Year 2 - Independent Writing Activities

Introduction

This book of 'Independent Writing Activities' covers the genres for the 6 to 7 year old age group. It has been written to the UK National Strategy Primary Framework for Literacy.

It contains at least two independent writing activities for each genre type and is an ideal vehicle for assessing pupil progress in writing when used with the different Levels found in the Writing Assessment Guidelines, which accompany the Primary Framework for Literacy. (The appropriate levels for this age group have been reproduced under licence at the beginning of this book.)

The author has also used this approach successfully with children to embed the features of each genre. This was achieved by re-visiting a previously studied genre later in the term, so that the children practised it once again. This ensured that the features of that particular type of writing remained firmly embedded in the children's memory. Thus when the children were tested or came to write in that particular genre at a later date it was not just a distant memory.

There are six similar books in this series covering the work of pupils from Year 1 through to Year 6 (ages 5 to 11). PDF or Download versions are also available of these books for use on Interactive Whiteboards.

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Information Text

25 26 27

<u>28</u>

<u>29</u>

30

<u>31</u>

<u>32</u> 33

<u>34</u>

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<u>37</u>

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Date

	-	
Handwriting and presentation	In some forms of writing: eletters generally correctly shaped but niconsistencies in orientation, size and use of upperflower case letters as eletters and descenders and d	
AF8 – use correct spelling	 In some forms of writing: usually correct spelling of: bigh frequency grammatical function words common single-morpheme content/lexical words likely errors: inflected endings, e.g. past tense, plurals, adverbs o phonetic attempts at vowel digraphs 	
AF7 – select appropriate and effective vocabulary	In some forms of writing: writing: simple, often speech-like vocabulary conveys relevant meanings some adventurous word choices. e.g. opporture use of new vocabulary	
AF2 – produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose	In some forms of writing: some basic purpose established, e.g. main features of story, report story, report features of the given form used form used form used style style	
AF1 – write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts	In some forms of writing: mostly relevant ideas and content. someitmes repetitive or sparse or sparse interest interest prief comments, questions about events or actions suggest viewpoint	
AF4 – construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs	In some forms of writing: mections are actions grouped by content, some inking by simple pronouns	
AF3 – organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events	In some forms of writing: some basic sequencing of ideasor material. <i>e.g.</i> <i>time-related words or</i> <i>phrases, line breaks,</i> <i>headings, numbers</i> openings and/or closings sometimes signalled	
of and	nostly rect and and e of s, s,	

 upper and lower case sometimes distinguished use of ICT, e.g. use keyboard to type own name In some writing, usually with support: spaces between words most letters correctly formed and orientated sufficient number of recognisable words for writing to be readable, including, e.g. use of letter names to use of vieture syllables and usually correct spelling of simple high-frequency words phonetically plausible attempts at words with digraphs and double letters In some writing, usually with support: Secure 2 words In some writing, usually with support: communicates meaning through repetition of key words mostly simple vocabulary Low 2 . some indication of basic purpose, particular form or awareness of reader, e.g. story, label, message In some writing, usually with support: . basic information and ideas conveyed through appropriate word choice, e.g. relate to topic High 1 some descriptive language, *e.g. colour, size, simple* In some writing, usually with support: emotion events, e.g. repeated nouns, pronouns relate to main idea In some writing, usually with support: simple connections between ideas, Secure 1 . some formulaic phrases indicate start/end of text, e.g. once upon a time, one day, the end events/ideas sometimes in appropriate order, e.g. actions listed in time sequence, items numbered In some writing, usually with support: Low 1 . In some writing, usually with support: AF6 – write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences with capital letters and full stops usually accurate some awareness of use of full stops and capital letters, e.g. beginning/end of sentence question and exclamation marks, and commas in lists mostly grammatically accurate clauses clause structure most sentence demarcation grammatically corre some accurate use In some forms of writing: Overall assessment (tick one box only) . sentence openings, e.g. not always starting with name or pronoun some sentence-like structures formed by chaining clauses together. *e.g. series* of rideas joined by repeated use of 'and' AF5 – vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect mainly simple sentences with *and* used to connect clauses reliance on simple phrases and clauses In some writing, usually with support: past and present tense generally consistent some variation in In some forms of writing: . Level 2 _evel ш ~ ВГ

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High 2

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The National Strategies | Primary | Primary Framework for literacy and mathematics Assessment guidelines for writing L2, L3

Date

Class/Group

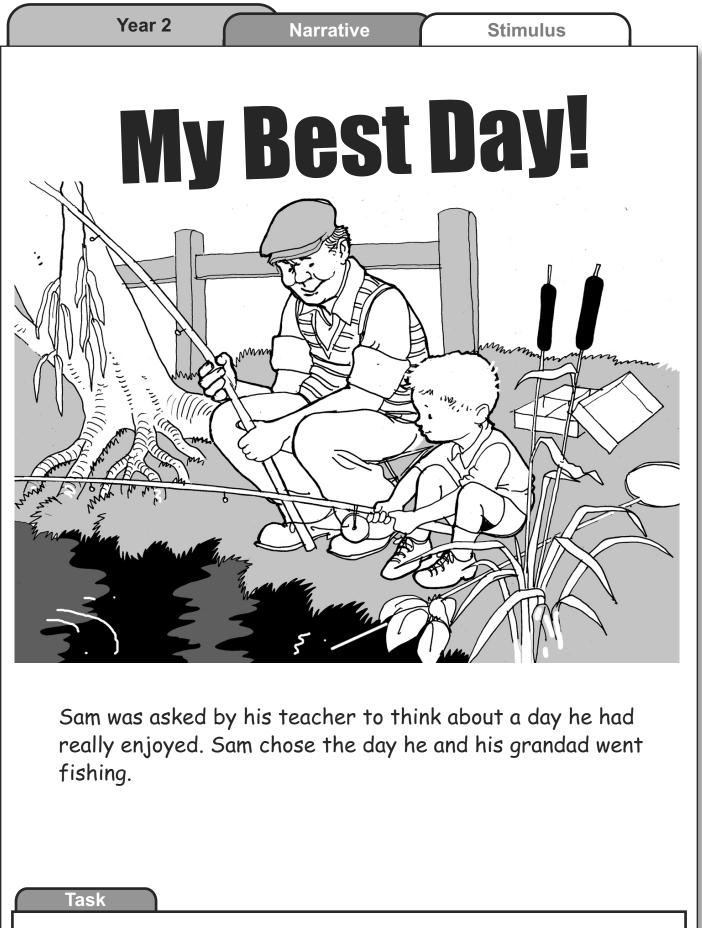
Writing assessment guidelines: levels 2 and 3

