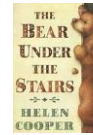
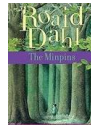


Year 2 Firecrests

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 interestingly adding additional detail.

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. I was walking. I have been eating.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same, but mean different things, and are often spelt differently. E.g. bear (the grizzly kind) and bare (bare feet). Other examples include: there/their/they're, to/too/two, see/sea, be/bee, one/won, sun/son, blue/blew, night/knight & hear/here

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.