



Grammar and Punctuation – Year 2

<p><u>Retrieve and review</u></p> <p>Plurals: Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es (e.g. dog, dogs; wish, wishes)</p> <p>Suffixes: Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper)</p> <p>Prefix: How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives (negation, e.g. unkind, or undoing, e.g. untie the boat)</p>	<p><u>Retrieve and review Terminology</u></p> <p>letter capital letter word sentence punctuation full stop question mark exclamation mark singular plural</p>
--	--

<p><u>Terminology</u></p> <p>singular Plural noun, noun phrase statement questions exclamation command compound adjective verb suffix adverb tense (past, present) apostrophe comma</p>	<p><u>Punctuation</u></p> <p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]</p>
--	--

<p><u>Word</u></p> <p>Nouns: Formation of nouns using suffixes such as –ness, –er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]</p> <p>Adjectives: Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as –ful, –less (A fuller list of suffixes can be found in English Appendix 1) Use the suffixes –er, est in adjectives and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p>	<p><u>Sentence</u></p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions: (If, since, as, when although, while, after, before, until, because (ISAW A WABUB) and coordination (using for, and, nor, but, yet so. FANBOYS)</p> <p>Noun Phrases: Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]</p> <p>Statement, question, exclamation, command How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command</p>
<p><u>Text</u></p>	

Present and past Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing.

Use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]

Progressive meaning happening now.