Pupil name

	AF5 – vary sentences for clarity, purpose and effect	AF6 – write with technical accuracy of syntax and punctuation in phrases, clauses and sentences	AF3 – organise and present whole texts effectively, sequencing and structuring information, ideas and events	AF4 – construct paragraphs and use cohesion within and between paragraphs	AF1 – write imaginative, interesting and thoughtful texts	AF2 – produce texts which are appropriate to task, reader and purpose	AF7 – select appropriate and effective vocabulary	AF8 – use correct spelling	Handwriting and presentation
a a a	 In most writing reliance mainly on simply structured sentences, variation with support, e.g. some complex some complex sentences and, but, so are the most common connectives, subordination occasionally some limited variation in use of tense and verb forms, not always secure 	In most writing • straightforward sentences usually demarcated accurately with full stops, capital letters, question and exclamation marks • some, limited, use of speech punctuation • comma splicing evident, particularly in narrative	In most writing • some attempt to organise ideas with related points placed next to each other • openings and closings usually signalled • some attempt to sequence ideas or material logically	In most writing • some internal structure within sections of text e.g. one-sentence paragraphs or ideas loosely organised • within paragraphs/sections, some links between sentences, e.g. use of pronouns or of adverbials • movement between paragraphs/sections sometimes abrupt or disjointed	 In most writing some appropriate ideas and content included some attempt to elaborate on basic information or events, e.g. nouns expanded by simple adjectives attempt to adopt viewpoint, though often neonsistent, e.g. attifude expressed, but with little elaboration 	In most writing • purpose established at a general level • main features of selected form sometimes signalled to the reader • some attempts at appropriate style, with attention to reader	In most writing • simple, generally appropriate vocabulary used, limited in range • some words reflect or occasion	In most writting • correct spelling of some common grammatical function words common content/lexical words with more than one morpheme, including compound words including compound words • g. past tense, • g. past tense, • g. past tense, • comparatives, adverbs some phonetically plausible attempts at content/lexical words	In most writing • legible style, shows accurate and consistent letter formation, sometimes joined
Level 2	 In some forms of writing some variation in sentance openings, e.g. not always starting with name or pronoun mainly simple sentences with and used to connect clauses past and present tense generally consistent 	In some forms of writing • clause structure mostly grammatically correct • clause structure function with correct • sentence • some accurate • some accurate use • of question and • exclamation marks, and commas in lists	In some forms of writing • some basic sequencing of ideas or material, e.g. time-related words or phrases, line breaks, headings, numbers openings and/or closings sometines signalled	In some forms of writing • ideas in sections grouped by content, some linking by simple pronouns	In some forms of writing • mostly relevant ideas and content, sometimes repetitive or sparse • some apt word choices create interest • brief comments, questions about events or actions suggest viewpoint	In some forms of writing • some basic purpose established, e.g. main features of story, report eatures of the given form used • some attempts to adopt appropriate style	In some forms of writing • simple, often speech-like vocabulary conveys relevant meanings • some adventurous word choices, e.g. opportune use of new vocabulary	In some forms of writing • usually correct spelling of high frequency grammatical function words common single morpheme content/lexical words inflected endings, e.g. past tense, plurals, adverbs phonetic attempts at vowel digraphs	In some forms of writing • letters generally correctly shaped but inconsistencies in orientation, size and use of upper/lower case letters • clear letter formation, with ascenders and descenders distinguished, generally upper and lower case letters not distinguished, generally upper and lower case letters of distinguished,
E B									
Key: Over	BL Below level rall assessment (tick o	IE Insufficient evidence		Sacira 2				Secure 3	r ti T

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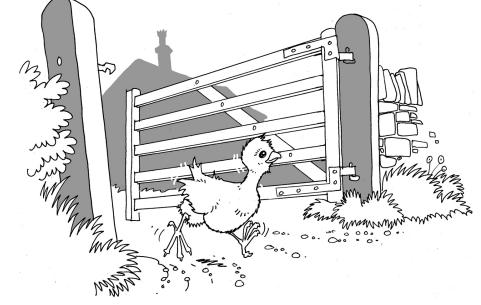


Your task is to write about your best day. (You could write about a day on holiday, a birthday, a special event in school or at home.) It could be any day you choose.

Year 2	Narrativ	/e	Planning Notes	
Name		Date	9	
	My Bes	t Day	ļ	
What day did you o I chose	choose?			
	¥	1		
What did you do?				
	ł	,		
How did you feel?				
L				

	Year 2	Narrative	Final Written Work
Name _			Date
L		My Best D	ay!
		·	•

Year 2NarrativeStimulusCharlie the the chick



One day Charlie the Chick decided to have an adventure. When his mother was not looking and his brothers and sisters were asleep, he set off out of the farmyard gate.

His mother counted her chicks, "One, two, three, four, five, six. Oh, but where is Charlie? Where has he gone?" cried poor Mother Hen.

She hurried out of the farmyard. Soon she met Mrs Horse. "Have you seen my Charlie?" "No. sorry Mother Hen. Theyen't seen your Charlie." said Mr

"No, sorry Mother Hen, I haven't seen your Charlie," said Mrs Horse.

Further down the lane she met Ben the Dog.

"Have you seen my Charlie?"

"No, sorry Mother Hen, I haven't seen your Charlie," said Ben the Dog.

Task

Your task is to continue the story naming some of the animals Mother Hen meets. End your story by telling where Mother Hen finds Charlie the Chick.

