

# Year 2 Firecrests

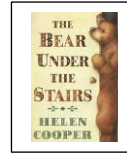
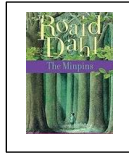
## English

### Spring 1



## The Minpins

### The Bear Under the Stairs



#### The conjunction 'but'

The conjunction 'but' is used to join phrases that are opposites.

E.g.

Their skin was wrinkled **but** their hair was smooth.

This creates additional interest for the reader by adding additional detail in an interesting way.

#### Combining words to make adjectives

Roald Dahl often combines nouns and verbs (and adds the suffix -ing) suffix) to make fantastic adjectives.

An eye-popping, hair-sucking, foot-squashing Pinchsquiddler!

#### The past tense

We will be using 2 types of past tense language in our writing:

**Simple past** – either by adding the suffix -ed or changing an irregular verb. E.g. walk – walked eat – ate

**Past progressive** – combining the past tense of 'to be' with the verb + -ing. E.g. was walking have been eating

#### Key Vocabulary

#### Definition

##### Adjective

A word that describes the noun.

##### Adverb

A word that describes the verb.

##### Alarming

Causing sudden worry or fear, especially that something dangerous or unpleasant might happen.

##### Always

Ever time or all the time.

##### Amazed

Extremely surprised.

##### Amused

Showing that you think something is funny.

##### Disturbing

Making you feel worried or upset.

##### Frail

Weak or unhealthy, or easily damaged, broken or harmed.

##### Helpless

Unable to do anything to help yourself or anyone else.

##### Merry

Happy or showing enjoyment.

##### Never

Not at any time or on any occasion.

##### Noun

The name of something – a person, place, thing, event substance or quality.

##### Startling

Causing surprise or worry to a person or animal.

##### Terrifying

Very frightening.

##### Verb

A word, or phrase that describes an action.