb in it. <i>e.g. What a lovely day it is!</i>
command	A sentence that orders you to do something. <i>e.g. Post the letter.</i>
compound	A compound sentence is one where the clauses are linked by co-ordinating conjunctions.
suffix	A suffix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to a word to make a new word. <i>e.g. fight fights run running</i>
adjective	A single word that describes a noun. <i>e.g. small, round, tall</i>
verb	A single word that describes an action. <i>e.g. jump, skip, shout, ride</i>
adverb	A single word that describes how a verb happens. <i>e.g. slowly, quietly, quickly</i>
tense	Tells us when an action took/takes/is taking place.
conjunction	A single word that joins (a joining word).
co-ordinating conjunctions	These join ideas. <i>and, so, but, or</i> <i>e.g. He played but fell over.</i>
subordinating conjunctions	These start an adverbial clause. <i>when, if, because</i> <i>e.g. They went in because it was raining.</i>
main clause	A complete sentence that makes sense on its own. Will only use the subject (green), predicate (orange) and stop (red) cards in RG.
adverbial phrase	Tells us where/when/how something happens. <i>e.g. It rained in the forest. At midnight, it was pitch black. Slowly, he skipped.</i>

Pathways to Write

At Butler's Hill we have adopted the Pathways to write scheme of work, which has a proven methodology built around units of work which develop vocabulary, reading and writing skills.

Pathways to Write follows a Mastery-Learning model. Key skills are taught and repeated; there are multiple opportunities throughout each unit to use and apply the skills until they can be mastered fully. Within each sequence, there are many opportunities for incidental short- burst writing with an extended written outcome built up to by the end of each unit.

Within each unit, there are new age-related skills for pupils to work on and master through a variety of activities and writing opportunities. By limiting the number of skills the units contain, pupils can really master their writing techniques and build the confidence they need to be effective writers.

The scheme is built around 'key' areas - Gateway, Mastery and Feature Keys:

- **Gateway keys** are the skills that should have been previously taught.
- **Mastery keys** are the main skills that will be focused on throughout the unit. These relate to National Curriculum objectives for the year group.
- **Feature keys** are the features of the writing genre that is the outcome for each unit. Each set of Feature keys has the same structure - vocabulary of the genre, how sentences and tenses are used and the overall structure of each one. Covering all grammar and punctuation aspects of the Year 1 National Curriculum.



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Punctuation

Key vocabulary	Description	Examples
capital letter	Used at the start of a sentence.	He was ready for the party that afternoon.
ABCD	Used at the start of proper nouns.	They went to the Tower of London when they visited.
full stop	Used to show the end of a sentence.	They went for a long walk on the beach.
.		The dog rolled in the muddy puddle.
question mark	Used to show a question.	What time do we need to get there?
?		Where are we going this afternoon?
exclamation mark	Used to show exclamation (strong emotion).	What an incredible sight!
!		Oh no! Help!
apostrophe	Used to mark where letters are missing in a spelling.	do not → don't cannot → can't is not → isn't will
'	Used to mark singular possession in nouns.	not → won't the girl's name Peter's coat the boy's pencil
comma	Used to separate items in a list.	Mary bought eggs, milk, sausages and bread.
,	Used to separate two adjectives.	Thick, black dust covered every surface.
	Used at the end of a fronted adverbial.	In the morning, the sun rose in the sky.