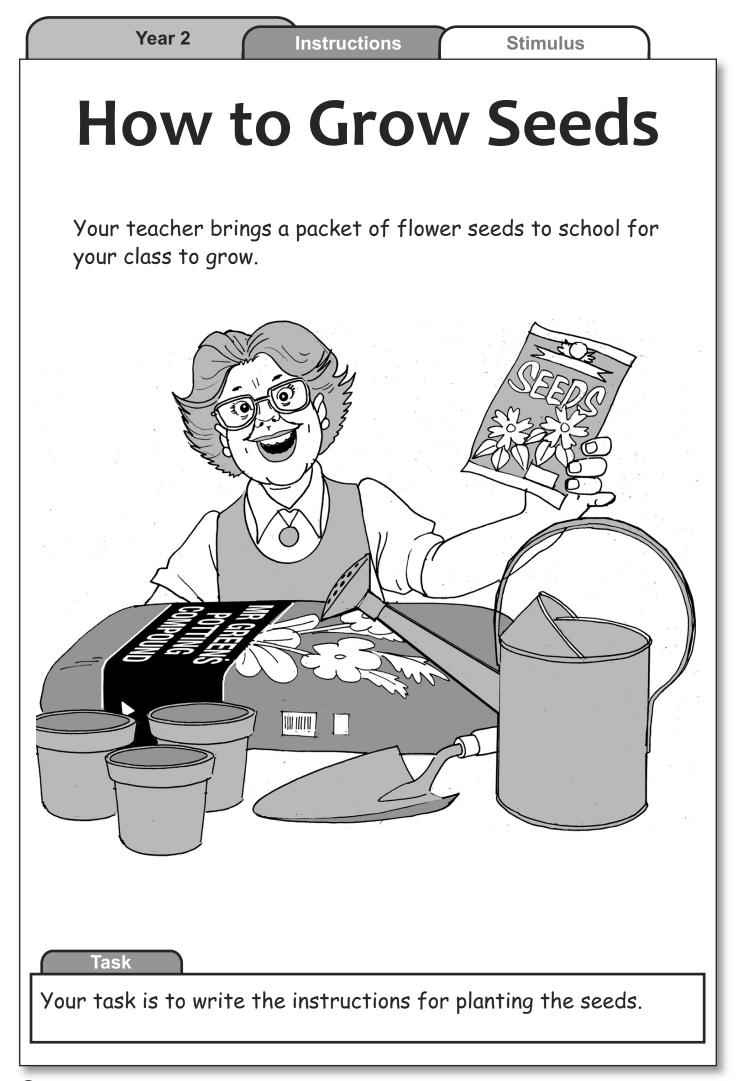
	Year 2		larrative		Planning Notes	
Name _				Date	<u>.</u>	
		Charl	ie the	Chi	ick	
What o	ther animal	s does M	other Her	n mee	t?	
				<u> </u>		
wnere	does Mothe	er Hen Til	na charlle			
How do	es Mother	Hen feel?				
How do	es Charlie f	eel?				

$\left(\right)$	Year 2	Narrativ	′e	Final Written Work				
Name			Da	nte				
		Charlie tl	he Ch	nick				
	She hurried out of the farmyard. Soon she met Mrs Horse.							
"Have you seen my Charlie?" "No, sorry Mother Hen, I haven't seen your Charlie," said Mrs Horse.								
Further down the lane she met Ben the Dog. "Have you seen my Charlie?" "No, sorry Mother Hen, I haven't seen your Charlie," said Ben the Dog.								



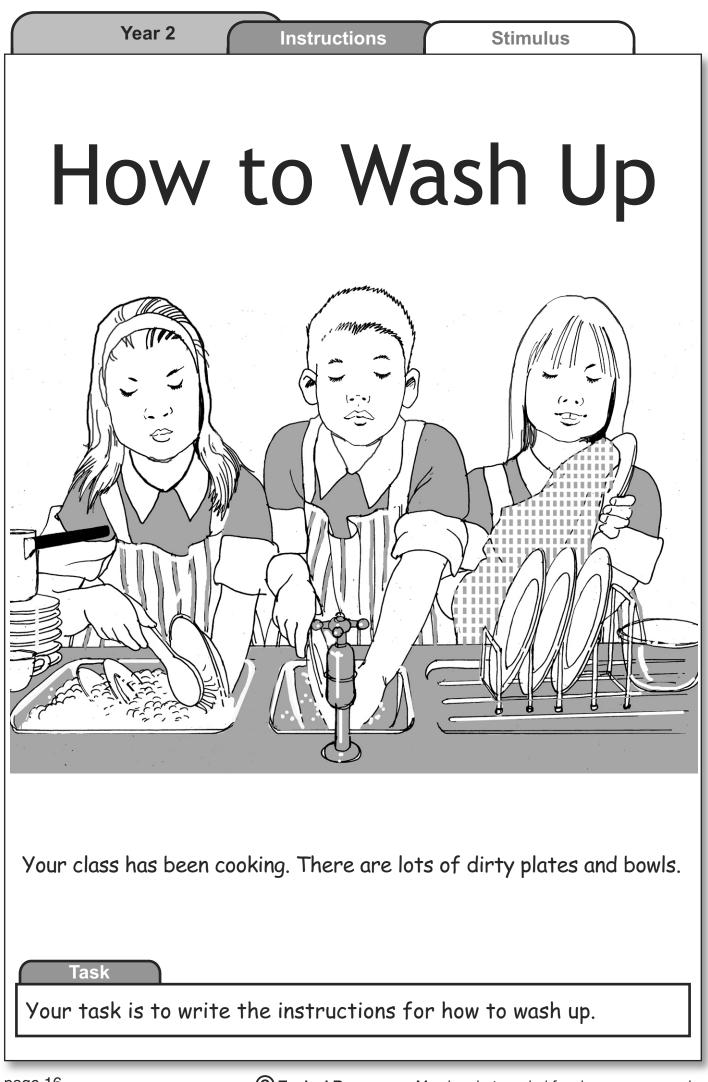
Year 2	Narrativ						
Name	Date						
Look carefully at eac story in each box.	Cinderella Look carefully at each picture. Write words to help you tell the story in each box.						
1	2						
3							
5	6						

	Year 2	Narrative	Final Written Work
Name _		C	Date
L		Cinderello	



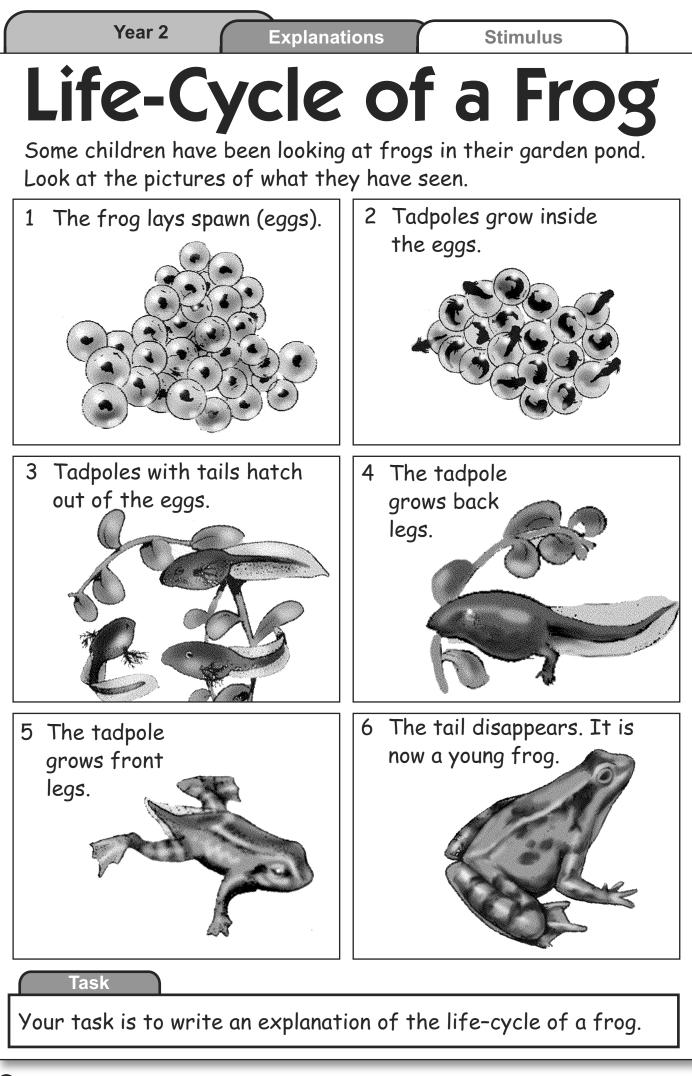
(Year 2	Inst	ructions		Planning Notes	
Name _				Date)	
	ł	low to	Grow	Se	eds	
List who	at you will r	leed:				
	,					
			L			
Instruc	tions: Thinl	k about wh	at you do	and	the order you do i	tin
				ana		

