

Application and Reasoning

Step 2: Using Simple Contractions

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 2: (2G5.8) [Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns \[for example, the girl's name\]](#)

Terminology for pupils:

- English Year 2: (2G5.8) [apostrophe](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Application)

Developing Rewrite a sentence using simple contractions (words with up to 3 letters when contracted and up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. I'll, he'd, it's).

Expected Rewrite a sentence using simple contractions (up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. can't, isn't, could've).

Greater Depth Rewrite a sentence using simple contractions (words with up to and more than 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. they'd; some use of irregular contractions, e.g. won't; and contractions that can represent different omitted letters depending on their context, e.g. he'd – he had or he would).

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Application)

Developing Using a word bank, build a contraction to complete a sentence (words with up to 3 letters when contracted and up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. I'll, he'd, it's).

Expected Using a word bank, build a contraction to complete a sentence (up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. can't, isn't, could've).

Greater Depth Using a word bank, circle the words to build a contraction to complete a sentence (words with up to or more than 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. they'd; some use of irregular contractions, e.g. won't; and contractions that can represent different omitted letters depending on their context, e.g. he'd – he had or he would).

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain any mistakes when using simple contractions (words with up to 3 letters when contracted and up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. I'll, he'd, it's).

Expected Explain any mistakes when using simple contractions (up to 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. can't, isn't, could've).

Greater Depth Explain any mistakes when using simple contractions (words with up to or more than 2 letters replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. they'd; some use of irregular contractions, e.g. won't; and contractions that can represent different omitted letters depending on their context, e.g. he'd – he had or he would).

[More resources](#) which follow the same small steps as White Rose.

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Using Simple Contractions

Using Simple Contractions

1a. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

I am going because it is late.



A

1b. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

I have told him he is right.



A

2a. Use the word bank to build two contractions and use them to complete the sentences correctly.

_____ seen a dragon.

Everyone thought _____
stopped working.

we

I

have

am

had



A

2b. Use the word bank to build two contractions and use them to complete the sentences correctly.

_____ jump in the pool.

He says _____ too cold in
here.

will

is

it

I

am



A

3a. Freddie is writing a sentence.

Last summer, he was captain
of the cricket team.



I can use a contraction in
this sentence.

Is he correct? Prove it.



R

3b. Grace is writing a sentence.

In the school play, I am
singing a song.



I can use a contraction in
this sentence.

Is she correct? Prove it.



R

Using Simple Contractions

Using Simple Contractions

4a. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

We did not know that the parcel had not arrived.



A

4b. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

You are the one who will come on stage first.



A

5a. Use the word bank to build two contractions and use them to complete the sentences correctly.

William _____ going to football today.

John _____ eat eggs because they make him ill.

could is can
has not will



A

5b. Use the word bank to build two contractions and use them to complete the sentences correctly.

_____ touch the plug socket.

We think _____ going to get here soon.

she will you
do not is



A

6a. Oscar is writing a sentence.

After lunch we are going to the swimming pool.



I cannot use a contraction in this sentence.

Is he correct? Prove it.



R

6b. Ruby is writing a sentence.

The cat, with its long tail, purred happily.



I can use a contraction in this sentence.

Is she correct? Prove it.



R

Using Simple Contractions

Using Simple Contractions

7a. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

We shall not be going to the school meeting because we are stuck in traffic.



A

7b. Rewrite the following sentence so that the new sentence uses contractions.

She will not be pleased if you have not done your homework.



A

8a. Circle the words needed to build a contraction to complete both of the sentences below.

Finally, _____ found the magic eggs in the dark cave.

_____ eat pasta for tea this evening.

were they had
would not is



A

8b. Circle the words needed to build a contraction to complete both of the sentences below.

_____ always been kind to me.

I have a pet rabbit and _____ black and white.

she would is
has there will



A

9a. Theo is writing some sentences.

We shall have roast chicken for lunch.

We will head over to the skate park.



I have to use different contractions for these sentences.

Is he correct? Prove it.



R

9b. Aisha is writing some sentences.

They had finished their tea before going out to play.

They would like to have a story before bed.



I can use the same contraction for these sentences.

Is she correct? Prove it.



R

Application and Reasoning Using Simple Contractions

Developing

- 1a. I'm going because it's late.
2a. Various answers, for example: (I + have = I've) I've seen a dragon; (we + had = we'd) Everyone thought we'd stopped.
3a. Freddie is incorrect because he was cannot be contracted.
Last summer, he was captain of the cricket team.

Expected

- 4a. We didn't know that the parcel hadn't arrived.
5a. Various answers, for example: (is + not = isn't) William isn't going to football today; (can + not = can't) John can't eat eggs because they make him ill.
6a. Oscar is incorrect because we are can be contracted.
After lunch we're going to the water park.

Greater Depth

- 7a. We shan't be going to the school meeting because we're stuck in traffic.
8a. they'd = they; would; had
9a. Theo is incorrect because we shall and we will both contract to we'll.
We'll have roast chicken for lunch.
We'll head over to the skate park.

Application and Reasoning Using Simple Contractions

Developing

- 1b. I've told him he's right.
2b. Various answers, for example: (I + will = I'll) I'll jump in the pool; (it + is = it's) He says it's too cold in here.
3b. Grace is correct because I am can be contracted.
In the school play, I'm singing a song.

Expected

- 4b. You're the one who'll come on stage first.
5b. (do + not = don't) Don't touch the plug socket; (she + is = she's) We think she's going to get here soon.
6b. Ruby is incorrect because its does not need an apostrophe. The sentence doesn't make sense if you expand its.
The cat, with it is long tail, purred happily.

Greater Depth

- 7b. She won't be pleased if you've not done your homework.
8b. she's = she; has; is
9b. Aisha is correct because they had and they would both contract to they'd.
They'd finished their tea before going out to play.
They'd like to have a story before bed.