

Year 2

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Word	Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness</i> , <i>-er</i> and by compounding (for example, <i>whiteboard</i> , <i>superman</i>)
	Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful</i> , <i>-less</i> .
	Use of the suffixes <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs .
Sentence	Subordination (using <i>when</i> , <i>if</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or</i> , <i>and</i> , <i>but</i>)
	Expanded noun phrases for description and specification (for example, <i>the blue butterfly</i> , <i>plain flour</i> , <i>man on the moon</i> .)
	How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command.
Text	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 (for example, <i>she is drumming</i> , <i>he was shouting</i>)
Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, questions 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 (for example, <i>the girl's name</i>)
Verbs	Recognises and can use past and present tense consistently. To know that verbs are often composed of more than one word, e.g. <i>is jumping</i> (verb chain)
Vocabulary	noun, noun phrase statement, question, exclamation, command compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb tense (past, present) apostrophe, comma