



**Parent Guide  
To English In  
Year 2**



**Reading**

**Key Vocabulary**

decoding	The physical act of reading, breaking down each word into its phonic sounds to read it and understand its meaning.
retrieval	Finding information from a text.
prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something.
inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
comprehension	Understanding the content of what has been read and being able to explain this.
sequencing	To arrange information taken from a text into the correct sequence or order.
fiction	Fiction generally is a narrative consisting of people, events, or places that are imaginary
non fiction	A book that tells you facts and information about the world around you. Non Fiction is about something that really happened or something that really exists.

How to help	Useful links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read for at least 10 minutes daily with your child. Start to encourage them to read for pleasure independently.</li> <li>Discuss the plot and characters, ask questions and make predictions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/">https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd66fg8">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd66fg8</a></li> <li>Free E-books: <a href="https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/forhome">https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/forhome</a></li> <li>Book Finder: <a href="https://www.booktrust.org.uk/booksand-reading/bookfinder/">https://www.booktrust.org.uk/booksand-reading/bookfinder/</a></li> </ul>

**Suggested authors for Year 2**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enid Blyton</li> <li>Michael Bond</li> <li>Roald Dahl</li> <li>Jeff Kinney</li> <li>AA Milne</li> <li>Michael Rosen</li> <li>Dick King Smith</li> <li>Jill Tomlinson</li> </ul>	<p>Book Trust list of best books for ages 6-8: <a href="https://www.booktrust.org.uk/booklists/1/100best-books-6-8/">https://www.booktrust.org.uk/booklists/1/100best-books-6-8/</a></p> <p>Children should also be familiar with a wide range of traditional fairytales: <a href="https://www.storyberries.com/fairy-tales/">https://www.storyberries.com/fairy-tales/</a></p>
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**Spelling**

**Key Vocabulary**

vowel/ consonant	The letters a, e, i, o, u are vowels The letters b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z are consonants
common exception word	A list of words expected that Y2 children can read and spell. These are words which are not easily phonetically decodable, common words which cannot be sounded out easily
singular	Singular means one person, place, thing or idea
suffix	A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. <u>teacher</u> , <u>helping</u>
plural	Plural means two or more people, places, things or ideas e.g. [singular] dog, [plural] dogs or [singular] penny, [plural] pennies
prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u> appear, <u>un</u> happy
root word	This is a basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it e.g. <u>fruit</u> , <u>fruity</u> , <u>fruits</u> , <u>fruitful</u>
compound word	A word that contains two or more root words e.g. news+paper, ice+cream.

homophone	Two different words are homophones if they sound the same when pronounced but have different meanings and spellings e.g. hear/here, pair/pear, night/knight	
<b>How to help</b>		<b>Useful links</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practise reading and spelling key words sent home. Look at patterns in spelling words.</li> <li>Practise writing spellings in sentences to show you understand what the words mean.</li> <li>Identify root words, prefixes and suffixes when reading at home</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.phonicsplay.co.uk">www.phonicsplay.co.uk</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/words-and-spelling">https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/words-and-spelling</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html">https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html</a></li> </ul>

## Grammar

### Key Vocabulary (as previous years plus...)

adjective	Used to describe a noun e.g. tall, blue, kind
adverb	These add description to a verb e.g. jumped <u>high</u> , ran <u>quickly</u> , am <u>tall</u> , spoke <u>nervously</u>
apostrophe	To show ownership (e.g. the boy's car) or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract a word (e.g. does not becomes doesn't)
comma	In Year 2, these are used to separate items in a list.
command	Something you have to do e.g. Be my friend.
conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because
exclamation	When something is exclaimed – must start with 'what' or 'how' and include a verb e.g. What a good friend you are!
expanded noun phrase	A phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective. If one or more adjectives are listed to describe the noun, a comma should be added to separate the sentence e.g. the bright, blue hat
noun	A person, place or thing e.g. cat, man, Mr. Morel, England
noun phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox
proper noun	A proper noun identifies a particular person, place or thing and always starts with a capital letter e.g. James, Brazil, Monday.
punctuation	This is used to create sense, clarity and stress in sentences and used to structure and organise writing e.g. full stop, question mark, capital letters, question mark and exclamation mark.
statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend
subject, object	The subject is the person or thing doing something, and the object is having something done to it
question	Asks something e.g.: Why aren't you my friend?
verb	A doing or being word e.g. jump, run, am, was

<b>How to help</b>		<b>Useful links</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the grammatical terminology above with your child and ensure they understand and can correctly use the terms.</li> <li>Identify different word and sentence types in their reading book.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html">https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk</a></li> </ul>	

## Writing

### Key Vocabulary

biography	A biography is a text written about someone else's life
diary	This is a record of events where an individual records their experiences, feelings and thoughts.
instructions	These explain to someone how to do something in a methodical and accurate manner, e.g. bake a cake
letters	Letter writing is the exchange of written messages. They can be informal (friends, family or acquaintances) or formal (exchanges with more official organisations).
narrative	A narrative is a story that you write or tell to someone.

newspaper	Newspaper reports are found in newspapers and their purpose is to inform readers of what is happening in the world around them.
non-chronological report	This is a non-fiction report which is not written in time order and includes various facts about a given topic e.g. an animal, a religion, planet or sport.
play script	This is a piece of writing written to be performed aloud or on a stage.
poetry	Artistic writing that is a collection of spoken or written words that expresses ideas or emotions in a powerfully vivid and imaginative way by using rhyme and meter.
recount	A recount text is a piece of writing that gives details of an event that has happened, written in chronological order and in past tense e.g. a diary
report	Reports are documents that presents information in an organised format for a specific audience and purpose.
<b>How to help</b>	
<b>Useful links</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise writing in a joined handwriting style.</li> <li>• Practise writing sentences and short narratives including a range of punctuation</li> <li>• Try to write different types of texts, a diary, a letter, a story, a poem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.letterjoin.co.uk">www.letterjoin.co.uk</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primary-writing/">https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primary-writing/</a></li> </ul>