Year 2

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Expanded Noun Phrase

In a sentence, an expanded noun phrase describes more information about the noun.

If 'dog' is the noun, a noun phrase gives more information about the dog.

The scruffy dog likes to play in the sand pit.

There can be more than one noun phrase in a sentence.

The scruffy dog likes to play in the **deep sand pit**.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

the **blue** butterfly

the **tallest** man

Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action.

sing   run   march

Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb in a sentence.

You can describe the verb;

The boy jumped **high**.

You can describe the adjective;

The **dark** green grass.

You can describe the adverb;

The man talked **very** quickly.

Tense

A tense tells the reader when something happens. If it has already happened, it is in the past tense. If it happening now, it is in the present tense and if it will happen it is the future tense.

The man **kicked** the ball.

The man **is kicking** the ball.

The man **will kick** the ball.

Suffixes

A letter or group of letters can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

Adding -ment can change a verb into a noun.

enjoy**ment**

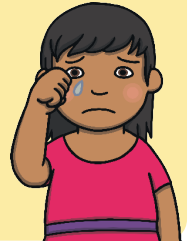Adding -ful or -less can change a verb or noun into an adjective

careful

care**less**

Adding -ness can change an adjective into a noun.

sad**ness**

Adding -ly can change an adjective into an adverb

proud**ly**

Possessive Apostrophe

A possessive apostrophe is used to show a noun is owned by a single person.

The man's dog.

The girl's pen.

Command Sentences

A sentence that orders or instructs.

Leave the building now.

Statement Sentences

A sentence that includes a fact, opinion or idea.

Ruth likes to play in the mud.

All children at the primary school wear red jumpers.

Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are used to help with spellings, such as;

-ge and -dge at the end of words.

ba**dge**

/s/ sound spelt c before e, I and y.

ra**c**e

/n/ sound spelt kn and gn at the beginning of words.

knock

/r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words.

write

/l/ sound spelt -le at the end of words

tab**le**

/i/ sound spelt -y at the end of words

cr**y**

Subordination and Co-ordination

Subordination is using 'when', 'if', 'that' and 'because' to connect two clauses together. The subordination adds additional information but will not work on its own.

The bus stopped **because** the traffic lights turned red.

Co-ordination is using 'or', 'and' or 'but' to join words that link together as part of a sentence. The sentences can be joined together and will make sense on their own.

I was feeling ill **but** I still went to work.

Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are important because they show the reader where sentences start and end. They also help to change how the reader understands the writing.

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Comma

A comma is used to break up a phrase or separate words in a list.

I went to the shop and bought eggs, chicken, milk and cheese.

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