

Knowledge Organiser for Year 2

Phonics and Spelling	
Key Vocabulary	How to Help
Phoneme <p style="text-align: center;">A single unit of sound.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise reading and spelling key words • Use phonics sheets sent in year 1 to practise real and pseudo words • Learn your child's spellings with them • Encourage writing spelling words in sentences • Encourage your child to write stories, diaries, letters • Help your child to spot patterns in their spelling words
Diagraph <p>A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. each.</p>	<p>Common Exception Words that your child needs to be able to read and write.</p>
Consonants <p>Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters a, e, i, o, u represent vowels.</p>	
Vowels <p style="text-align: center;">The letters a, e, i, o, u</p>	
Grapheme <p>A letter, or combination of letters, that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word. E.g ten</p>	
Segment <p style="text-align: center;">Break a word into phonemes.</p>	
Blend <p style="text-align: center;">Put the phonemes back together.</p>	
Compound word <p>A word that contains two or more root words e.g- news + paper.</p>	
Key word/ common exception word <p style="text-align: center;">A word which can't be phonetically decoded.</p>	
Prefix <p>A prefix is added at the beginning of a word in order to turn it into another word e.g. <u>dis</u>appear</p>	
Suffix <p>A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word e.g. teacher<u>er</u></p>	
Pseudo Word <p>Words use to check phonic decoding skills which are not real word eg <u>meap</u></p>	
CVC <p style="text-align: center;">e.g. cat/dad</p>	
Homophone <p style="text-align: center;">Two different words are homophones if they sound exactly the same when pronounced e.g. hear/here</p>	

Reading (see phonics section for information around decoding)

Key Definitions		How to help your child.
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it	Try not to over correct your child when you read to your child. Read with your child at home. Visit local libraries. Make reading enjoyable- not a battle- let them read what interests them. Let your child see you read.
Retrieval	Finding information from a text	
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something	
Comprehension	Understanding what has been read	
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know	
Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea	
Non-Fiction	Contains facts. It has a contents page, diagrams, captions, glossary and Index.	
Fiction	Tells a story. Contains characters and a setting.	

Grammar

Key Definitions		How to help your child.
Adjective	Used before a noun to make the noun's meaning more specific e.g. tall, blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind your child to speak in grammatically accurate Sentences. • Work together on your child's grammar homework • Encourage your child to spot punctuation in their reading books
Noun	Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things' e.g. table, hotel	
Verb	Verbs are sometimes called 'doing words' because many verbs name an action that someone does e.g. run, cook	
Question	Asks something Why aren't you my friend?	
Statement	States a fact or something that has happened e.g. You are my friend.	
Expanded Noun Phrases	Gives extra details about a noun e.g The tall, white mountain.	
Noun Phrase	A phrase where an adjective is used before a noun to describe it e.g. blue table, fierce fox	

