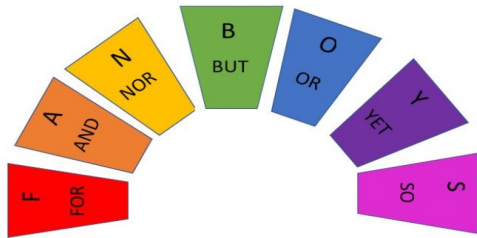




Coordinating conjunctions

Words that connect two phrases or **clauses** of equal weight (they make sense by themselves).

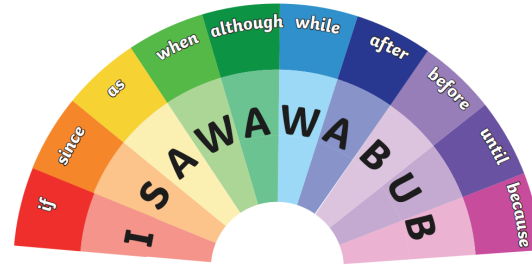


We wanted to ride my bike. The tyre was flat.
Becomes

I wanted to ride my bike, **but** the tyre was flat.

Subordinating conjunctions

Words used at the start of a subordinate clause (a clause that needs the main clause in order for it to make sense).



We went to London **when** I was seven.

Main clause (makes sense by itself).

After the film, we went shopping.

End of year 2 expectations.

- **Subordination** (using when, if, that, or because) and **co-ordination** (using or, and, or but)
- **Expanded noun phrases** for description and specification
- How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a **statement, question, exclamation or command**
- Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense** and **past tense** throughout writing
- Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress
- Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences
- **Commas** to separate items in a list
- **Apostrophes** to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns

Present

SIMPLE PRESENT

I walk,
you walk,
he/she/it walks,
we walk,
you walk,
they walk

Past

SIMPLE PAST

I walked,
you walked,
he/she/it walked,
we walked,
you walked,
they walked

Future

SIMPLE FUTURE

I will walk,
you will walk,
he/she/it will walk,
we will walk,
you will walk,
they will walk

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am walking,
you are walking,
he/she/it is walking,
we are walking,
you are walking,
they are walking

PAST CONTINUOUS

I was walking,
you were walking,
he/she/it was walking,
we were walking,
you were walking,
they were walking

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

I will be walking,
you will be walking,
he/she/it will be walking,
we will be walking,
you will be walking,
they will be walking

Expanded Noun phrases

Table

Noun

The table.

Add a determiner.

The small table.

Add an adjective.

Commas in a list

Commas are used to separate items in a list.

For example:

In this lesson I must have a pencil, scissors, paper and ruler.

Note: The last item on the list is always separated by 'and'

Apostrophes

Apostrophes show singular possession:

The girl's hat. (The hat belongs to the girl).

Adjectives

... change or modify the meaning of nouns.

Words that add more information about a noun or noun phrase.

Punctuation and Grammar	Year: 2	English: New Vocabulary
Noun phrase	A noun phrase is a group of words that does the same job as a noun in sentence.	
Statement	A clause that tells us something, that appears to be true.	
Question	Aim to find the answer to something.	
Exclamation	Sentences that show a strong emotion (funny, surprising, anger) usually starting with 'what' or 'how.'	
Command	A sentence where somebody is being told to do something.	
Compound words	A single word made up of two root words.	
Suffix	A small group of letters (morpheme) with meaning that goes after the root word.	
Modify/ Modifier	A word, phrase or clause used with another word to further explain its meaning. Adjectives and Adverbs are modifiers.	
Tense	Explain the time something happened, is happening or is going to happen.	
Past tense	Something that happened and has stopped.	
Present tense	Something is happening still.	
Apostrophe	Showing the place where there is a missing letter. Marking possessives	
Comma	Separates one part of a sentence from another to help the reader make sense of what they're reading. (Y2, to separate the items in a list.)	
Contracted form	Words made by putting two words together. When some letters are removed, an apostrophe marks their place.	
Possessive	This shows who owns the thing.	
Singular	One person or thing.	
Expanded noun phrase	Gives more information about a noun; usually by adding adjectives.	
Progressive Form	"... are tenses that indicate actions, being or having that were, are or will be happening at the moment you're writing/talking about"	
Subordination	A sentence with two clauses but the subordinate clause only makes sense with the main clause.	
Coordination	A sentence with two clauses of equal importance and could make sense on their own.	