

Year 2 English Progression Document

Every year group will start the Autumn term completing the Grammarsaurus: The Place Value of Punctuation and Grammar unit. This will then be revisited and recapped throughout the rest of the year to supplement the grammar teaching in our writing journeys. The overview for this unit can be found here: [PVPG - Year 2 Overview.pdf](#)

Term	Autumn 1	Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1		Summer 2	
Theme	Habitats 	Globe Trotters 		Travelling Through Time 		School Days 		Coasts 		Kings and Queens 	
Text Drivers	Meerkat Mail	Grandad's Island		Man on the Moon		Jack and the Baked Beanstalk		Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch		The Queen's Hat	
Link Texts	Into the Forest Owl Babies Deep in the Woods Leaf	Around the World in 80 Days		Sea of Tranquillity The Darkest Dark One Giant Leap Amelia Earhart: Little People, Big Dreams		A Seed in Need I am the seed that grew the tree poetry anthology Secret Sky Garden Jack and the Beanstalk Jim and the Beanstalk Inside the Villains		The Mousehole Cat Storm Whale		Queen Victoria's Bathing Machine The King's Pants The Queen's Knickers	
Mini / Short Writing Outcome(s) and purpose	Recount of the exploration of the nature nook.	Retell the opening of Grandad's Island.	Letter from Grandad to Syd persuading him to come back to the island.	Diary entry from our virtual space day.	Alien fact file about the aliens from the book Man on the Moon.	Retelling sections of Jack and the Baked Beanstalk.	Instructions about making a pinch pot (linked to Art).	Wanted posters for other well-known characters to the children.	Non-chronological report sections linked to geography learning.	Retelling sections of The Queen's Hat.	Recount linked to recent experiences in school.
Longer / Main Writing Outcome(s) and purpose	Recount: School trip to QECP.	Narrative: Retelling Grandad's Island from when they arrive at the Island	Persuasive: Letter from Syd to Grandad, persuading him to come home with him	Recount: Diary entry of Bob's day on the moon or the alien's day on the moon	Report: Alien fact file for their AI alien.	Narrative: Retelling of Jack and the Baked Beanstalk (linked to science)	Instructions: recipe for a wrap (linked to DT)	Report: Wanted poster for the seagulls from The Lighthouse Keeper's Lunch.	Report: Non-chronological report about lighthouses.	Narrative: The King's _____ - a twist on The Queen's Hat.	Recount: School trip to Arundel Castle. Poetry: Linked to castles.
Audience	Share with the Year 3 children who went on the trip the previous year to share their experiences.	Shared with reading buddies.	Grandad from Grandad's Island.	Fans of Man on the Moon who want to know more.	Create a non-fiction book for the school library containing their alien fact files.	Read aloud with EYFS who are learning about traditional tales in Summer 1.	Recipe book to put in the library for the other children to read.	People living near the lighthouse.	Other children learning about coasts.	Share with reading buddies.	Share with the parents.
Previous years learning	Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no!	Third person and past tense Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no! Question marks used to denote questions	Present tense Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no!	Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no!	Question marks to denote questions Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure	Third person and past tense Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no! Question marks used to denote questions	Present tense Use command sentences	Question marks to denote questions Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure	Question marks to denote questions Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure	Third person and past tense Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no! Question marks used to denote questions	Full stops, capital letters and finger spaces Use of conjunctions to join ideas and vary sentence structure Exclamation marks to indicate emotions e.g. help! Oh no!
Grammatical Features	Use past tense consistently Use co-ordinating conjunctions	Use third person and past tense	Use present tense consistently	Use past tense consistently	Use present tense consistently	Use past progressive tense	Use command sentences	Use present tense consistently	Use present tense consistently	Use third person and past tense	Use past tense consistently

