

## Purpose

- To explain why or how something happens
- To explain cause and effect
- To describe a scientific process sometimes in chronological order

## Prior Knowledge

- Introduction to show: when, who what where why
- Chronological order
- Use of simple time conjunctions
- Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
- Use of exclamation mark and question mark.
- Present tense verbs

## Organisation for your writing -features:

Your introduction is clear and introduces the subject

Your writing contains a fully developed process of steps.

You use time and causal conjunctions well.

You have a strong conclusion to end your writing.

## Types of Explanation

Encyclopaedia entry

Technical manual

Science investigation - question and answer section

Year 2 Explanation  
Knowledge Organiser



## Language Features

<b>Coordinating coordinate</b>	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence - don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
<b>Simple present tense</b>	<i>The sun shines</i> on the water. <i>It evaporates</i> into the air.
<b>Present progressive tense</b>	<i>The sun is shining</i> on the water. <i>It is evaporating</i> into the air.
<b>Adverb of time/time Conjunctions</b>	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
<b>Casual conjunctions</b>	<i>because, after, until, while</i>

## Punctuation

<b>Capital Letters</b>	Used to start a sentence The bird likes to eat worms. Used for names <i>Swallows</i> fly to <i>South Africa</i> in <i>October</i> . Used for <i>I</i> <i>I</i> see birds in the park.
<b>Full Stops</b>	Used at the end of a sentence Like many birds, Sparrows stay at home
<b>Question Marks ?</b>	Used at the end of a question Where do they go?
<b>Exclamation Marks !</b>	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!
<b>Commas ,</b>	Commas after a list The bird picks up worms, returns to their nest and feeds their young
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession ( <i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper</i> )

### Purpose

To tell how to do or make something

To give information on how to complete a task

To describe a process in chronological order

### Prior Knowledge

Title -List of Equipment or Ingredients -  
Numbered Steps

Imperative verbs to give instruction

Time conjunctions to show the order

Simple sentence with a capital letter and  
full stop.

Use of exclamation mark and question  
mark.

Present tense verbs

### Types of Explanation

DIY Manual -Sewing or Knitting

Pattern -Recipe -Science

Experiment -Instructions and  
Packaging

### Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
Title: What is to be achieved	
You need to include a list of ingredients or equipment: What you need	
What to do, one step at a time.	
Your writing needs to be sequenced in chronological order	
You can include diagrams to make the process clearer	
You can use numbers or bullet points to help to organise your writing	

## Year 2 Instructions Knowledge Organiser



### Language Features

<b>Coordinating coordinate</b>	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b>	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
<b>Simple present tense</b>	First <i>twist</i> the thin wire. Next <i>add</i> the decorative beads.
<b>Present progressive tense</b>	<i>I am twisting</i> the thin wire. <i>We are adding</i> the decorative beads
<b>Adverb of time/time Conjunctions</b>	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
<b>Adverbs of manner</b>	firstly, lastly, carefully, gently, slowly, softly
<b>Third person</b>	<i>He, she, it, they, them, her, his, their</i>

### Punctuation

<b>Capital Letters</b>	Used to start a sentence <i>The</i> boy walks to the shops. Used for names <i>John</i> went to <i>Paris</i> in <i>July</i> . Used for I <i>I</i> went to the park.
<b>ABC</b>	
<b>Full Stops</b>	Used at the end of a sentence <i>Next they go to the zoo.</i>
<b>Question Marks</b> ?	Used at the end of a question <i>Where did they go?</i>
<b>Exclamation Marks</b> !	Used to show strong feeling <i>What a lovely result!</i>
<b>Commas</b> ,	Commas after a list First tie the rope, wrap it around the pole and tighten it
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(The dragon's scales, the children's toys,</i>

### Purpose

- To describe what things are like (were like)
- To inform the reader of a specific subject content

### Prior Knowledge

- Introduction
- Ideas grouped into similarities
- Use of causal conjunctions
- Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
- Present tense verbs

### Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects -Letters

Science encyclopaedia -Information Leaflet -Magazine

Article

### Organisation for your writing

#### Feature

A title to tell the reader what your writing is about

You need an introduction.

You need a conclusion.

Your writing is grouped into paragraphs about similar things.

Your writing is in the present tense.

