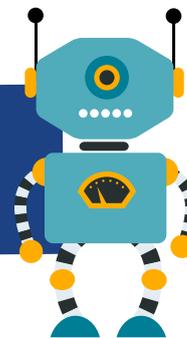


# Year 2



Term:	Guidance:	Example:
<b>Adjective</b>	These are words that describe nouns.	I saw a <b>large, white</b> butterfly in my <b>sunny</b> garden.
<b>Adverb</b>	These are words that describe verbs. They often end in 'ly', but not always.	The children shouted <b>loudly</b> in the playground. My brother <b>almost</b> lost his jumper.
<b>Apostrophe for contraction</b>	Apostrophes show when we write two words as one, with some letters missing. This is sometimes called 'omission'.	are not – <b>aren't</b> did not – <b>didn't</b> could not – <b>couldn't</b> will not – <b>won't</b> he will – <b>he'll</b> they have – <b>they've</b>
<b>Apostrophe for possession</b>	Apostrophes are used to show possession. It shows when something belongs to someone or something else.	That is the <b>dog's</b> lead. <b>Kim's</b> new bag is pink. They went looking for the <b>pirate's</b> treasure.
<b>Command</b>	A command is a type of sentence that tells you to do something. They often begin with an imperative (bossy) verb.	<b>Stir the mixture carefully.</b>  <b>Tidy your room today!</b>
<b>Commas in a list</b>	In year 2, commas are used to separate items on a list.	I went to the shop and bought bread, milk, potatoes and chicken for dinner.
<b>Compound word</b>	These are words made up of two (or more) shorter words joined together.	<b>starfish    greenhouse    postcard</b> <b>seashell    butterfly    toothbrush</b>
<b>Conjunction</b>	These are words that join words, clauses or sentences together. They can be coordinating (and, but, or) or subordinating (if, when, that, because).	I would like fish <b>and</b> chips for tea. I love pizza <b>but</b> I do not like peas. Would you like the pink <b>or</b> blue scarf? Emma cannot play in the team <b>because</b> she is injured. Tim goes to the park <b>when</b> it is sunny.

<b>Exclamation</b>	This is a type of sentence that shows strong feelings like excitement, fear, anger or happiness. It must begin with the word 'How' or 'What' and end with an exclamation mark.	<b>What a beautiful day it is!</b> <b>How fast he runs!</b> <b>How determined he was!</b> <b>What a fantastic story!</b>
<b>Homophone</b>	These are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	break – brake
<b>Noun phrase</b>	This gives the reader more information about a noun. Adjectives are added to create a noun phrase.	The <b>beautiful butterfly</b> landed on the <b>pink, fragrant flowers</b> . We had a <b>delicious roast dinner</b> today.
<b>Past tense</b>	This shows that an action has happened in the past. You add the suffix 'ed' to most words. Some verbs have irregular tense changes (e.g. eat/ate, drink/drank, write/wrote).	Mike <b>jumped</b> into the river. My mum <b>brushed</b> my hair. The children <b>played</b> at the park. The dog <b>wagged</b> his tail. They <b>ate</b> all of the chocolate. Grandma <b>made</b> a cake.
<b>Present tense</b>	This shows that an action is happening now.	I <b>play</b> basketball. The baby <b>cries</b> .
<b>Progressive tense</b>	The progressive tense shows how things progress over time. Present progressive shows that something is still happening. Past progressive shows that something was happening in the past but is not happening now.	<b>present progressive:</b> I <b>am eating</b> the cake. Mum <b>is planting</b> seeds. They <b>are playing</b> in the sand.  <b>past progressive:</b> I <b>was eating</b> the cake. Mum <b>was planting</b> seeds. They <b>were playing</b> in the sand.
<b>Question</b>	A type of sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark. These usually need an answer and can be used to find out information.	<b>Is the sun shining?</b> <b>Would you like to go to the park?</b> <b>How many legs does a spider have?</b> <b>When are we going to the park?</b> <b>Who is your best friend?</b> <b>What time is it?</b>
<b>Statement</b>	A sentence that tells you something.	The sun <b>was shining</b> . We <b>like to play</b> in the park.

<b>Suffix</b>	<p>These are added to the ends of words and change their meaning in some way. Examples of suffixes are: 'ed', 'ing', 'ful', 'ness', 'less', 'ment' and 'ly'.</p>	<p>The nurse showed<b>ed</b> great kindness. The children were passing<b>ing</b> the ball quickly<b>ly</b> to each other. My teacher thought my writing<b>ing</b> was wonderful<b>ful</b>.</p>
<b>Verb</b>	<p>An action or 'doing' word – 'being' is also an action.</p>	<p><b>walk, run, hop, brush, bake, drink, drive, write, swim, think, look, be</b></p>