



Dear Parents, listed below are the learning expectations for your child in year 2 to know, apply and understand for SPaG. To support you and your child at home (within their writing especially learning logs), we have given definitions and examples.

Adverb: An adverb gives extra information about a verb saying how/where/when/why the verb is 'done'.

Example:

The exhausted teacher soon started snoring loudly.
(Adverbs modify the verbs started and snoring)



Adjectives: describe nouns.

Example: The deserted beach

The huge, fierce giant

The pupils did good work. (Adjective used before a noun, to modify it.) Their work was good. (Adjective after the noun (work))

Suffixes: understand how adding suffixes to a word can change the meaning and/or the word class (ness, ment, ful)

Example: happy-happiness Play-playful Excite-excitement



Year 2, SPaG (Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar)

Comma: To be used in lists of adjectives within expanded noun phrases.

Example: It was a lovely, warm, sunny morning. (Separating items in a list.)

Punctuation: Within sentences, demonstrate the use of capital letters, full stops, exclamation marks and question marks.

See sentence box to explain the different sentence types.

Plural: when there is more than one

Example:

Chair/chairs

church/churches

leaf/leaves

Noun: A person place, thing or idea. A proper noun is the name of a particular/individual person, place or thing- proper nouns begin with a capital letter, e.g. Jeff, London. Days of the week begin with capital letters.

Example: My big brother did an amazing jump on his skateboard on Monday. Mrs Hutton is Headteacher of Buckland. (proper nouns)

Sentence: A group of words that make sense on their own - formed of one or more clauses.

A sentence can be a: statement, question, command or exclamation.

Example:

You are my friend. (Statement)

Are you my friend? (Question)

Be my friend! (Command)

Apostrophe: Apostrophes have two completely different uses:

- 1) Contraction - showing the place of missing letters.
- 2) Possession (e.g. Hannah's mother)

Example:

I'm going out and I won't be long. (Showing missing letters)

Hannah's mother went to town in her friend's car. (Showing possession)

NOTE:

The boy's kite (one boy)

The boys' kite (more than one boy)

Verb: 'Doing' words that show what someone or something is, has or does.

Example:

It is hot today.

She walked to school.

Conjunction: A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together.

Examples:

After, although, as, if, though, while, whereas, but, so, and.

Subordinating conjunctions: Extend sentences using subordinating conjunctions and talk about how they affect the meaning of the sentence

Example: **when, if, that, because**

Noun phrase/expanded noun: Using a nouns within a sentence (noun phrase) Using an adjective to describe the noun (expanded noun phrase)

Examples: The butterfly (noun phrase)

The blue butterfly (expanded noun phrase)

Year 2 Spellings

Common Exception words:

Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others - e.g. past, last, fast, path and bath are not exceptions in accents where the /a/ in these words is pronounced /ɑ /, as in cat.

Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /ea/ sound is spelt ea.

Words: door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas, children.

Homophones:

It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones. These are words that are spelt differently but are pronounced the same way. Homophone words have a different meaning.

Examples: there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight.