

Year Two Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

By the end of Year 2 pupils should be able to demonstrate their understanding by:

- learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive

Learn how to use:

- sentence with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command
- expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]
- the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form
- subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)
- some features of written Standard English

Terminology for pupils to be introduced in Year 2:

- noun- a noun is often used to identify a person place or thing e.g. girl, book, happiness
- noun phrase- a noun phrase is a group of words that has an adjective as its head
- statement, question, exclamation
- command- a command or instruction is usually written in the imperative and the verb is the first word in the sentence
- suffix- is a group of letters that can be added to the end of the base or root form of a word e.g. er-speaker, less-hopeless
- adjective- describe what is named by nouns, noun phrases or pronouns e.g. easy, determined, unique, foolish
- adverb- adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences e.g. carefully tomorrow, sometimes, perhaps
- tense- past and present
- apostrophes- are used to show that letters are missed out of words or to show ownership or possession e.g. don't, didn't, the boy's pen, the dog's bowl
- commas- are used to separate items in a list or in sentences after clauses