



## English Knowledge Organiser for Year 2

Term: Autumn

### Key vocabulary:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Noun</li><li>• Noun phrase</li><li>• Statement</li><li>• Question</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exclamation</li><li>• Command</li><li>• Compound sentence</li><li>• Adjective</li></ul> |
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### Curriculum Objectives

#### Pupils should learn how to:

- Use different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command.
- Use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify.
- Use sentence co-ordination using: or; and; but.

#### Pupils should know how to:

- Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another.
- Begin to use some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined.
- 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.

### Examples

Handwriting *The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.*

Statement – A clear expression of something. *I love going to swimming lessons.*

Question – A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark. It is used in place of the full stop. *What time are we having lunch?*

Exclamation – An exclamation is usually an abrupt or excited cry or shout. It requires an exclamation mark to let the reader know to emphasise it. *Look out!*

Command – A command is an order or request, which uses a full stop unless you want it to be stressed (*Shut up! Go away!*). *Put the pencils on the table.*

#### Expanded Noun Phrase

An expanded noun phrase uses adjectives (describing words) to give additional information about a noun/noun phrase.

Noun phrase-*The snake*

Expanded noun phrase-*The scaly, venomous snake.*

#### Coordination

Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a **compound sentence**. The conjunctions usually occur mid-sentence and include: and, but, or.

E.g.

I love pizza. I don't like chips.

I love pizza **but** I don't like chips.

I like animated films. I like action films.

I like animated films **and** I like action films.

We could go to the park. We could go swimming.

We could go to the park **or** we could go swimming.