

Writing Knowledge Organiser

Year 2

Sentence Punctuation

Capital Letters

The first word of a sentence must begin with a capital letter.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Full Stops

A full stop marks the end of a sentence

The girl sprinted after the tiger.

Question Marks

A question mark marks the end of a question.

What are you doing?

Why did you do that?

When will you do it?

Who did it?

How will you do it?

??

Exclamation Marks

An exclamation mark marks the end of an exclamation and shows strong feelings.

Watch out!

!!

Commas

Commas can be used to separate items in a list.

The children loved it at the zoo. They saw monkeys, hippos, tigers, lions and a big polar bear.

Statement

Statements - Statements are sentences which tell you something. They end with a full stop.

There are only 500 white lions left in the world.

Questions - Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.

Is it cold outside?

Commands - Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are often urgent or angry and can be very short.

Go to your room!

Exclamations - Exclamations are sentences that begin with 'what' or 'how'. They are full sentences, include a verb and end with an exclamation mark.

"What an evil young man!" shouted Anne.

Expanded Noun Phrases

An **expanded noun phrase** adds more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives. An

adjective is a word that describes the noun.

a **huge** tree, some **colourful** sweets, the **large, royal** castle

An **expanded noun phrase** can also add detail by saying where a noun is.

a tree **next to the house**, some sweets **on the floor**, the castle **by the ocean**

Leave a finger-space between each word you write!

The dog is black.

Grammar and Punctuation

Past and Present Tense

When you are writing, you can use words that show if the events have already happened, are happening now or will happen in the future.

The **past tense** is used for things that have already happened.

'He was sticky.'

The **present tense** is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly.

'He is sticky.'

Progressive Form of Verbs

Present	Past
I am jumping on the trampoline.	They were walking to school.
He is running quickly round the field.	We were nearly falling asleep.
He is doing his homework.	I was eating my dinner slowly.
They are winning the race.	I was talking to my Mum on the phone.
I am smiling because I am feeling happy.	

Grammar and Punctuation

Apostrophes

Possession

An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing **belongs** to or is **connected** to something. This is called a **possessive apostrophe**.

The cat's tail was fluffy.

Cat is a singular noun, so you need to add an apostrophe and "s" to show that the tail belongs to the cat.

Charles' cat was naughty.

Charles is a singular noun that ends in an "s", so you need to add an apostrophe to show that the cat belongs to Charles.

Contraction

You can use apostrophes to show that you have **omitted** (left out) some letters when you are joining words together.

did not = didn't it is = it's I will = I'll

Coordinating conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence. The three main **coordinating conjunctions** are 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

They can be used to join together two clauses in a sentence. However, the clauses need to make sense on their own. For example:

I had a terrible cold. I still went to school.

You can add the coordinating conjunction 'but' in between these causes so the sentence reads:

I had a terrible cold, but I still went to school.

A **subordinating clause** is a part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause.

The man missed the bus, **because he was late.**

A **subordinating conjunction** is simply the word/words that is used to join a **subordinating clause** to another clause or sentence.

when, if, that, because

Suffix Word List

ly	ment	less	ness	ful
lonely	excite ment	use less	shy ness	cheer ful
angri ly	refresh ment	point less	quiet ness	spite ful
quick ly	disappoint ment	end less	fat ness	pain ful
sad ly	move ment	base less	close ness	watch ful
strang ly	develop ment	fear less	kind ness	help ful
bold ly	environ ment	job less	forgive ness	mouth ful
first ly	amaz ement	thank less	rude ness	fear ful
bright ly	replac ement	self less	sad ness	stress ful
soft ly	punish ment	hope less	happi ness	hope ful
quiet ly	entertain ment	home less	bold ness	delight ful
sweet ly	enjoy ment	care less	great ness	joy ful
brav ely	assess ment	Taste less	dark ness	thank ful

Vowels
A E I O U

Spelling

Homophones/near-homophones

there/their/they're
 here/hear
 see/sea
 bare/bear
 one/won
 night/knight
 quite/quiet
 sun/son
 to/too/two
 be/bee
 blue/blew

Changing singular nouns to plural nouns by adding ies

If a word ends with **ch, sh, ss, x, z** or **o** then add **es**.

Box → Boxes

If a word ends with **y** then lose the **y** and add **ies**.

Baby → Babies

Year 2 Common Exception Words

door	child	cold	pretty	grass	improve	whole	half
floor	children	gold	beautiful	pass	sure	any	money
poor	wild	hold	after	plant	sugar	many	Mr
because	climb	told	fast	path	eye	clothes	Mrs
find	most	every	last	bath	could	busy	parents
kind	only	great	past	hour	should	people	Christmas
mind	both	break	father	move	would	water	everybody
behind	old	steak	class	prove	who	again	even