



Grammar Essentials

Y2

Nouns

COMMON NOUNS—General name of a person, place or thing. E.g. Book, boy, house, mother, apple, father, cat, fox, girl

PROPER NOUNS—Name of a particular person, place or thing and **ALWAYS** begins with a capital letter. E.g. Sam, London, Friday, Max

Noun Phrases

A noun phrases is a group of two or more words that act as a noun. Examples: Seed is a noun. A tiny seed.—is a noun phrase.

Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe nouns in a sentence.

Examples: Some yellow flowers. The green grass A big, yellow ball.

Verbs

Verbs are doing words. Example: I go to the park. She hit the ball

Adverbs

An adverb describes the action of the verb

Examples: The car drove slowly.

The boy ran quickly

Verb tenses

Verb tenses describe the time of the verbs action—past or present.

Examples:

Present tense: I am at the party.

Past Tense: I was at the party.

Statements

A statement is a clear expression of something in speech or writing.

Example: I want that!

Commands

An authoritative order. Uses an imperative verb (a bossy verb) and can use an exclamation mark at the end.

Example: Pick it up! Take your shoes off.

Commas

A comma can be used to separate items in a list

Example: I like bananas, apples, pears and strawberries.

It can be used to show a break in a sentence.

Example: Anyway, I like pizza too.

Or to make a sentence have the correct meaning.

Example: Let's eat Mum.

Let's eat, Mum.

Apostrophes

Apostrophes can be used to show that letters are missed out or to show ownership or possession.

Examples: I didn't pick up the pen. (omission)

The children's books (possession)

Question & question marks

A question is an expression used to make a request for information and is followed by a question mark.

Examples: How are you? Do you want to go?

An exclamation & exclamation marks

An exclamation sentence starts with What or How and has a subject and verb plus an exclamation mark. E.g. What big eyes you have! How fantastic was that trip!

Suffix

A suffix is a group of letters that can be added to the end of a root word. Example: faster + er = faster

Different suffixes have different meanings

Example: Hope + less = hopeless

Subordination

Sentences can contain a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. **Subordinate clauses** can't stand on their own. They just don't make sense. They start with subordinating conjunctions e.g. if, because & that.



Examples of Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation questions for Year 2

Circle **one** suffix that can be used with both these words.

ill

-ful
-ment
-ness

sad

Circle the verb to finish the sentence

Each day I _____ my mum after lunch.
help
helped
am helping
was helping

Tick the sentence that needs a question mark.

Can you see me
I can see you
It can't be seen
You can't see me

Tick the words that should have a capital letter.

last wednesday my sister was going to the dentist

Circle the **two** nouns

I think is a lion at the zoo.
