



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Two Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term – Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

An apostrophe can be used to show possession

The man's voice was deep.	The voice belongs to the man.
The boy's parents were checking his homework.	The parents belong to the boy.
The school's mission is to love learning.	The mission belongs to the school.
The postman's van came around the corner.	The van belongs to the postman.
The referee's whistle could be heard.	The whistle belongs to the referee.

An apostrophe is used to make the contracted form.

she will	she'll	did not	didn't
has not	hasn't	should have	should've
I will	I'll	cannot	can't
We are	We're	will not	won't
You are	You're	they have	they've

Homophones sound the same but can be spelt differently and have different meanings.

pair	pear	
sea	see	
to	two	too
right	write	

Suffix

entertain + ment	entertainment – The teacher organised the entertainment for the party.
fast + er	faster – She was much faster than him.
fast + est	fastest – He was the fastest runner.
safe + ly	safely – She crossed the road safely.
small + er	smaller – I am smaller than my dad.
hope + ful	I am hopeful that it will be a sunny day today.

The prefix un (at the start of a word) can change the word to mean the opposite.

do	undo	tidy	untidy
tie	untie	kind	unkind
happy	unhappy	fair	unfair
sure	unsure	told	untold

Nouns

We baked a delicious cake and we ate it.
I am reading a great book .
My favourite sport is football .
Look at the cute dog .

Capital letters for I for names of people and places and for days of the week and months of the year.

Miss Porter-Smith	February	Alfie
Samantha	December	Helen

Conjunctions

Coordination
Sarah and Ryan stayed for the disco, but James went home.
Shall we stay at home or go for a walk?
Subordination
We will go cycling if we arrive home in time.
I want to be a doctor when I grow up.

A noun can be someone's name or a place or a thing.

Name	Place	Thing
Alice	Manchester	tree
Ben	Middleton	table



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Plural with es

class	classes
torch	torches
witch	witches
stitch	stitches
fox	foxes

Adjectives to describe

red	large	unusual
black	small	selfish
silver	enormous	miserable
orange	rectangular	unhappy

Types of sentences

questions	statements	commands	exclamations
Where is my football?	The tree will grow.	Open the door for her.	It is very hot today!
What time is it?	The bus will arrive on time.	Put it carefully in the dish.	What a fast runner she is!
Which team are you in?	School starts in September.	Sit down at your desk.	Football is such a great game!
How old are you?	Christmas is in December.	Find a space in the hall.	The Year Six show was amazing!

Commas in a list

Bring a pencil, a ruler and a book to school.	My cousins are Freddie, John and Ameilia.
We saw sheep, cows and birds on our walk.	Year 1, Year 3 and Year 6 were in the hall.
I bought sandals, sunglasses and a hat.	The Union Jack is red, white and blue.
My dress was red, yellow and white.	At the zoo, I saw elephants, zebra, hippos and lions.

Verbs

The children closed their books, packed their bags and stood behind their chairs.
We went on a school visit to the canal.
Hiba took some pictures for her project.
The singer sang beautifully.

Adverbs

The children looked quickly for a good place to sit.
The dancer danced gracefully .
The leaf drifted slowly to the ground.
It was raining very lightly so they could go out to play.

Sentences in present tense

I am watching television.
Emily is running to catch the bus.
The teacher is showing us how to solve a problem.
It is time for assembly.

Sentences in the past tense

The boy made footprints in the snow.
After the children made their models, they painted them.
Ben learnt that some whales can hold their breath for two hours.
Harry ran to school.
Emma caught the ball.
Paul swam 25m across the pool.

Compound words

blackboard	bookmark
netball	postman



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Book 2A Unit 1 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 2 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 3 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 4 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 5 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 6 RWI Spelling	Book 2A Unit 7 RWI Spelling
call wall small walk talk chalk stalk almost always already	city cell exercise mice icy cycle fancy notice police chance	fog foggy bog boggy run runny fun funny spot spotty	whine whiny shine shiny breeze breezy cheese cheesy laze lazy	slow slowly near nearly quick quickly quiet quietly sad sadly	knock knife knot knew knee new knight night know no	by sky why cry fly reply terrify horrify multiply butterfly
The 'or' sound spelt a before l and ll.	The 's' sound spelt c before e, i and y.	Adding -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter.	Adding the suffix -y to words ending in e.	-ly Adding the suffix -ly to words to make adverbs.	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words.	The 'igh' sound spelt -y at the end of words.
Special Focus –Red Words where could there want was would what	Special Focus Homophones and near-homophones	Special Focus –Red Words money people busy half	Special Focus Homophones	Special Focus Contractions and apostrophes	Special Focus letters ar after the letter w make the or sound- towards	Special Focus: Possessive apostrophes