

Year 2 Writing Long Term Plan								
Autumn			Spring			Summer		
<u>Narrative and books used</u>	<u>Fiction- Fairy Tales</u> Twisted Fairy Tales: Maximus and the Beanstalk, The Wolf/s Story, <i>Lo Po Po</i> , The True Story of Little Red, The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Pig 25 December Lane- Christmas story Grandad's Island	<u>Non-fiction</u> Florence Nightingale unit	<u>Narrative and books used</u>	<u>Fiction- Stories with recurring Literary Language</u> The Quangle Wangle's Hat Bog Baby	<u>Non-fiction</u> Great Fire of London unit The Rhythm of the Rain Coming to England	<u>Narrative and books used</u>	<u>Fiction</u> Bog Baby Aesops – The Sun and the Wind Fantastic Mr Fox Mungo	<u>Non-fiction</u> Fantastic Women that changed the World
<u>Grammar focus</u>	W4 S2 S1 P1 P2 T4		<u>Grammar focus</u>	W1 W2 W3 P2 P4 S3		<u>Grammar focus</u>	Revisit all	
<u>Terminology</u>	Noun, noun phrase, adjective, question, comma, verb		<u>Terminology</u>	suffix , statement, command, tense- past and present, apostrophe		<u>Terminology</u>	Revise and adverb	
<u>Big Write opportunities</u>	Character descriptions, Setting descriptions, re-write of story, own version of twisted tale, Newspaper report, Re-write version of 25 December Lane	Persuasive letter to doctor, setting description	<u>Big Write opportunities</u>	Recount Christmas holidays, Setting description, Character description of Pirate, Re-write of story, Own version of a Mungo story	Newspaper report, setting description, diary entry, Non-chron report on animal or habitats	<u>Big Write opportunities</u>	Create own creation story Create own animal and create a 'How to' look after/trap <i>etc. using flow chart and sequenced content</i>	Persuasive travel agent advert
<u>Poetry</u>	4 Fairy Tale Poems for Young Kids - Empowered Parents – read, give opinions, understand and give examples of rhyming words	Christmas acrostics	<u>Poetry</u>	Pirates sea shanty – perform - recite	London's burning poem- recite- write own lines	<u>Poetry</u>	Animal calligram poems	Summer acrostic

Grammar from previous year – Year 1	
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es Suffixes added to verbs when the root word remains the same spelling- ing, ed, er e.g. helping helper helped The prefix un- and how it changes the meaning of verbs or adjectives e.g. unkind
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
Terminology	Letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural , sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Grammar Year 2	
Word	W1 Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, -er and compound nouns e.g. whiteboard W2 Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as ful, less W3 Use of the suffixes –er, -est in adjectives W4 The use of –ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
Sentence	S1 Subordination (when, if, that , because,) and co-ordination (or, and, but) S2 Expanded noun phrases for description and specification S3 Functions- statements, exclamation, question or command
Text	T4 Tense- present and past T5 Tense- past and present progressive- she was shouting, he is drumming
Punctuation	P1 Capital letter, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks P2 Commas to spate items in a list P3 Apostrophes for contractions P4 Apostrophes to mark possessions in nouns 'the girl's shoes'
Terminology	Noun, noun phrase, statement, questions, exclamation, command, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense- past and present, apostrophe, comma

Grammar Year 3	
Word	Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. super, anti, auto Use of forms a or an before a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an egg Word families exploration e.g. solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble
Sentence	Expressing time, place and cause using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunctions- when, before, after, while, so because Adverbs- then, next, soon, therefore Prepositions- before, after, during, in, because of
Text	Introduction to paragraphs to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation Present perfect form of verbs instead of simple past e.g. he has gone out to play contrasted with he went out
Punctuation	Introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
Terminology	Preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas or speech marks