



National Curriculum 2014
Planning Document

Appendix 2

Year 2 Vocabulary,
Grammar and
Punctuation

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.

<i>Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)</i>	
Word	<p>Formation of nouns using suffixes such as <i>-ness, -er</i> and by compounding [for example, <i>whiteboard, superman</i>]</p> <p>Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as <i>-ful, -less</i></p> <p>(A fuller list of suffixes can be found in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1)</p> <p>Use of the suffixes <i>-er, -est</i> in adjectives and the use of <i>-ly</i> in Standard English to turn adjectives into adverbs</p>
Sentence	<p>Subordination (using <i>when, if, that, because</i>) and co-ordination (using <i>or, and, but</i>)</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, <i>the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon</i>]</p> <p>How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command</p>
Text	<p>Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing</p> <p>Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, <i>she is drumming, he was shouting</i>]</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences</p> <p>Commas to separate items in a list</p> <p>Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, <i>the girl's name</i>]</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>noun, noun phrase</p> <p>statement, question, exclamation, command</p> <p>compound, suffix</p> <p>adjective, adverb, verb</p> <p>tense (past, present)</p> <p>apostrophe, comma</p>

Longthorpe's Grammar Scheme of Work

	Reading / editing writing for quality
	Progression in Punctuation
	Grammar / parts of speech
	Progression in writing / sentence structure

To reread own writing to check for grammatical sense (cohesion) and accuracy (agreement) – identify errors and suggest alternative constructions.
To use capitalisation for other purposes e.g. for personal titles (Mr, Miss), headings, book titles, emphasis
To write in clear sentences using capital letters and full stops accurately.
To use commas to separate items in a list To use exclamation marks to denote strong emotion/commands
To recognise and use apostrophes to mark contracted forms in spelling eg. do not don't
To understand the basic conventions of speech punctuation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying speech marks in reading
To identify noun phrases within reading texts and start to produce their own using adjectives – eg 2AD sentences
To use the term “pronoun” appropriately and to understand the function of pronouns in sentences through: noticing in speech and reading how they stand in place of nouns; substituting pronouns for common and proper nouns in own writing;
Start to collect and classify adjectives by colour, size, shape etc.
To understand the need for grammatical agreement, matching verbs to nouns/pronouns, e.g. I am; the children are; To use simple gender forms, e.g. his/her correctly; To use standard forms of verbs in speaking and writing, e.g. catch/caught, see/saw, go/went and to use the past tense consistently for narration
To use a greater variety of connectives to join 2 sentences. Using BOYS (but, or, yet, so) and BIT (because, if, then)sentences.
To use boxing clever verbally and written to help develop story sense and short stories as a class or small group.
To turn statements into questions, learning a range of “wh” words, typically used to open questions: what, where, when, who, and to add question marks. Use the ‘Bare bums’ idea to help them remember them & use as criteria check list.
To recognise ‘similes’ in reading and start to experiment with them, understanding that they give a more vivid picture to the reader – use ...like a... as a .. terms rather than ‘similies’
Terminology & sentence types Sentences, punctuation, comma, exclamation mark, apostrophes, contractions, noun phrases, statement, question, exclamation and command, adjective, adverb, verb 2AD sentences, BOYS and BIT sentences, Five bare bums for question words Like a... as a ... sentences, 2AD+ sentence, all the W's, List sentences