Year 2

Non-Chronological Reports  
Knowledge Organiser



### Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <b>or, an, but, so</b>
Subordinating conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <b>when, if, that, because</b>
Simple present tense	Sparrows <b>nest</b> in the trees. They <b>need</b> to find twigs.
Present progressive tense	<b>Sparrows are nesting</b> in the trees. <b>They are needing twigs</b> for the Winter.
Adverb of Manner	slowly, carefully, quickly
Third Person	<b>he, she, it, they, them, her, his, their</b>
Noun Phrase	a large tiger, this small mammal

### Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence <b>T</b> he bird likes to eat worms.
ABC	Used for names <b>S</b> wallows fly to <b>S</b> outh Africa in <b>O</b> ctober. Used for I <b>I</b> see birds in the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence Like many birds, Sparrows stay at home.
Question <u>Marks ?</u>	Used at the end of a question Where do they go?
Exclamation <u>Marks !</u>	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!
<u>Commas</u>	Commas after a list The bird picks up worms, returns to their nest and feeds their young
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the boy's jumper)

### Purpose

- To retell events in time order.
- To give an account of an event or experience
- To write in chronological order

### Prior Knowledge

- Introduction to show: when, who what where why
- Chronological order
- Use of simple time conjunctions
- Description with a capital letter and full stop.
- Use of exclamation mark and question mark.
- Past tense verbs

### Types of Recount

Letter -Biography -Write up of a trip -Newspaper report-Diary/Journal -Magazine

### Organisation for your writing

Feature
You have a title to tell the reader what your writing is about.
You include a brief introduction which contains: when, who, what, where and why
Your ideas are written down in chronological order.
It is written in the past tense.
Your writing is in first person or third person
Your ideas are grouped into paragraphs.

### Year 2 Recount Knowledge Organiser



### Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas - don't use more than two in the same sentence! <b>or, an, but, so</b>
Subordinating conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <b>when, if, that, because</b>
Simple past tense	I walked to the shops. He walked to the shops
Present progressive tense	I was walking to the shops We were walking to the shops.
Adverbs of time/time conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week, much later, suddenly, afterwards, when

### Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence <b>T</b> he boy walks to the shops. Used for names <b>J</b> ohn went to <b>P</b> aris in <b>J</b> uly. Used for I <b>I</b> went to the park.
ABC	
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence <del>Next</del> they go to the zoo
Question <u>Marks ?</u>	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation <u>Marks !</u>	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!
<u>Commas</u>	Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)

### Features of Adventure Stories

- courageous hero who saves others
- evil villains
- dangerous settings
- a build-up of excitement
- sometimes set in history
- lots of action and shorter sentences

### Features of Fables

- character names in the title
- usually two main characters
- characters are often animals with human like features
- setting is outside in the countryside
- moral or lesson learned

## Year 2 Narrative Knowledge Organiser



### Organisation for your writing

#### Feature

Your ideas are written down in chronological order with time words

It is written in the past tense and also includes the past progressive.

Your story is written in the third person.

Paragraphs are used to show a change of time or place

You have described characters and settings well.

You have included a trigger event that moves the story on.

Your pronouns are correct.

### Story Language

#### Adverbs

suddenly, quickly, slowly, carefully, nervously, excitedly, happily, lazily, angrily

#### Story Starters

by the next morning, one day, as soon as

#### Story Endings

in the end, at the end of the day

#### Power of 3

He leaped from his horse, charged to the gate and raised his sword.

### Language Features

Coordinating coordinate	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence -don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple past tense	<i>She walked</i> to the shops. <i>They walked</i> to the shops.
Past progressive tense	<i>He was walking</i> to the shops. <i>They were walking</i> to the shops.
Adverb of time/time Conjunctions	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week, much later, suddenly, afterwards, when
Noun Phrases	the massive field, the enormous turnip, a young boy

### Punctuation

Capital Letters Used to start a sentence Used for names <b>ABC</b>	<i>The boy walks</i> to the shops. <i>John</i> went to <i>Paris</i> in <i>July</i> . Used for I <i>I</i> went to the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence <i>Next</i> they go to the zoo.
Question Marks?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks!	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!
Commas,	Commas after a list The boy bought a car, a comic and some sweets.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession ( <i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper</i> )