



# Year 2: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling



Punctuation					
Capital Letters	Full Stops	Exclamation Marks	Question Marks	Commas	Apostrophes
<p>Sentences always start with a capital letter.</p> <p><b>T</b>he cat sat on the mat.</p> <p>Capital letters are always used for names of people and places.</p> <p><b>T</b>om visited <b>L</b>iverpool.</p> <p>A capital letter is always used for the pronoun 'I'.</p> <p>Tom and <b>I</b> visited Liverpool.</p>	<p>Full stops are used to mark the end of a sentence.</p> <p>My friend is called Lucy.</p> <p>Yesterday, we went to the park.</p>	<p>Exclamation marks are used to show strong feelings like shock, anger or amazement at the end of a sentence.</p> <p>Stop drinking my tea! I wasn't expecting this!</p> <p>exclamation sentences start with 'What' or 'How', contain a verb and end with an exclamation mark.</p> <p><b>What</b> big teeth you have, Grandma!</p>	<p>A question is a type of sentence which asks for information and ends in a question mark.</p> <p>Many questions start with words such as: when, where, what, who, why and how.</p> <p><b>How</b> high can you jump?</p> <p><b>Where</b> are you going?</p>	<p>Commas can be used in a list to separate items. Do not use a comma before the final item.</p> <p>My favourite colours are green, blue, red <u>and</u> purple.</p> <p>They can also be used after your sentence starters or 'fronted adverbials' to separate clauses.</p> <p>Because it was raining, we had to stay inside.</p>	<p>Apostrophes are used to show a contracted form (where letters are missing).</p> <p>it is = it's I would = I'd</p> <p>They are also used to show possession.</p> <p>The coat belongs to the girl. It is the girl's coat.</p> <p>The boy's trainers were muddy.</p>

Compound Words		
A compound word is made by adding two words together that make one new nouns.		
sun	flower	<b>sunflower</b>
white	board	<b>whiteboard</b>
super	man	<b>superman</b>
butter	fly	<b>butterfly</b>
house	wife	<b>housewife</b>

Joining words / Conjunctions	
There are two two types of conjunction that we use to join sentences: subordinating and coordinating.	
subordinating	coordinating
when	or
if	and
that	but
because	

The Alphabet																									
lower case																									
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
capitals																									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z



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## Singular and Plural

Nouns are naming words (boy, table, cat). A plural is a word for more than one of something (one boy = singular; two boys = plural).

-es		-s	
ash	ashes	tap	taps
dish	dishes	pen	pens
bush	bushes	pin	pins
wish	wishes	cup	cups
dropping y for -ies			
baby		babies	
copy		copies	
fly		flies	
dry		dries	

## Tense

Tense tells the reader when the verb happened or when it is happening.  
The Progressive form marks actions that are happening or could still be happening.

Present Tense	Past Tense	The Progressive
yell yells yelling	yelled	is yelling  was yelling
cry cries crying	cried	is crying  was crying

## Suffixes

A suffix is a letter to letters added to the end of a word to make another word.

Root	-ness	-ly
sad	sadness	sadly
plain	plainness	plainly
Root	-ful	-less
help	helpful	helpless
thought	thoughtful	thoughtless
Root	-er	-est
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
nice	nicer	nicest

## Common Exception Words

after again any bath beautiful  
because behind both break busy child  
children Christmas class climb clothes  
could cold door even every  
everybody eye fast father find floor  
gold grass great half hold hour  
improve kind last many mind money  
most move Mr Mrs old parents  
pass past path people plant poor  
pretty prove should steak sugar sure  
told water whole who wild would

## Grammatical terms you need to know

noun	a person, place or thing - table, sky, tree, prince, dragon
proper noun	the official name of a person or place - Abby, Liverpool - these always have a capital letter
adjective	used to describe a noun: beautiful necklace
verb	an action, doing or being word - these are tricky because they change tense
adverb	these words tell us how, when, why or how often a verb is done - The girl walked quickly.
noun phrase	when you see an adjective and noun together, this is a noun phrase - The young princess wore a beautiful necklace.