

Year 2 English Knowledge Organiser



Spelling and Vocabulary

phoneme	A single unit of sound.
grapheme	A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word, e.g. <u>ten</u> .
common exception words	Words which cannot be phonetically decoded.
compound word	Two words joined together to make a new word, e.g. foot + ball = football.
homophone	Two different words which sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings, e.g. here/hear.
contraction	A word with an apostrophe for a missing letter, e.g. can't, didn't.
prefix	Added to the start of a verb or adjective to change the meaning of the word, e.g. un- (unhappy, untie).
suffix	Added to the end of verbs, e.g. helped, helper, helping. Added to the end of adjectives to form nouns, e.g. -ness, -er. Added to the end of nouns to form adjectives, e.g. joy + ful = joyful.



Reading

Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it (using segmenting and blending).
Retrieval	Finding information in a text.
Vocabulary	Understanding the meaning of words in a text.
Inference	Using clues from the text to make conclusions about what is happening.
Predict	Saying what will happen next as a result of something.
Sequencing	Ordering events how they appear in a text.

Grammar and Punctuation

statement	A sentence that expresses a fact, opinion or idea. A capital letter marks the beginning of statement; a full stop marks the end, e.g. We are friends.
question	A sentence that asks something. A capital letter marks the beginning of a question; a question mark shows the end, e.g. Would you like to play outside?
command	A sentence that tells someone what to do. A capital letter marks the beginning of a command; a full stop marks the end, e.g. Walk with me.
exclamation	A sentence which shares strong emotion - starts with <i>What</i> or <i>How</i> . Exclamation mark used to mark the end, e.g. What a good friend you are!
apostrophe	To mark where letters are missing, e.g. can't, didn't (contraction). To mark singular possession of nouns, e.g. the boy's book.
comma	Used to separate items in a list, e.g. I like apples, bananas and pears.

Writing Key Concepts / Terminology

noun	A word to name people, places or 'things', e.g. dog, table, shop.
noun phrase	A phrase with an adjective before a noun to describe it, e.g. the sly fox, the red box.
adjective	A word which describes a noun, e.g. hot, small, quick.
verb	A word which describes an action (a 'doing' word), e.g. run, talk, play.
adverb	A word which modifies a verb (action), e.g. quickly, happily.
coordination	Using the conjunctions <i>or</i> , <i>and</i> , <i>but</i> .
subordination	Using the conjunctions <i>when</i> , <i>if</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>because</i> .
verb tense	Present tense - describes what is happening, e.g. I play football; I am playing football (present progressive). Past tense - describes what happened, e.g. I played football; I was playing football (past progressive).
simile	Comparing one thing to another using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> , e.g. as tall as a giraffe, red like a tomato.
onomatopoeia	A word which sounds like the noise it describes, e.g. thud, bang.
cursive	The formation of letters to allow joined handwriting.