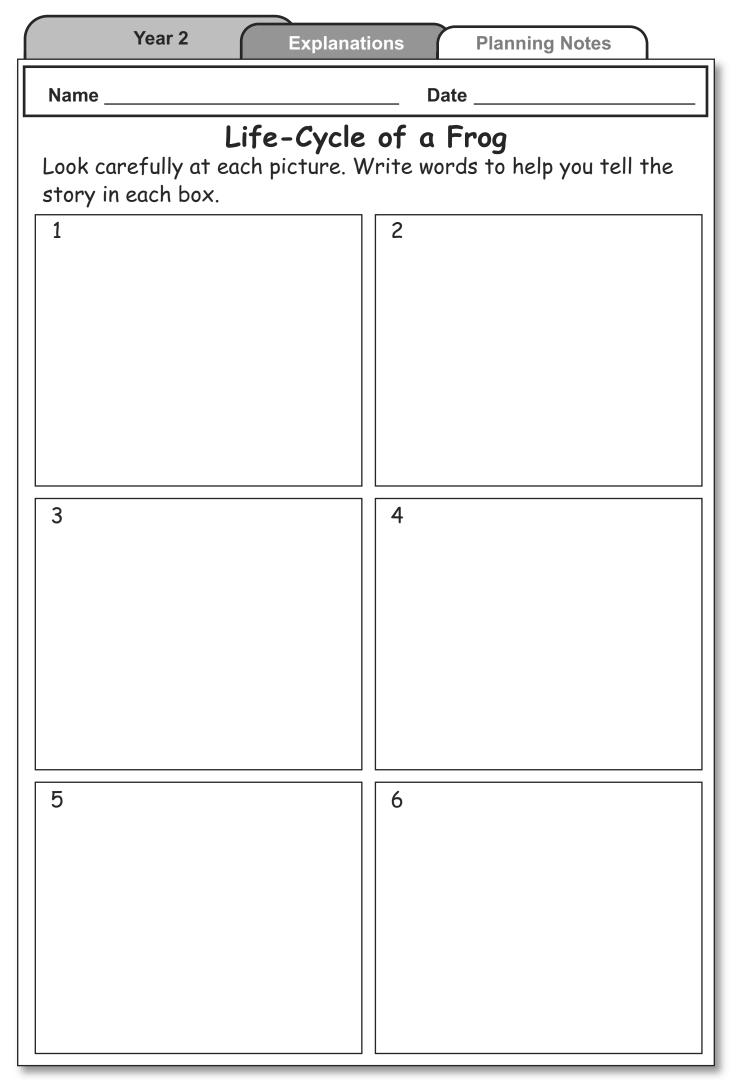
	Year 2		Instruction	s	Final Written Work)
Name _				_ Da	ate	
			to Gro		eeds	
List what	· you need	1:				
Instructi	ons:					



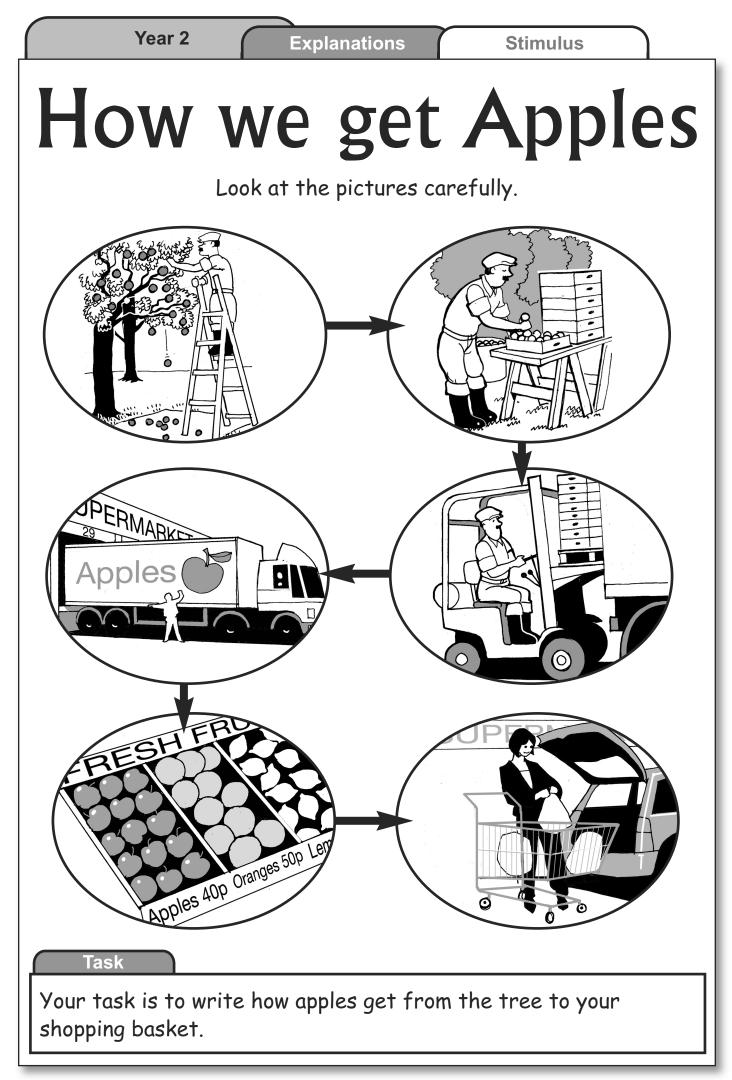
	Year 2	Instructions	Planning Notes	
Name _			Date	
		How to Was	h Up	
List who	at you will n	eed:		
Instruc	tions: Think	about what you do	and the order you do i	t in.
L				

