



# Writing Knowledge Organiser- Year 2



## Word Class

### Noun

A noun is a naming word. It can be a name, place, thing, person or idea.

giraffe, Adam, London, ball,

happiness

### Adjective

An adjective is a describing word.

beautiful, ferocious, huge, blue

### Verb

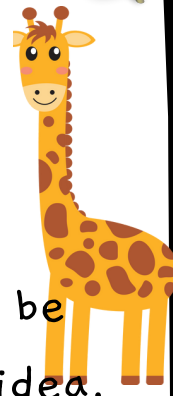
A verb is an action word. It describes what someone or something is doing.

ride, think, jump, laugh

### Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes how something is done.

Slowly, carefully, as fast as possible



## Expectations

In year 2, you should be using all your learning from year 1 to write sentences but starting to make them more interesting by adding exciting adjectives and more conjunctions.



## Alan Peat Sentences

### 2A Sentences

2A sentences have a 2 adjectives before a noun:

The glamorous, intelligent princess kissed the grotesque, warty frog.

### Similes 'as a' 'like a'

Similes contain '...as a..' or 'like a .... They compare one thing to another.

The flames were as fierce as a tiger.

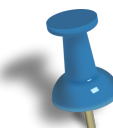
The stars sparkled like a diamond.

### BOYS Sentences

BOYS sentences contain the conjunctions: but, yet, or, so

The frog was ugly, yet he was rich.

The princess kissed the frog, so he turned into a prince.



## Apostrophes

### For contraction

Apostrophes can be used to show missing letters in shortened words

cannot = can' t

should not = shouldn' t

he is = he' s

### For possession

Apostrophes can be used to show when something belongs to someone

the girl' s name

Paul' s coat

the dog' s bone

## Commas

Commas can be used to separate items in a list

For lunch I ate a sandwich, some crisps, an apple and a biscuit.



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## Types of sentences

All sentences should start with a capital letter and a punctuation mark.

### Statement

Statements are a sentence that tells you something. They end with a full stop.

My name is Lucy.

That car is red.

### Questions

A question is a sentence that asks you something.

It should end with a question mark.

What is the weather like?

How are you?

### Exclamations

Exclamations contain a verb and begin with 'what' or 'how'. They have an exclamation mark.

What big eyes you have!

How cold I am!

### Commands

Commands give an instruction.

Sit down!

Weigh the flour.

## Noun Phrases

Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives.

They can also add more detail like where things are.

In the forest I saw a huge, leafy tree which stood next to the hill.

## Tense

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

He was sticky.

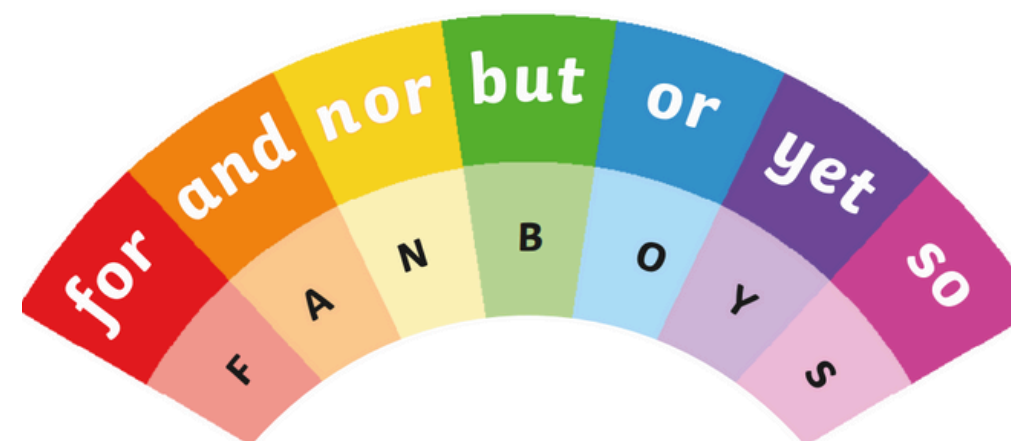
The present tense is used when something is happening now or when something happens regularly.

He is sticky.

Progressive tense is used to show things that are still happening.

She is drumming. He was shouting.

## Coordinating conjunctions



## Subordinating conjunctions

