

Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 2 Cycle A

- ❖ **SPAG focus for all units: Punctuation – A.,’?! Devices for cohesion within and across paragraphs.**

<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn2</u>
Fiction	Fiction
<p>Story Pattern: Meeting Tale Focus: Opening and ending SPAG Focus: Revisit words types – noun, verb, adjective Ly words – consistent use Expanded noun phrase Conjunctions and clauses Commas Sentence Types: “When” introduces a complex sentence: When she saw the cat, she laughed out loud. “When” used in middle position of complex sentence: She laughed out loud when she saw the cat.</p>	<p>Story Pattern: Journey Tale Focus: Scariness SPAG Focus: Revisit words types – noun, verb, adjective, adverb Ly words – consistent use Expanded noun phrase Conjunctions and clauses Commas Sentence Types: Begin sentence with adverb: Suddenly, she heard a noise. Verb “to be” + 2 adjectives: The witch was cruel and hungry.</p>
	<u>Poetry unit – Calligrams / shape poems</u>
Non Fiction	Non Fiction
<p>Text Type: Recount - diary Focus: Openings and endings SPAG Focus: Present, past and past progressive tenses Complex sentences – before, after, as soon as Sentence Types: “Before” used in both positions in a complex sentence: Before we sat down, we looked at the seat. OR We looked at the seat before we sat down. “After” used in both positions in a complex sentence: After we sang the song, we played games. OR We played games after we sang the song. “As soon as” used in both positions in a complex sentence: As soon as they saw Mum, they started to smile. AND They started to smile as soon as they saw Mum. Begin with time connective: Later, they found out what the noise was.</p>	<p>Text Type: Explanation SPAG Focus: Preposition Determiners Technical language Commas Commas in a list Sentence Types: 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice</p>

<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Finding a magical object Focus: Setting SPAG Focus: Sentence of three Adverbials Commas in a list Apostrophes for contraction Sentence Types: 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. Begin sentence with adverb: Suddenly, she heard a noise. Begin sentence with “feeling” adverb: Sadly, we all got back on the coach</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Defeat the monster Focus: Character SPAG Focus: Sentence of three Adverbial phrases Question marks consistent use Exclamation marks consistent use Commas in a list Apostrophes for contraction Sentence Types: Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Persuasion - advert SPAG Focus: Revisit Alliteration Exclamation marks consistent use Question mark consistent use Rhetorical question Generalisers Past and present tense Sentence Types: “Before” used in both positions in a complex sentence: Before we sat down, we looked at the seat. OR We looked at the seat before we sat down. “After” used in both positions in a complex sentence: After we sang the song, we played games. OR We played games after we sang the song. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no! Rhetorical question: Was it a monster?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Instructions - recipe SPAG Focus: Revisit Prepositions Revisit Bullet points Imperative verbs (command) Technical language Complex sentences – before, after, as soon as Sentence Types: As above, but with imperative verbs (“When” introduces or used in middle position of a complex sentence): When you have finished, leave it to dry. OR Leave it to dry when you have finished. Begin instruction with adverb: Carefully, cut around the edges. Begin instruction with chronological time connective: Next, collect all the items you need.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Poetry Unit - Riddles</u></p>

<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Fables Focus: Description – people, places, objects SPAG Focus: Question marks consistent use Exclamation marks consistent use Commas Apostrophe for possession Simile – like and as Sentence Types: Simile: The king was as proud as a peacock. Begin sentence with a simile: As angry as a storm, the king burst through the door.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Journey Tale Focus: Dialogue SPAG Focus: Indirect speech Direct speech Speech punctuation Question marks consistent use Exclamation marks consistent use Apostrophe for possession Sentence Types: Use “while” in a subordinate clause: They ate popcorn while they watched the film. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Information SPAG Focus: Revisit Determiners Revisit Bullet points Generalisers Technical language Rhetorical question correctly punctuated. Sentence types – question, exclamation, statement, command Past and present tense Commas in a list Sentence Types: “Because” used in both positions in a complex sentence: He started to cry because he couldn’t find his dog. OR Because he couldn’t find his dog, he started to cry. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Discussion SPAG Focus: Generalisers Sentence types – question, exclamation, statement, command Sentence Types: Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no! Rhetorical question: Was it a monster?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Poetry unit – Alliteration repeating patterns</p>

