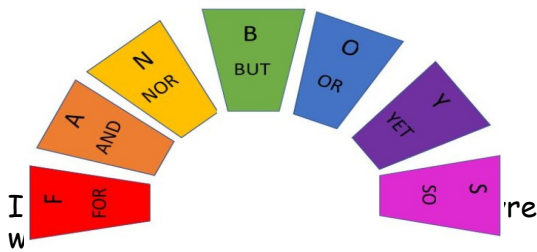


Year 2

Coordinating conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or **clauses** of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).



Subordinating conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).



Vocabulary

Adjective	A word that adds more information about a noun.
Apostrophe	Punctuation mark used to show possession or omission.
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs
Comma	A punctuation mark indicating a pause or separating items in a list.
Command	Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. Get in the car.
Compound	A word that is made up of more than one word eg windmill.
Exclamation	Usually begin with 'How' or 'What'. Full sentence including a verb. What happened to your car!
Noun	Names of things that we can touch (concrete) and abstract (ideas, emotions).
Noun phrase	A group of more than two words that includes a noun.
Past tense	Verb form used describe things that happened in the past.
Present tense	Verb form used to describe things happening right now.
Question	Sentences that ask something or show doubts. Is that your car? Usually end with question mark.
Statement	Sentence that claims something as truth. My car is blue. Ends with full stop.
Suffix	Letters added to the end of the word that turn it into another word.

Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.
For example: **In this lesson I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and ruler.**
Note: The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'

Apostrophes

Apostrophes show singular possession:
The girl's hat. (The hat belongs to the girl).

Expanded Noun Phrases

Table	The Table.	The small table.
Noun	Add a determiner.	Add an adjective.

What you should know by the end of Year 2

- **Subordination** (using when, if, that, or because) and **co-ordination** (using or, and, or but)
- **Expanded noun phrases** for description and specification
- How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a **statement, question, exclamation** or **command**
- Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress
- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
- **Commas** to separate items in a list
- **Apostrophes** to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns

Prior learning

In Year 1 children have learned have learned to use simple punctuation. Write simple sentences to form short narratives, join clauses with 'and' and separate words with spaces.