



English Progression - Year 2

Murdishaw West Community Primary School



Spoken Language

What the national curriculum requires in spoken language at key stage 1 and key stage 2



Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A Year 1 speaker	A Year 2 speaker	A Year 3 speaker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I speak clearly and confidently in front of people in my class. • I can re-tell a well known story and remember the main characters. • I can hold attention when playing and learning with others. • I can keep to the main topic when we are talking in a group. • I can ask questions in order to get more information. • I can start a conversation with an adult I know well or with my friends. • I listen carefully to the things other people have to say in a group. • I join in with conversations in a group. • I join in with role play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask questions to get more information and clarify meaning. • I can talk in complete sentences. • I can decide when I need to use specific vocabulary. • I can take turns when talking in pairs or a small group. • I am aware that formal and informal situations require different language (beginning). • I can retell a story using narrative language and linking words and phrases. • I can hold the attention of people I am speaking to by adapting the way I talk. • I understand how to speak for different purposes and audiences (beginning). • I can perform a simple poem from memory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can sequence and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always using complete sentences. • I vary the amount of detail and choice of vocabulary, depending on the purpose and the audience. • I take a full part in paired and group discussions. • I show that I know when Standard English is required and use it (beginning). • I can retell a story using narrative language and add relevant detail. • I can show that I have listened carefully because I make relevant comments. • I can present ideas or information to an audience. • I recognise that meaning can be expressed in different ways, depending on the context. • I can perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate.

What the national curriculum requires in reading at Year 2

Word reading

- continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent
- read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above
- read words containing common suffixes
- read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered
- read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Comprehension

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
 - listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
 - discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related
 - becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales
 - being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways
 - recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry
 - discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary
 - discussing their favourite words and phrases
 - continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
- understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by:
 - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
 - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 - answering and asking questions
 - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A Year 2 reader	
<p>Word reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can decode automatically and fluently. • I can blend sounds in words that contain the graphemes we have learned. • I can recognise and read alternative sounds for graphemes. • I can read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same GPCs. • I can read words with common suffixes. • I can read common exception words. • I can read and comment on unusual correspondence between grapheme and phoneme. • I read most words quickly and accurately when I have read them before without sounding out and blending. • I can read most suitable books accurately, showing fluency and confidence. 	<p>Comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can talk about and give an opinion on a range of texts. • I can discuss the sequence of events in books and how they relate to each other. • I use prior knowledge, including context and vocabulary, to understand texts. • I can retell stories, including fairy stories and traditional tales. • I can read for meaning and check that the text makes sense. I go back and re-read when it does not makes sense. • I can find recurring language in stories and poems. • I can talk about my favourite words and phrases in stories and poems. • I can recite some poems by heart, with appropriate intonation. • I can answer and ask questions. • I can make predictions based on what I have read. • I can draw (simple) inferences from illustrations, events, characters' actions and speech.

What the national curriculum requires in writing at Year 2

Writing - transcription

- spell by:
 - segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly
 - learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones
 - learning to spell common exception words
 - learning to spell more words with contracted forms
 - learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]
 - distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones
- add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly
- apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

Handwriting

- 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 unjoined
- 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 - composition

- develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by:
 - writing narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
 - writing about real events
 - writing poetry
 - writing for different purposes
- consider what they are going to write before beginning by:
 - planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about
 - writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary
 - encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence
- make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by:
 - evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils
 - re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form
 - proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly]
- read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular)
- learn how to use:
 - sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
 - expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
 - the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
 - subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
 - the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2
 - some features of written Standard English
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.