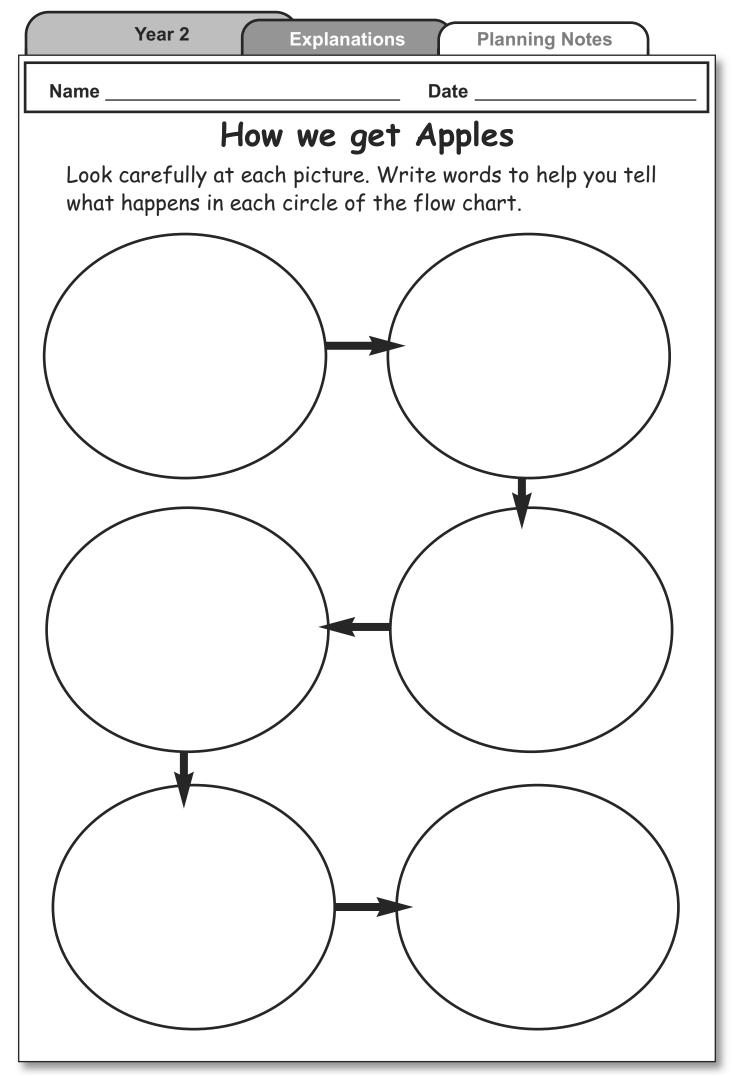
	Year 2	In	structions		Final Written Work
Name _				Dat	te
		How	to Wa	sh	Up
List what	you need:				•
Instructi	ons:				



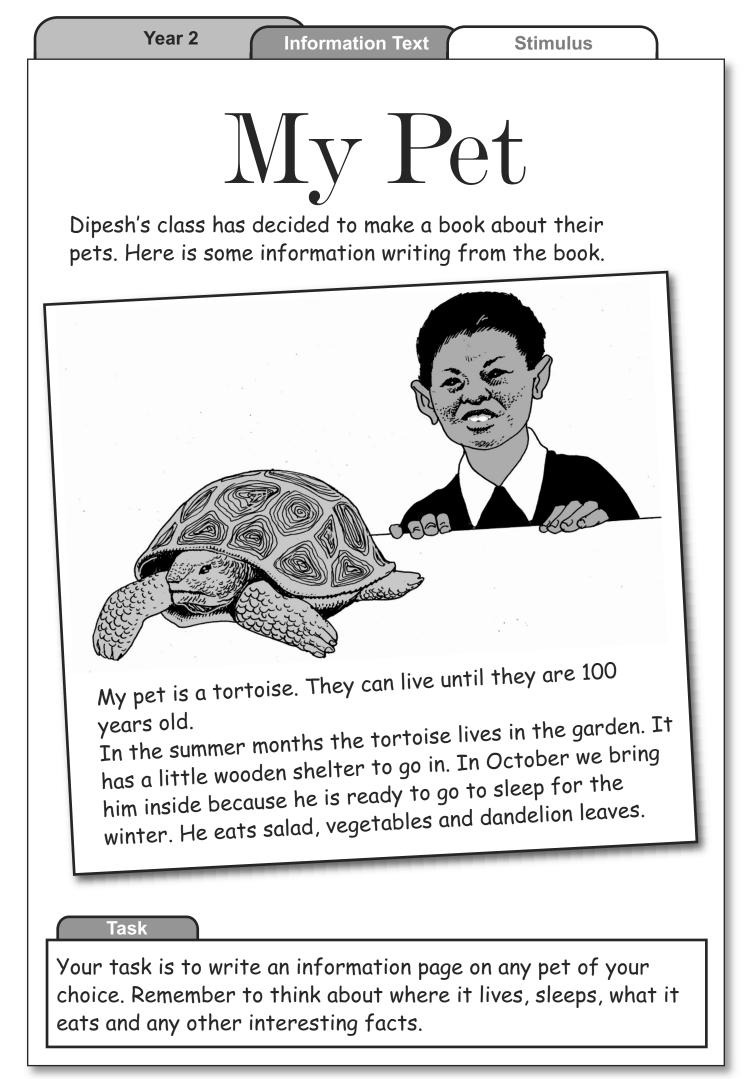


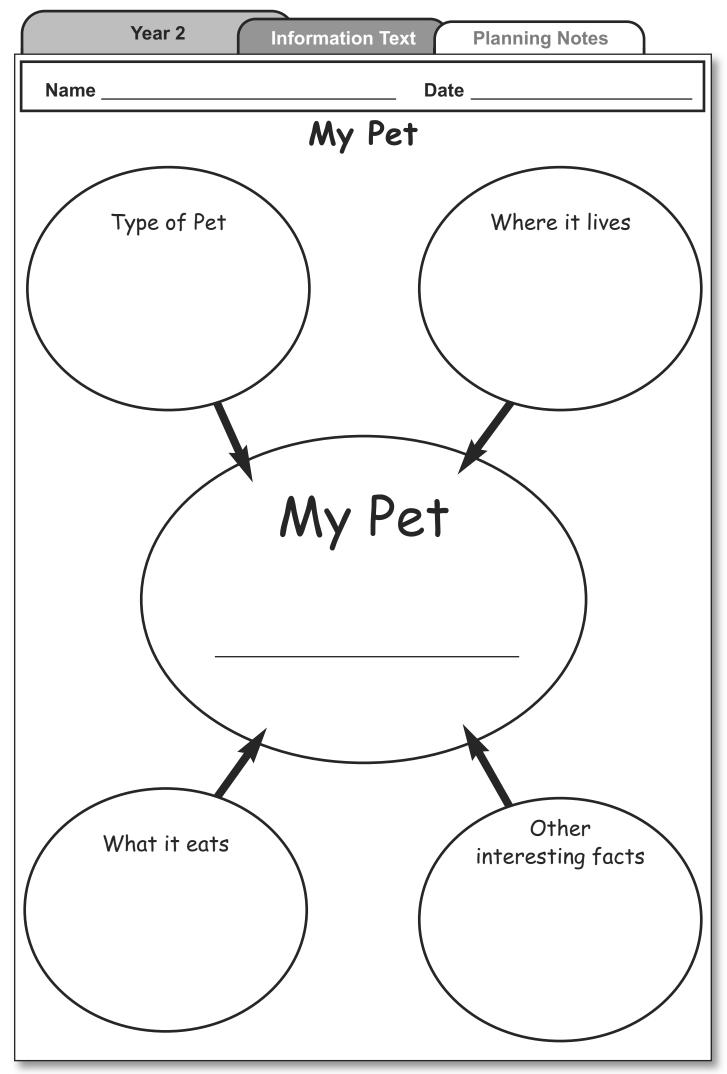
	Year 2	Explanations Final Written Work
Name _		Date
		Life-Cycle of a Frog