	Form noun phrases using adjectives	<p>Apostrophes for possession</p> <p>Conjunctions to join ideas and enable subordination</p> <p>Exclamative sentences using an exclamation mark</p> <p>Noun phrases, including some comparative adjectives</p>	<p>Rhetorical questions punctuated with a question mark</p> <p>Effective use of noun phrases to be persuasive</p> <p>Exclamative sentences using an exclamation mark</p> <p>Comparative adjectives to compare the island and home</p>	<p>Use conjunctions (coordinating and subordinating)</p> <p>Form noun phrases using adjectives</p> <p>Apostrophes for contractions</p>	<p>Questions used to form titles</p> <p>Conjunctions to aid explanation (coordinating and subordinating)</p> <p>Use adjectives to add description, including comparative adjectives</p> <p>Apostrophes for possession</p>	<p>Apostrophes for possession</p> <p>Conjunctions to join ideas and enable subordination</p> <p>Noun phrases, including some comparative adjectives</p> <p>Verbs chosen for effect</p>	Commas in a list	<p>Questions used to form titles</p> <p>Conjunctions to aid explanation (coordinating and subordinating)</p> <p>Use adjectives to add description, including comparative adjectives</p>	<p>Questions used to form titles</p> <p>Conjunctions to aid explanation (coordinating and subordinating)</p> <p>Use adjectives to add description, including comparative adjectives</p>	<p>Use past progressive tense</p> <p>Apostrophes for possession</p> <p>Conjunctions to join ideas and enable subordination</p> <p>Exclamative sentences using an exclamation mark</p> <p>Noun phrases, including some comparative adjectives</p>	<p>Use conjunctions (coordinating and subordinating)</p> <p>Form noun phrases using adjectives</p> <p>Apostrophes for contractions</p>
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Spelling
(linked to
Spelling
Shed)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Objective	Step 1: Words where 'dge' makes a /j/ sound	Step 7: Words where 'wr' makes a /r/ sound at the beginning of words	Step 13: Words where 'y' makes an /igh/ sound	Step 19: Words where '-er', '-est' and '-ed' is added to words ending in 'e'	Step 25: Words where the digraph 'ey' makes an /ee/ sound	Step 31: Words that are homophones
Words	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge, ridge, smudge, judge, wedge, lodge	write, wriggle, wrap, wrestle, written, wrecked, wrapped, wren, wrong, wrote	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July, shy, spy, sky, why	nicer, writer, baker, looser, safer, simpler, hoped, loved, largest, closest	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley, trolley, journey, turkey, jockey, kidney	there, their, here, hear, see, sea, too, two, blue, blew
Objective	Step 2: Words where 'ge' makes a /j/ sound	Step 8: Words ending in 'le'	Step 14: Words where '-es' is added to words ending in 'y'	Step 20: Words where '-ing' is added to single syllable words	Step 26: Words where 'a' makes an /o/ sound	Step 32: Words that are homophones or near homophones
Words	change, charge, range, orange, hinge, strange, dungeon, sponge, pigeon, fringe	table, apple, bottle, little, middle, bubble, cable, uncle, ankle, eagle	tries, replies, cries, spies, supplies, flies, copies, babies, carries, lorries	patting, humming, dropping, running, hopping, clapping, sitting, flipping, wrapping, slipping	want, watch, wander, wand, quality, quad, wasps, squat, quantity, squash	quiet, quite, bare, bear, sun, son, be, bee, night, knight
Objective	Step 3: Words where 'g' makes a /j/ sound	Step 9: Words ending in 'el'	Step 15: Words where '-ed' is added to words ending in 'y'	Step 21: Words where '-ed' is added to single syllable words	Step 27: Words where 'or' and 'ar' make an /er/ or /or/ sound	Step 33: Words ending in '-tion'
Words	gem, gym, giant, magic, giraffe, energy, digit, engine, religion, gentle	camel, tunnel, jewel, travel, tinsel, squirrel, hazel, vowel, angel, towel	copied, replied, spied, fried, applied, relied, identified, multiplied, magnified, supplied	patted, hummed, dropped, clapped, clipped, wrapped, napped, ripped, drummed, dragged	word, work, worm, world, worth, warm, war, towards, warn, warned	station, fiction, motion, nation, education, action, injection, caption, fraction, competition
Objective	Step 4: Words where 'c' makes a /s/ sound before 'e', 'i' and 'y'	Step 10: Words ending in 'al'	Step 16: Words where '-er' and '-est' are added to words ending in 'y'	Step 22: Words where 'a' makes an /or/ sound	Step 28: Words where 'si' and 's' makes an /zh/ sound	Step 34: Words with an apostrophe for contraction
Words	race, ice, cell, city, fancy, lace, space, circle, circus, rice	metal, petal, capital, hospital, animal, equal, final, pedal, local, magical	happier, happiest, angrier, angriest, drier, driest, tidier, tidiest, funnier, funniest	all, ball, walk, call, talk, always, fall, small, also, bald	television, treasure, usual, measure, pleasure, decision, vision, leisure, version, visual	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, wasn't, doesn't, mustn't, I'll, she'd
Objective	Step 5: Words where 'kn' and 'gn' make a /n/ sound at the beginning of words	Step 11: Words ending in 'il'	Step 17: Words where '-ing' is added to words ending in 'e'	Step 23: Words where 'o' makes an /u/ sound	Step 29: Words ending in '-ment' and '-ness'	Step 35: Words with an apostrophe for possession
Words	knock, know, knee, knew, kneel, knit, knight, gnome, gnat, gnaw	pencil, fossil, nostril, pupil, April, gerbil, lentil, evil, anvil, basil	hiking, shining, joking, hoping, smiling, surprising, loving, writing, coming, caring	other, mother, brother, nothing, cover, money, some, dozen, wonder, done	payment, enjoyment, agreement, achievement, adjustment, darkness, rudeness, sadness, greatness, kindness	Megan's, Ravi's, Cody's, Sophie's, Sam's, child's, boy's, man's, dog's, lady's
Objective	Step 6: Challenge Words	Step 12: Challenge Words	Step 18: Challenge Words	Step 24: Challenge Words	Step 30: Words ending in '-ful' and '-less'	Step 36: Challenge Words
Words	door, floor, poor, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children, because	wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, hold, gold, told	every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast	last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, rather	careful, playful, thankful, helpful, wonderful, useless, careless, homeless, hopeless, spotless	whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, hour

Narrative	Recounts	Explanation Texts	Instruction / procedural	Persuasive Texts	Reports	Poetry
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