

## Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

### New for Year 2

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Adverb</b>                    | A word that describes a verb, usually ending in -ly. For example, she ran quickly.  |
| <b>Apostrophe ( ' )</b>          | An apostrophe is a mark used to show that a letter has been left out. Example: he is can be written he's. Apostrophes are also used to show ownership. Examples: the cat's bowl, the cats' bowls. |
| <b>Imperative verb</b>           | A verb that commands or tells the reader or listener to do something e.g. Write neatly! Cut, mix.   |
| <b>Command</b>                   | A sentence starting with an imperative verb. For example Sit down quick.  |
| <b>Comma</b>                     | A punctuation mark used to break up sentences so that they are easier to understand. They can be used in lists.   |
| <b>Coordinating Conjunction</b>  | A word which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g FANBOYS For And Nor But Or Yet So  |
| <b>Noun</b>                      | A word that names a person, place or thing. E.g she/he, town/city, table/animals.   |
| <b>Proper noun</b>               | A name of a person, place or thing. These start with a capital letter E.g Bill, Gainsborough  |
| <b>Statement</b>                 | A type of sentence. For example I went to the park.   |
| <b>Subordinating Conjunction</b> | A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. when, because, if that.   |

### Taught in Year 1

## Year 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling Glossary

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Adjective</b>                | A word that describes a noun e.g. a blue balloon.  |
| <b>Capital letter</b>           | A larger letter used at the beginning of sentences and for naming specific people, places and things.          |
| <b>Coordinating Conjunction</b> | A word or group of words which joins sentences or parts of sentences e.g. FANBOYS For And Nor But Or Yet So    |
| <b>Exclamation mark</b>         | A punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings e.g. Help! Wow!                       |
| <b>Full stop</b>                | A mark used to end a sentence, when the sentence is not a question or exclamation e.g. Miss Marina likes cake. |
| <b>Pronouns</b>                 | Words which stand in the place of a noun e.g. I, we, he, she.  |
| <b>Question mark</b>            | Used at the end of a question e.g. Where is my bag?  |
| <b>Singular</b>                 | Just one. E.g fox  |
| <b>Plural</b>                   | More than one. E.g fox/foxes   |
| <b>Prefixes</b>                 | Letters added to the beginning of the word which change the meaning e.g. un, pre, dis                          |
| <b>Suffixes</b>                 | Letters added to the end of a word to change the meaning e.g. -ed, -ing, -er.                                  |
| <b>Time connectives</b>         | Connectives which show order e.g. next, then, suddenly, after that, just then.                                 |
| <b>Verb</b>                     | An action word e.g. run, walk, shout.  |