	Year 2		Explanatio	ons	Final Written Work	
Name _				Da	ate]
		How	we ge	et Ap	oples	
				·	•	





	Year 2	Information Text	Final Written Work
Name _		Da	ate
		My Pet	

Year 2



Here is some information about Giraffes. Read it carefully.

The Giraffe is the tallest land animal. His neck is almost 2 metres long. He eats leaves, often as much as 34 kilograms a day. His favourite food is the spiky Acacia leaf. His thick tongue reaches round the long thorns. A giraffe can go a long time without drinking, but can drink 38 litres of water in one day. It has a patterned coat. A baby giraffe is called a

Notes about Giraffes

- Tallest land animal
- Neck 2 metres long
- Eats leaves
- Long time without drinking
- Patterned coat
- Baby called a calf

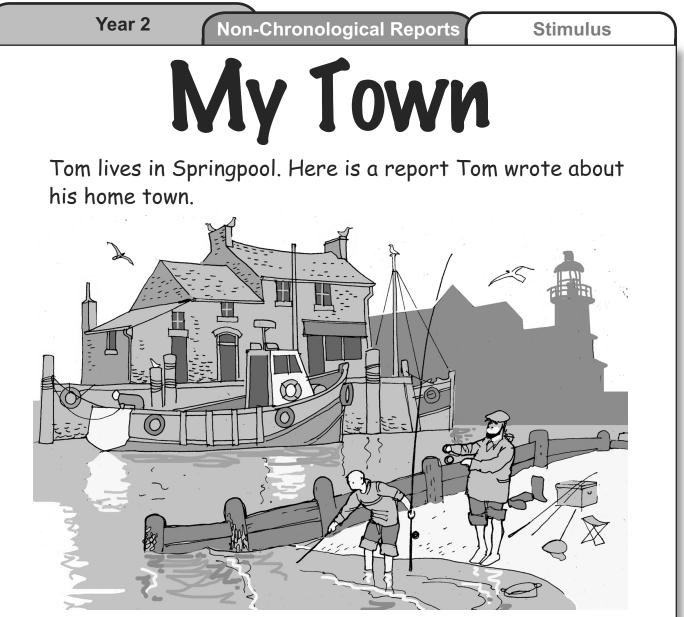
Task

calf.

Your task is to find out about a different wild animal and make notes about it. You might like to include a drawing. Then write an information text about your chosen animal.

Year 2	Information Text Planning Notes
Name	Date
	A Wild Animal
Title:	
	L
Quick Sketch:	
Notes:	

	Year 2	Information Text	Final Written Work
Name		Da	ate
		A Wild Anim	nal
Drawing:			



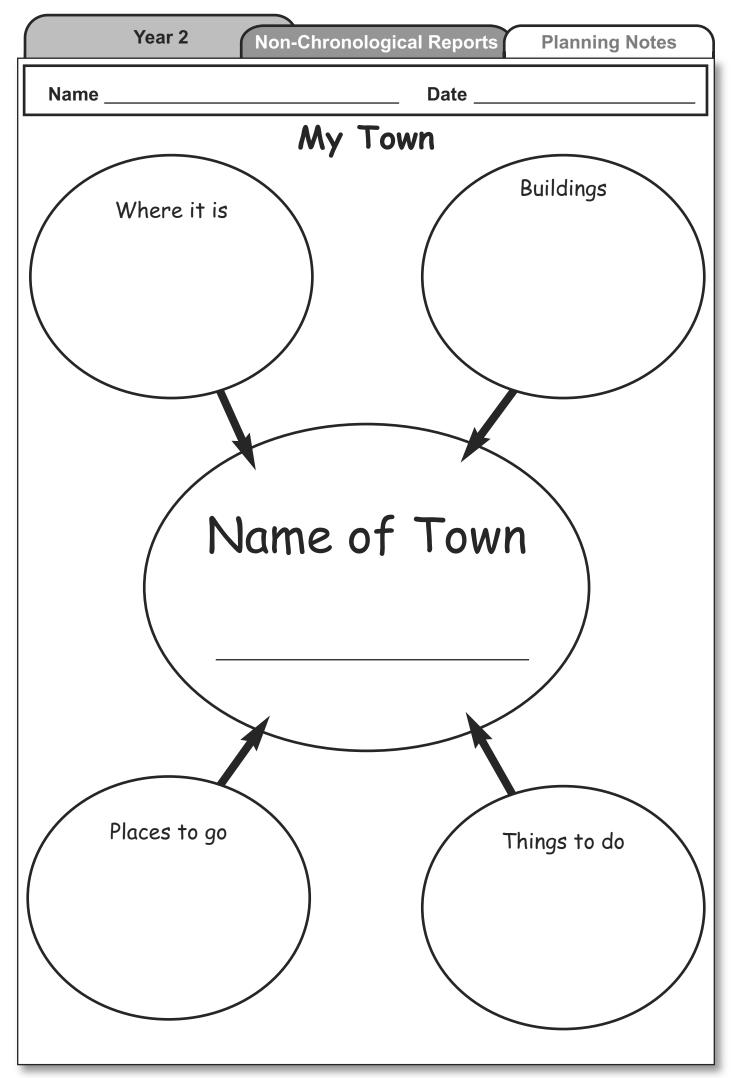
Springpool is a large town by the seaside. You can get there easily by going on the motorway. It is near the large city of Spoonchester.

Springpool has a sandy beach and a small harbour with fishing boats. People often fish from the beach.