MURDISHAW WEST PRIMARY SCHOOL
Year 2 Writing Progression – Pie Corbett

Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure/Language	Punctuation	Terminology
<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Fiction Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing- up' grid (Refer to Story Types grids)</p> <p>Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather</p> <p>Understanding 5 parts to a story with more complex vocabulary</p> <p>Opening e.g. <i>In a land far away....</i> <i>One cold but bright morning.....</i></p> <p>Build-up e.g. <i>Later that day</i></p> <p>Problem / Dilemma e.g. <i>To his amazement</i></p> <p>Resolution e.g. <i>As soon as</i></p> <p>Ending e.g. <i>Luckily, Fortunately,</i></p> <p>Ending should be a section rather than one final sentence e.g. suggest how the main character is feeling in the final situation.</p> <p>Non-Fiction</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce: (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)</p> <p>Types of sentences: Statements Questions Exclamations Commands</p> <p>-‘ly’ starters e.g. <i>Usually, Eventually, Finally, Carefully, Slowly, ...</i></p> <p>Vary openers to sentences</p> <p>Embellished simple sentences using: adjectives e.g. <i>The boys peeped inside the dark cave.</i> adverbs e.g. <i>Tom ran quickly down the hill.</i></p> <p>Secure use of compound sentences (Coordination) using connectives: <i>and/ or / but / so</i> (coordinating conjunctions)</p> <p>Complex sentences (Subordination) using: Drop in a relative clause: who/which e.g. <i>Sam, who was lost, sat down and cried.</i></p> <p>The Vikings, who came from Scandinavia, invaded</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>behind above along before between/after</i></p> <p>Alliteration e.g. <i>wicked witch slimy slugs</i></p> <p>Similes using...like... e.g. <i>... like sizzling sausages</i> <i>...hot like a fire</i></p> <p>Two adjectives to describe the noun e.g. <i>The scary, old woman...</i> <i>Squirrels have long, bushy tails.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for description e.g. <i>Snow fell gently and covered the cottage in the wood.</i></p> <p>Adverbs for information e.g. <i>Lift the pot carefully onto the tray. The river quickly flooded the town.</i></p> <p>Generalisers for information, e.g. Most dogs.... Some cats....</p>	<p>Consolidate Year 1 list Introduce:</p> <p>Demarcate sentences: Capital letters</p> <p>Full stops Question marks Exclamation marks</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Comma after -ly opener e.g. <i>Fortunately,.... Slowly,...</i></p> <p>Speech bubbles /speech marks for direct speech</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling e.g. <i>don't, can't</i> Apostrophes to mark singular possession e.g. <i>the cat's name</i></p>	<p><u>Consolidate:</u></p> <p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finger spaces • Letter • Word • Sentence • Full stops • Capital letter • Question mark • Exclamation mark • Speech bubble • Bullet points <p>Singular/ plural</p> <p>Adjective Verb Connective Alliteration Simile - 'as' / 'like'</p> <p><u>Introduce:</u></p> <p>Apostrophe (contractions and singular possession) Commas for description</p> <p>'Speech marks'</p>



<p>(Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings)</p> <p>Introduce: Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing -up' grid Introduction: Heading Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition Opening question</p> <p>Middle section(s) Group related ideas / facts into sections Sub headings to introduce sentences / sections Use of lists - what is needed / lists of steps to be taken Bullet points for facts Diagrams Ending Make final comment to reader Extra tips! / Did-you-know? facts / True or false?</p> <p>The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout texts</p> <p>Use of the continuous form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (e.g. <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>)</p>	<p>Scotland.</p> <p>The Fire of London, which started in Pudding Lane, spread quickly.</p> <p>Additional subordinating conjunctions: <i>what/while/when/where/ because/ then/so that/ if/to/until</i> e.g. <i>While the animals were munching breakfast, two visitors arrived</i> <i>During the Autumn, when the weather is cold, the leaves fall off the trees.</i></p> <p>Use long and short sentences: Long sentences to add description or information. Use short sentences for emphasis.</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases e.g. <i>lots of people, plenty of food</i></p> <p>List of 3 for description e.g. <i>He wore old shoes, a dark cloak and a red hat.</i></p> <p><i>African elephants have long trunks, curly tusks and large ears.</i></p>	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er</p> <p>Formation of adjectives</p> <p>using suffixes such as -ful, -less</p> <p>(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the spelling appendix.)</p> <p>Use of the suffixes -er and -est to form comparisons of adjectives and adverbs</p>		<p>Suffix</p> <p>Verb / adverb</p> <p>Statement question exclamation Command (Bossy verbs)</p> <p>Tense (past, present, future) ie not in bold Adjective / noun Noun phrases Generalisers</p>
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