

Year 2 Grammar

- ✓ Singular - one e.g. cat, flower
- ✓ Plural - more than one. Usually has a suffix - s or es e.g. dogs, flowers, boxes
- ✓ Noun - naming word e.g. cat, table, computer
- ✓ Pronoun - used in place of a noun e.g. you, she, he, its
- ✓ Proper noun - name of a place, person or organisation e.g. London, Annie, Tesco
- ✓ Adjective - describes a noun e.g. beautiful, ugly, blue, hot
- ✓ Adverb - describes the verb e.g. carefully, slowly, quickly
- ✓ Verb - action word e.g. jump, hop, think
- ✓ Past tense - talks about events that have already happened, been imagined or to make a request sound more polite e.g. Fred went to the shop. I had a puppy. I was hoping for your help.
- ✓ Present tense - talk about the present and future e.g. He goes to the pool. The bus arrives at three.
- ✓ Apostrophe - showing the place of missing letter(s) e.g. I'm (I am), he'd (he had, he would) or showing belonging e.g. Sarah's
- ✓ Comma - to separate words in a list e.g. She ate cake, chips and toffee.
- ✓ Compound - a word containing two root words e.g. cow + boy = cowboy
- ✓ Suffix - the ending added to a word to make a different word e.g. call/called (ed), teach/teacher (er)
- ✓ Statement - a word or phrase used to convey an idea e.g. James washed the paintbrushes.
- ✓ Question - a sentence worded to elicit information e.g. Can you collect the crayons please?
- ✓ Question mark - ? a question mark is placed at the end of a question e.g. Do you understand?
- ✓ Exclamation - a sudden cry or remark expressing surprise, strong emotion or pain e.g. What an interesting painting! How exciting! (Must start with What or How).
- ✓ Exclamation mark - ! an exclamation mark is placed at the end of an exclamation e.g. How brilliant is that!
- ✓ Command - an authoritative order e.g. Check that your tables are clean.
- ✓ Conjunction - links two words or phrases together e.g. and, but, because
- ✓ Homophone - two different words which sound the same e.g. hear/here, some/sum