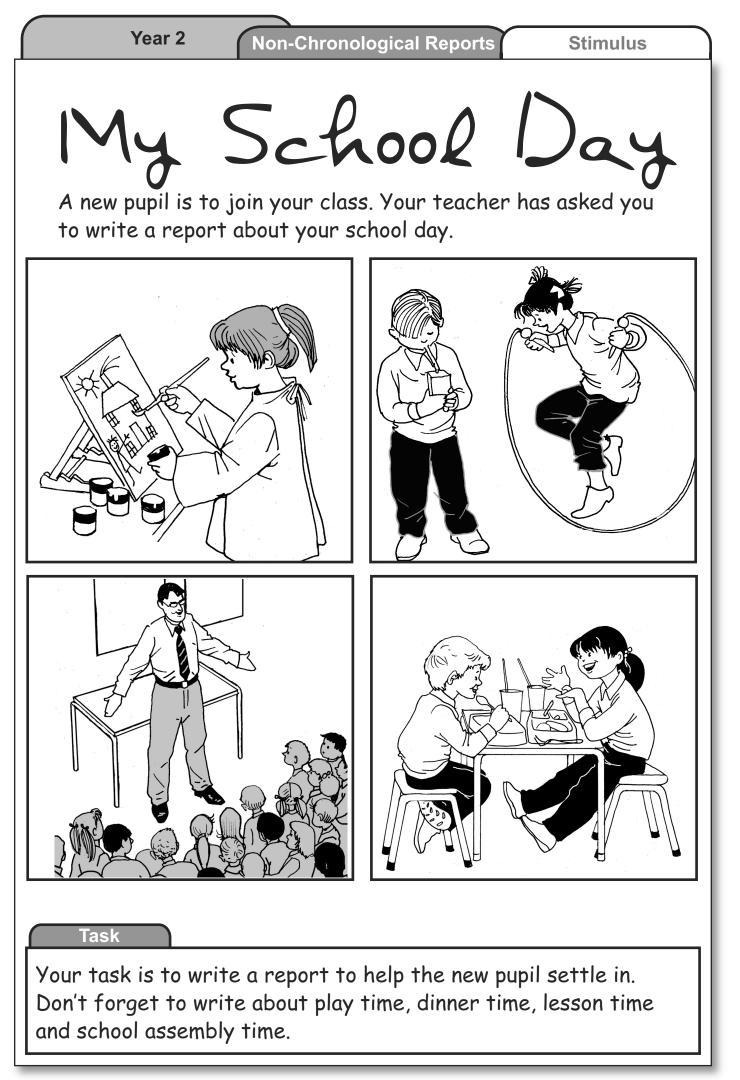
There are shops which sell ice cream and gifts. There is an iceskating rink and a bowling alley. There is a fairground and a large park with a boating lake.

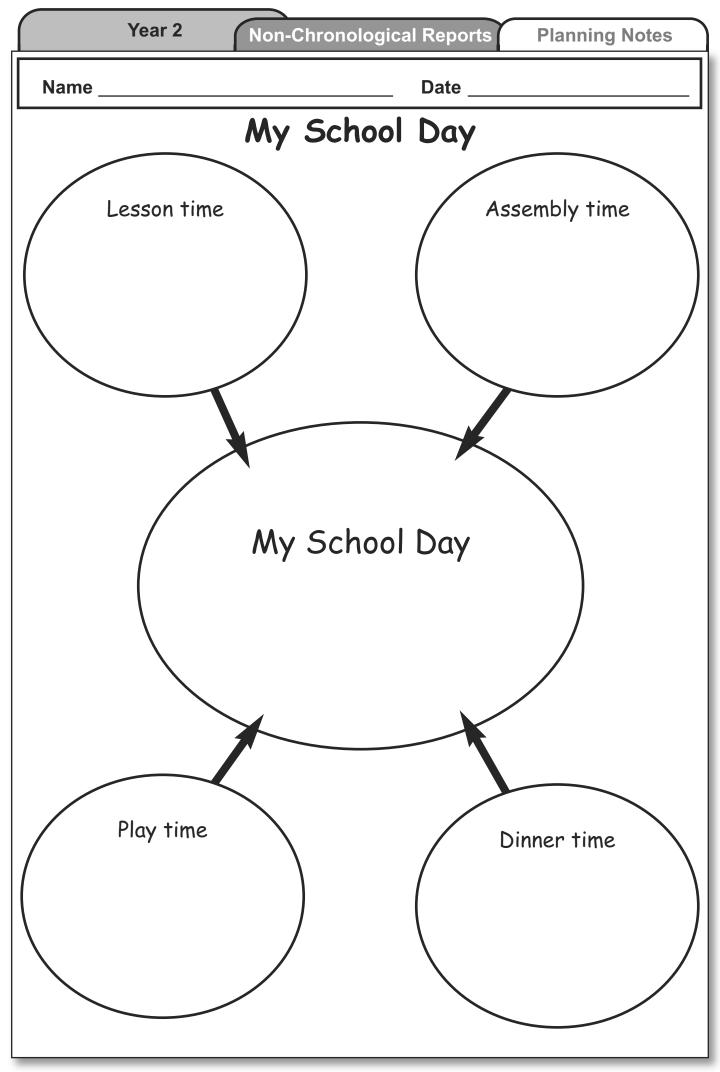
Task

Your task is to write a report about your home town. Remember to say what it is called and where it is. Describe some of the buildings to see and things to do.

