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
has not	hasn't
I will	I'll
We are	We're
You are	You're

did not	didn't
should have	should've
cannot	can't
will not	won't
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
tie	untie
happy	unhappy
sure	unsure

tidy	untidy
kind	unkind
fair	unfair
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**