## Year 2

Noun: The name of a person, animal. thing or feeling.

Examples: Charlie, elephant table happiness

Noun Phrase: Two or more words that carry out the same function as a noun.

Examples: Some talented musicians are playing shiny new instruments.

Statement: A sentence that states a fact or gives a piece of information.

Examples: I enjoy playing chess. We read our books at home.

Question: A sentence that requires an response.

Examples: Is there a map? Can we get out of here? Where is Lucas?

Exclamation: Sentences that show strong emotion (surprise, disagreement, surprise, etc.)

Examples: What a confusing maze that is! How tall you have become!

Command: A specific instruction that requires from the recipient.

Example: Put that pencil down. Tidy away your rubbish

Suffix: A group of letters that can be added to the end of a word.

Example: -ing: running, singing, pondering.

Adjective: A word that describes a noun.

Examples: Kind quiet beautiful solid



Adverb: A word that describes a verb.

Examples: quickly silently fast

Verb: Doing or being words. At least one appears in every sentence.

Examples: Run imagine be have.

Tense (past, present): The form a verb takes to show when something happens.

Examples: Played (Past) Play (Present) Thought (Past) Think (Present)

Apostrophe: Used to show contractions or possession.

Examples: Don't, won't shouldn't (Contraction) Sam's bike Kate's jumper (Possession)

Comma: Punctuation mark showing a short pause. Often used to separate two clauses, to avoid ambiguity and in a list.

Examples: If you want to visit the castle, you must cross the bridge. (Clauses)

As the sun shone orange, people looked around for shade. (Ambiguity) In school today I studied: English, Maths, Science and French. (List)