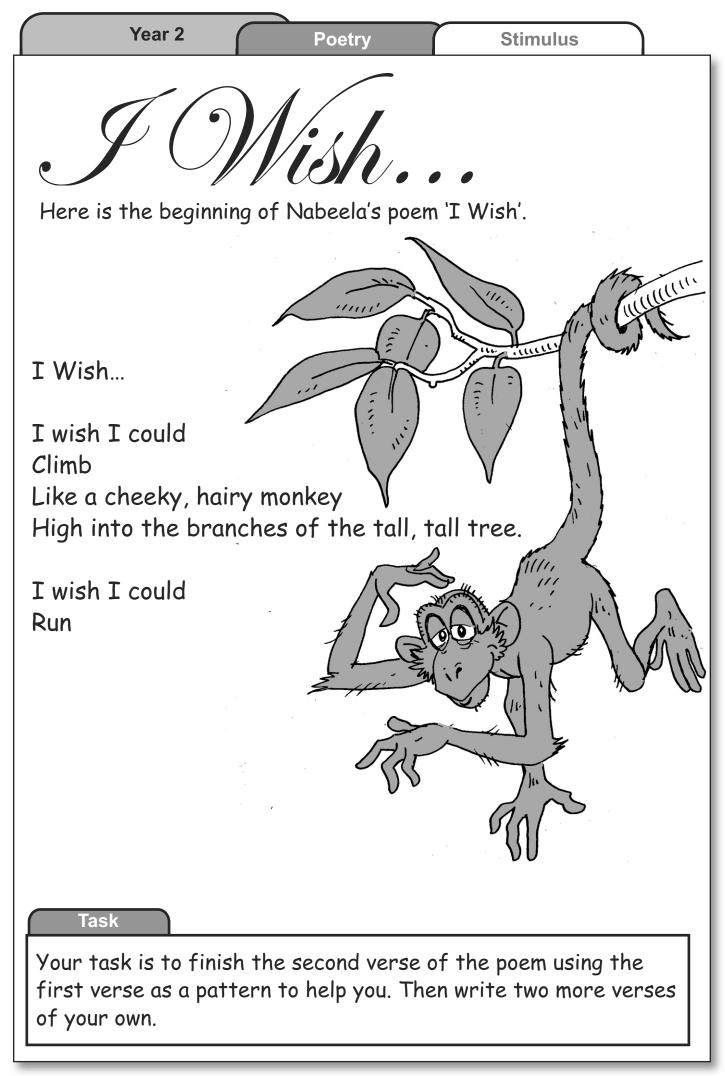


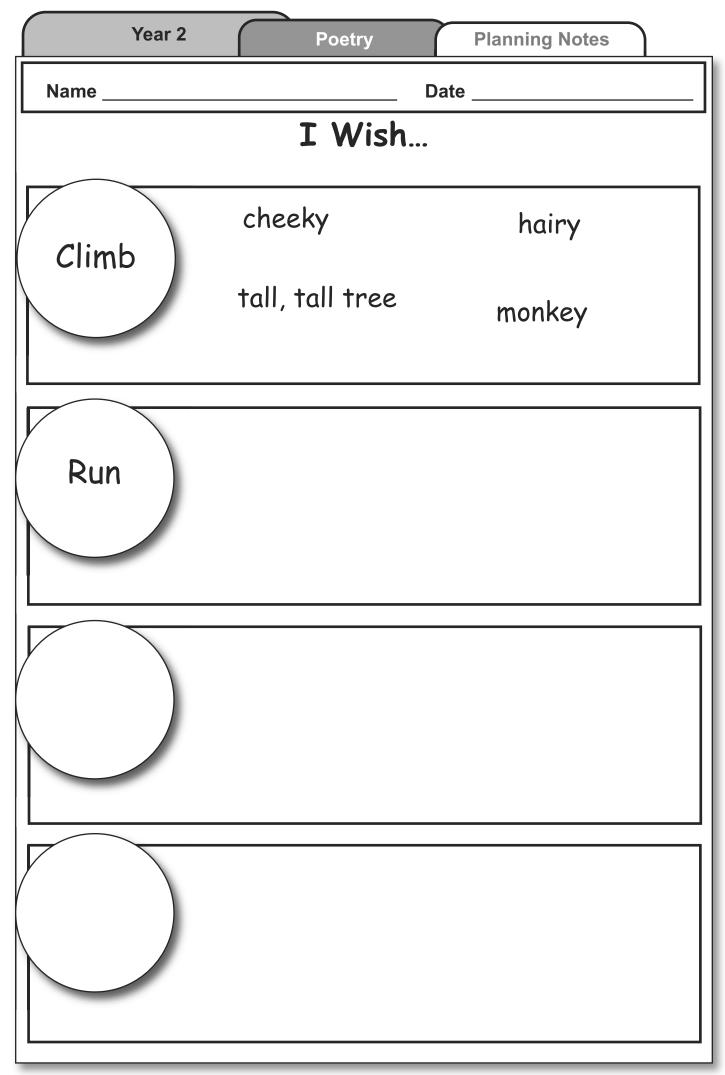
	Year 2	Non-Chronological Reports	Final Written Work
Name _		Date	
		My Town	





	Year 2	Non-Chronological Reports	Final Written Work
Name _		Date	
		My School Day	





	Year 2	Poetry	Final Written Work
Name _			Date
L		I Wish.	

Year 2PoetryStimulusA SeasonPoetry

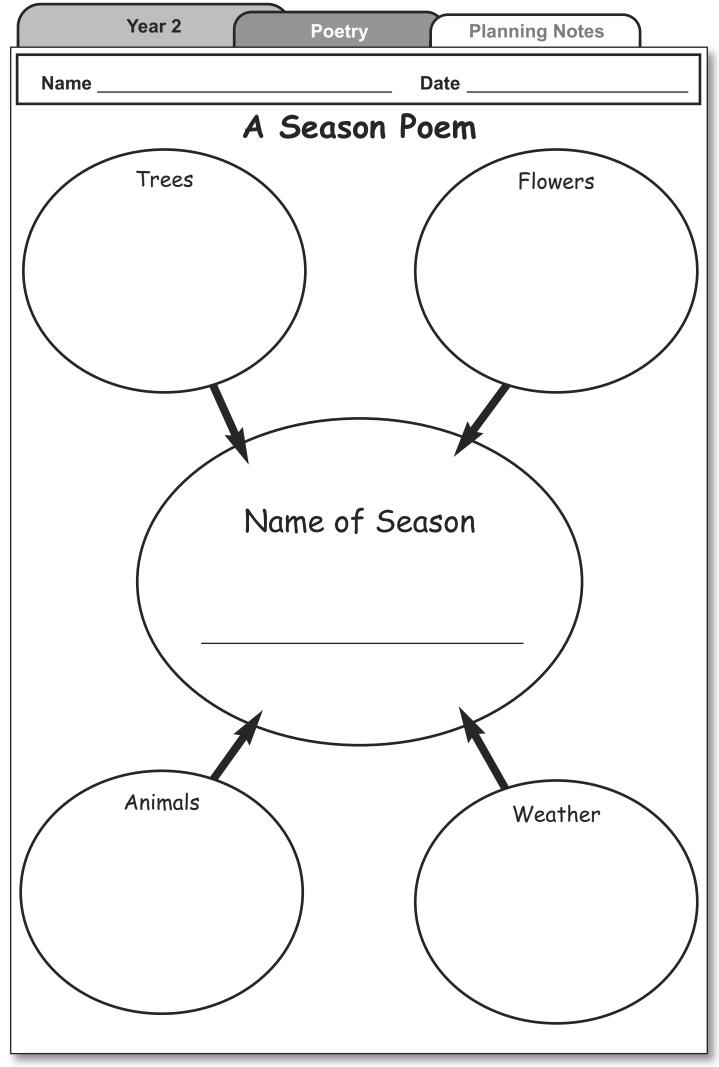
Read the poem about spring carefully.



Spring is Here! Spring is here! Small green shoots appear Days grow longer Trees covered in pink fluffy blossom The hedgehog wakens from his deep winter sleep The sun warms the earth Spring is here!

Task

Your task is to write a poem about summer, autumn or winter. Think about nature and the changes that happen in that season. Remember to use lots of descriptive words.



	Year 2	Po	etry	Final Written Work	
Name _			D	ate	
	A Season Poem				