## National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document



## Y2

## Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Appendix

This document contains the Y2 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation appendix and should be used to support the planning, teaching and learning of Spelling in Year 2.

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Formation of <b>nouns</b> using <b>suffixes</b> such as <i>–ness, –er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard</i> , <i>superman</i> ]
	Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less
	(A fuller list of <b>suffixes</b> can be found on page <u>Error! Bookmark not defined.</u> in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)
	Use of the <b>suffixes</b> – <i>er</i> , – <i>est</i> in <b>adjectives</b> and the use of –ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into <b>adverbs</b>
Sentence	Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)
	Expanded <b>noun phrases</b> for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly</i> , <i>plain flour</i> , <i>the man in 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 <b>progressive</b> form of <b>verbs</b> in the <b>present</b> and <b>past tense</b> to mark actions in
	progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]
Punctuation	Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
	Commas to separate items in a list
	<b>Apostrophes</b> to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i> ]
Terminology for	noun, noun phrase
pupils	statement, question, exclamation, command
	compound, suffix
	adjective, adverb, verb
	tense (past, present)
	apostrophe, comma